

The Herald and News

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Housing Plans

By MAX WAUCHOPE

With the announcement by Ed Bell, chairman of the housing division of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce, that the U.S. Air Force and the Federal Housing Administration have plans for a military housing project near the jet interceptor base, the housing picture in Klamath Falls has brightened considerably over what it was earlier this fall.

J. Guy Arrington, FHA regional director in Portland, indicated to Bell that the request for the project came to the FHA from the office of the Secretary of the Air Force.

This request follows the line which the Air Force, and other branches of the service, have followed in regards to air bases in other parts of the country. These projects have been built under the Capehart Amendment known as Title VIII of the FHA. This amendment allows the FHA to furnish 100 per cent of the funds for defense housing near military bases.

Under normal FHA building regulations it doesn't actually furnish any funds for building but merely insures a certain percentage of the loan which is lent by a private lending institution to private builders.

After construction is completed under Title VIII the project is turned over to the USAF and the loan is repaid to FHA from the rents the USAF collects from its personnel occupying the housing.

An important point for investors, and other interested citizens of Klamath Falls to remember is that these housing projects never have furnished enough housing around any of the bases in the U.S. where they have been built.

Although the Air Force has not indicated how many units it will ask the FHA to finance in Klamath Falls, the Air Force has indicated in surveys released earlier this fall that they expect to need at least 408 units here to house their married personnel. This total will be needed by the end of 1956.

Bell's housing committee and the U.S. Air Force project officers here concur in stressing the fact that even if the Air Force does build several hundred housing units near the jet base a vital need for housing will still exist in the Klamath Falls area.

As has been said before, it is much better to wrestle with a positive problem instead of a negative one such as some of the communities of New England are now facing. Many of these Eastern cities are faced with a dwindling population, manufacturing plants moving to other sections of the country and many other such problems which must be much harder to deal with than our problems of growing pains.

The air officers pointed out that if enough adequate housing is provided in this area for the married members of the USAF stationed here there is a strong possibility that the jet base will grow in size in the next few years. On the reverse side of the coin, they also indicated that it was within the realm of possibility for the Air Force to pull out of this area if the housing problems here become acute enough.

This was not meant as a threat but it is a thought that points out the importance of housing the military personnel adequately when they are stationed in Klamath Falls.

Another hopeful thought to remember is that after World War II a large number of Marines and Navy men returned here to make their homes after being stationed in Klamath Falls during their training or convalescence here. Many of these men now own homes in Klamath Falls.

With the fine hunting and fishing of this area and the bright business future of the Klamath Basin it is to be expected that many Air Force personnel will return here to make their permanent homes after retirement or upon the end of their enlistments.

Bell and his committee have stressed an optimistic approach to these problems during all meetings about the military housing needs. Although the path does have pitfalls and rocks on it, they believe that by continued effort the needs will be met and that Klamath Falls will be a better, more progressive community when the problems are resolved.

Guy Grandjean, he might know what we were talking about. Monsieur Grandjean, fortunately, was in his inn. He was short and grey. He had watery blue eyes, a drooping grey mustache and a nose the color of wall paper pink. He saddened visibly when he heard the question.

"Please, monsieur," he said, "don't sing the song about 'hee, you are an American.' That is nothing against you, but I've heard enough of that song about the Mademoiselle from Armentieres."

"Tell him," I told the interpreter, "that I don't want to sing the song, or what any citizen of this town knows about someone who, in certain circles, must be about the best known woman in France."

Monsieur Grandjean tightened his lips.

"Several persons," he said, "have claimed to be the original mademoiselle of this song that went 'Pinky, Pinky Parlez vous'."

"Hinky, Dinky, Parlez Vous," I corrected him.

"No matter," he said, "she is not here now and I doubt if she ever was here."

"No monument to her?" I asked.

"No little plate on any house?"

"Monsieur," he gasped, a little shocked at the suggestion, "did you know the words of this song?"

Monsieur Grandjean answered a lot of questions about the lady whose name came so lightly to the lips of so many American soldiers of the First World War.

He added that Armentieres was not, so far as he knew, occupied by American troops in World War I, but by the British. He said that over the years he has been telling people that no one of her description ever lived in Armentieres.

At this point I asked the interpreter to interrupt him.

"He speaks of her 'description,'" I said, "obviously he never heard all the words."

"No matter," said Monsieur Grandjean, "I am tired of the subject. And if there ever was such a person she probably came from some place such as Clermont-Ferrand."

"If you are going to guess," I said, "Toulouse would be better."

A Wish

What shall I send you for Christmas?
A wish . . . that when days are filled with gloom
For you gay April buds may bloom.

What shall I send you for Christmas?
A prayer . . . that when days drag, drear and long,
Your heart will sing snatches of sweetest song.

What shall I send you for Christmas?
That which a loving heart would share
May the roses of summer keep blooming for you
And when old moods cling and cling to you
May the birds return and sing to you.

Edith Bellamy Browning

Candidates

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—If the Democrats could just get a few more presidential candidates to take off their sweaters and run out on the field, they'd have a pretty lively game going.

It may turn lively soon, and rough, too.

While the Democratic hopefuls are bucking the Republicans they are also knocking each other's heads together. One or more may land in the political infirmary before the party's convention blows the whistle and picks a candidate.

Adlai Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee are the only Democrats who have come right out and started running. They may have some company before convention next August.

New York's Gov. Averell Harriman says he's not an "active" candidate. But he acts like a man racing down the sidelines, hoping for a forward pass and yelling "Hey, fellahs, look at me."

Two other governors - Ohio's Frank Lausche and Michigan's G. Mennen Williams—at the moment seem bothered by restraining only to the point of not saying they're candidates. They're sure making sounds like candidates.

Lausche simply says he will be his state's "favorite son" candidate, which can be interpreted as meaning he won't stump the country for the nomination but would love to get it at the convention.

Williams, like Harriman, is not bashful. Both have hit Stevenson over the head with a charge which, to some people, may seem as deadly as a balloon. They complain he wants to follow a moderate course.

But there are probably plenty who disagree with them if they think they sound more aggressive or progressive than Stevenson. One thing is certain: they can't be sensationally different and expect their party's nomination.

There's a good reason: The Democrats at this point in history — a time of high prosperity when there is no public clamor for startling changes or innovations — are just about as moderate as the Republicans.

The narrowness of the recent elections shows the voters can't find much to choose between the two parties.

But for all his speeches, and he's made a number, Harriman is still talking in generalities. So is Kefauver. The senator's statement last Friday, announcing his candidacy, was a collection of generalities.

Unknown Lady

By EDDY GILMORE

For HAL BOYLE

ARMENTIERES, France (AP)—Most of the people in the hometown of one of the most famed and labeled ladies of song — Mademoiselle from Armentieres — never heard of her and those who did wish they could forget it.

The first seven citizens of this city between Lille and St. Omer, in the northeast corner of France almost on the Belgian border, who were asked about the fabulous female of World War I, could furnish no information.

"Mademoiselle from Armentieres" asked an incredulous French policeman, "Monsieur, we have many, but a policeman is not precisely the person of whom to inquire."

A businessman hurrying along a cobblestoned street to a wool brokerage office was next in the line of inquiry. He raised his hat at the question, but he raised his bushy eyebrows higher.

"Monsieur," he suggested, "would do better to look in Paris for such a person. Paris is gay and cosmopolitan, while here in Armentieres, we are dull and provincial and our girls, well—"

At last, a man driving a team of brown horses hitched to a cart wagon said that if he could not

venson and Williams have already reached the specific state, at least to the point of spelling out some of the items in a program they say is needed.

But until more Democrats get openly and actively into the race it's Stevenson and Kefauver who may do each other the most damage—if they go into state primaries against each other—before convention time.

Belief In Santa

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Belief in Santa Claus doubtless is more common among the little Virgins of our land than among hardheaded American businessmen.

But the titans of industry might well be writing letters to the good saint, for all we know. If so, here are some things they may be asking him to put under their Christmas trees.

Please, Santa, bring a tax cut—almost any old tax cut: on our profits, our take home pay or on the products we make and hope to sell. At the same time, naturally, we expect you to see that the budget gets balanced, the federal debt reduced, and national defenses made ever stronger.

As little politics as possible, too, please. It will be an election year, but don't let them make business the whipping boy. Don't notice if big business gets bigger. At the same time, help little business.

Let everybody make scads of money, and nobody fail (except maybe one or two of our more troublesome competitors).

And go easy on those congressional probes. We spend countless man hours preparing for them. They come high in time and money. And when they're over, often as not we just wonder what the shooting was all about.

For that matter, you've no idea, Santa, how much time we spend filling out government forms, how many clerks we hire just to keep Washington informed about—sometimes we aren't sure what about.

If the new year brings a guaranteed annual wage for labor, please, Santa, give us guaranteed annual profits, our stockholders guaranteed annual dividends, and the dads of the land guaranteed annual bank accounts riding high above the first of the month bills.

Then drop in our stocking a glossary of terms to show what the Russians mean when they say something. We look up their words in ordinary dictionaries but the meanings, obviously, aren't the same. We could all sleep better, plan better, enjoy the fruits of peace and prosperity more, if we could just be sure that what we think we see is really peace and prosperity with any kind of lasting quality.

And, Santa, something for ourselves: please see to it that next year we get tariff cuts on everything we buy as purchasing agents for our firms or as individual customers in the stores—but be sure, of course, to see that we get a higher tariff on everything that we make in our particular factory.

Then see if you can't bring some peace and quiet in this squabble between the auto makers and their dealers. Make sure that both grow richer and richer, but that we get a real good buy ourselves (way below list price) when we go shopping for a new car.

Finally, Santa, if it isn't asking too much, settle that farm problem. Somehow make the surpluses of farm products disappear with a profit to the government and without costing the taxpayers a cent—and also without hurting the feelings of our friends and allies who themselves have farm products to sell on the world market.

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Sunlamps

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Each year when winter rolls around a number of inquirers ask about the value, possible hazards and other qualities of so-called sunlamps. I say "so-called" because the best name for these manufactured devices are ultraviolet lamps; they do not supply all of the rays coming from the sun but only some of them.

Understanding of these lamps is important because millions of people, no doubt, use them at seasons when they are able to get little sunlight or none at all. Probably thousands buy new ones every year.

There are definite similarities between ultraviolet rays produced by these lamps and those emitted by the sun. Both, when they reach the skin, result in the production of vitamin D which is extremely important in the formation of bone and in other activities of the body.

I might add that some appear to use these lamps for cosmetic reasons. They like to look brown and tanned as if they had spent a vacation in Florida or California without having had the expense of going there.

Ultraviolet rays may be used in the treatment of rickets and are even more useful in the prevention of that disorder. Certain foods can be treated with ultraviolet rays also and this will add vitamin D to them which in turn provides this necessary substance.

Ultraviolet rays have uses in a number of other diseases including certain disorders of the skin. In some of these it seems to produce benefit, while in others undesirable effects are encountered. In the absence of true disease, therefore, the use of an ultra-

violet lamp except under the advice of a physician.

When used on the normal human skin, ultraviolet lamps will produce changes much like those of the sun. A burn of the skin with redness looking just like an ordinary sunburn will occur if the skin is exposed too long. This can be dangerous just as sunburn sometimes is.

The rays are particularly hazardous to the eyes as the sensitive nerve tissues lying in the back of the eye can be seriously and therefore, should look into an ultraviolet lamp any more than they would look into the sun.

If given in small doses at proper intervals, ultraviolet rays will cause tanning of the skin (in those who tan at all) in much the same way that sunlight does. If the danger of overexposure is avoided this tanning often aids the appearance as well as stimulating vitamin D formation.

Independence

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Staff Correspondent

Sayed Ismail El-Azhari, prime minister of the Sudan, has decided that he likes independence so much that he must have it right away.

Great Britain and Egypt, which had long controlled the Sudan, agreed on Dec. 3 that its people would hold a plebiscite to determine their future.

But Azhari announced last week that he intended to proclaim complete independence immediately.

As the result, the Sudanese Parliament yesterday proclaimed the complete independence of the 967,300 square mile territory and established a republican form of government.

There is nothing either Britain or Egypt can do about it, so apparently a new nation has been born.

It is quite a blow to Egypt. One of the chief complaints Egypt had for years against Britain was that under what was called a condominium, or joint control arrangement, Britain actually was dominant in the Sudan.

In 1951, former King Farouk canceled the condominium agreement and assumed the title of king of the Sudan as well as of Egypt.

But Britain would not consent, and Farouk's proclamation did not stick.

Farouk lost his throne in July, 1952. Britain and the new Egyptian government agreed that the Sudan should have the right to determine its own future, subject to a three-year transitional period.

Egypt had expected confidently that the Sudanese would agree to unite with it.

In fact, under an agreement which Britain and Egypt signed early this month the Sudan was to hold a plebiscite in which the choice would be complete independence or union with Egypt.

Egypt made a big play to sell the photograph, published all over the world, showing Maj. Salah Salem, Egyptian minister for national guidance, dancing with Sudanese tribesmen in a pair of loudly-colored shorts during a propaganda tour.

Azhari himself, when he became Premier early in 1954 as leader of the Sudanese National Unionist Party, was on record as all in favor of union.

But as has happened in other territories like the Sudan, the granting of a little independence led to the strong desire for more.

Dispatches from London and Cairo say that yesterday's action by Azhari and his Parliament is illegal and unconstitutional.

Let farm prices rise so that the farmers will have more money to spend on the things we make.

But make real sure that if prices rise for the farmers the cost of living doesn't go up for us.

What say, Santa? We've been real good boys most of the time in 1955.

Quotes

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Nicholas Suvaka on being charged with burglary after admitting he took clothing from a store to give to homeless bums:

"I wanted to see the boys have the clothes they need for winter."

BIRMINGHAM, England — Bernard Payne, secretary of the Birmingham Psychic Research Society, on the hunt for "Charlie," a 300-year-old, eccentric ghost:

"Our team will have some very modern electronic devices to catch him if he appears."

NEW YORK — Basketball coach Frank McGuire of North Carolina, who has nine New York players on his team, commenting on the wide use of "Yankee" players on Southern college teams:

"We at North Carolina are known as the 'Flatbush Tarheels.' Duke is known as the 'Pennsylvania Tarheels,' and North Carolina State as the 'All-American Tarheels.'"

WASHINGTON — House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., on whether President Eisenhower will run again in 1956:

"I believe he is going to run because I know the man. I know the conditions that have been formed, not only in America but in the world, and I think he will not fail his country when they call upon him."

They'll Do It Every Time



DEN MOTHERS MERRILL — Den mothers of Cub Scout Pack 7 plan a New

By Jimmy Hatlo



Years party to be held at the Merrill Recreation Hall on Thursday, December 29, starting at 7:30 p.m. Games, favors and refreshments are planned for the members.

Bomb Kills Two In Saigon Theater

SAIGON (AP)—Two men were killed and 33 persons injured by a bomb tossed onto the stage of Saigon's leading theater Monday night.

A play about the reunification of divided Viet Nam was being performed. One of Viet Nam's most famous actors, Duy Lan, who was playing the lead, lost both legs.

The dead are Nguyen Van Cung, 33, a spectator, and Nguyen Mai, 38, photographer for the Saigon newspaper, Tien Dien.

No arrests have been made. Police suspect that professional jealousy was the motive since the bomb was thrown onto the stage and not into the audience.

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