



IS THAT SO!

Coexistence Marks Animal World

By EUGENE BURNS

Despite the coexistence of hundreds of kinds of animals throughout the world, one of the most widespread beliefs of our civilization is that all animals are in a constant state of "warfare" with one another. "Nature, red in tooth and claw," said Tennyson—and, unthinkingly, we repeat that phrase. "Survival of the fittest," says Darwin—and, in agreement, we add that this life belongs to the strongest, the swiftest, the cunningest.

That is not true. Certainly, an aggressiveness exists among animals and there is killing—one would be blind not to recognize it—but even more, there is a very strong drive towards co-operative behavior, a sort of natural nonconscious working together between species. Isn't the very presence of the thousands of kinds of animals living a testimony to their getting along?

From the lowest forms, there is a tendency to come together for mutual advantages. In recent experiments it has been shown that benefits come from a certain amount of crowding—not overcrowding—while isolation appears to be fatal.

Protozoans, a simple form of life, when introduced in large numbers in a sterile medium of relatively simple salts, grow more rapidly than if the cultures are started with only a few. Among a group of worms exposed to ultraviolet radiation those which were isolated a few minutes after irradiation suffered a much higher death toll than those which were left together.

Perhaps it is for this reason that among the very lowest forms, single-celled animals work desperately to get together; remove amoebae some distance from a group of their fellows and the separated ones immediately begin to make their way back to the group. Higher up the scale, take apart the cells of a frog's eggs during an early stage in its development and place the separate cells some distance apart in water and the separated cells will slowly but surely approach



each other until they re-establish contact.

In the higher forms, these same co-operative drives are operative and, if anything, stronger. Among herring gulls, it has been observed that members of larger colonies commence courtship activities earlier than when the colonies are smaller, with a speeding up of the egg-laying process and hatching. Under such conditions, a greater number of young gulls survive than when the colony is small and the spread of hatching time is longer.

Likewise, the common sea urchin shows that the development of the fertilized egg, with a few exceptions, is more rapid in the denser cluster of eggs than in isolated fellow eggs.

With even more advanced animals, the isolated members generally prove to be retarded in growth and suffer an earlier death whereas the animal living co-operatively with others tends to increase in size and in the speed of its reaction, besides showing a tendency to recover more quickly from wounds and to survive more often.

Perhaps that is the reason why most animals and plants live in associations, herds, colonies, or societies while even the so-called solitary species live more or less as co-operative members of groups or associations of individuals or different species.

If co-operation did not exist extinction would always be just around the corner. It is self-evident that a predator, like a lion, must not appropriate on the average, any more than the surplus of animals such as antelope, upon

which it preys. Should it do so it would continuously diminish its own food supply and thus indirectly, but surely, exterminate itself. As a result, a really close community of interest exists between the predaceous lion and the timid antelope and in the wild you will see them, quite frequently, living side by side.

More than this, without such sociability among animals, the

progress of life itself, the improvement of the organism, and the strengthening of the species would become utterly incomprehensible. It is co-operation—not tooth and claw—which must be the very basis for the evolution of our more complicated animals from the simpler forms.

Could there be a lesson in this for the human?

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DR. JORDAN SAYS:

These Tips for Parents Of School-Age Children

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

This column is addressed to the parents of school-age children; others may save themselves the trouble of reading it.

I am not one of those who feel that people should spend all of their time thinking and worrying about their own health or that of others. Rather it seems best to spend a little thought on developing a plan of procedure so far as health is concerned and then let this plan come into action through the development of food habits. It seems to me this is particularly desirable in the case of children.

One of the points which the mothers of school-age children should plan carefully is the diet. It does not matter much if a single meal is out of balance but it is important that the total food consumed in a whole day or throughout the week should contain those substances which a healthy child needs.

Milk is certainly one of the best foods and contains calcium needed in the bones and teeth and other important nutritive substances.

Balanced feeding includes some of each of the three major foodstuffs: proteins including eggs, cheese, fish and meat; starches such as bread and potatoes; and fats as contained in butter or oleo, for example.

Most of the minerals are present in the fruits and vegetables as are the vitamins needed.

Some thought from the health angle should also go into the selection of clothing. The clothing should be adjusted to the season and climate as well as the appearance. Too heavy clothing should not be worn in overheated rooms, for example.

Any kind of clothing delays the loss of heat from the body but some fibers and weaves do so more than others. Wool is warmer than cotton because the fibers keep air in the mesh and delay this cooling. Rubber clothing has special uses in wet or snowy weather but is not desirable for long-term wear since rubber is not porous and prevents normal evaporation of moisture from the skin.

Special attention should be given to the selection of shoes which fit—and this is often a problem for growing children. Nevertheless it is undesirable to wear shoes after they have been outgrown since this lays the seeds for many future foot difficulties.

The question of wearing hats has been presented to me. I do not think that youngsters should go without hats in rainy weather and it probably gives some protection against severe cold also; but I rather doubt that it has much effect on the general health of children except under these circumstances.

Church Directory For Town and Country

By MARGARET BENSTON

BEACHLY MEMORIAL CHURCH (Non-D)—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

CAMP CREEK COMMUNITY (Non-D)—Ph. 6-1038. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

COBURG CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. 5-7018. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

FULL GOSPEL TABERNACLE—Ph. 6-7236. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

METHODIST—Ph. 4-2978. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

COTTAGE GROVE ASSEMBLY OF GOD—H at 7th. Ph. 6-1291. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

FIRST BAPTIST (5th & Jefferson)—Ph. 1018. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

CALVARY BAPTIST—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

CATHOLIC—Ph. 105-1. United Masses.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—342 Second St. (S.S.) and church at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST—Gibbs at 6th. Ph. 893-1. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

CHURCH OF GOD—Adams at 7th. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

FREE METHODIST—813 South 6th. Ph. 669-1. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

METHODIST—234 Washington. Ph. 108. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

REORGANIZED LATTER DAY SAINTS—Eagles Hall, 711 Main. Ph. 361-1. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

PRESBYTERIAN—Ph. 925. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL—Main St at M. Ph. 815-1. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST—Ph. Eugene 6-3795. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

TRINITY LUTHERAN—Quincy and 7th St. Ph. 1271. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

CRENSWELL ASSEMBLY OF GOD—10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

BEACON CHAPEL (Open Bible Standard)—10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

METHODIST—Ph. Creswell 336. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

PRESBYTERIAN—Ph. Creswell 297. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

DENTON BAPTIST—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

DEAN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—Music room, Drain Grade School, 11 a.m.

ELMIRA CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. Veneta 2584. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

OPEN BIBLE STANDARD—Ph. Eugene 5-5364. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

FALL CREEK CHRISTIAN—Ph. Eugene 5-1211. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 9 p.m.

FINN ROCK UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL, White Mrs. Alva White, Finn Rock, Ore. 10 a.m. (S.S.).

GOSHEN CHURCH OF CHRIST—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

FLORENCE ASSEMBLY OF GOD—10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—Gargner and 2th. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN—3th & Adams. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

FRANKLIN CHRISTIAN—Ph. 4-3101. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

JUNCTION CITY ASSEMBLY OF GOD, 5th & Elm—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

BAPTIST, 10th & Juniper—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

CHRISTIAN, 3th & Juniper—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

CHURCH OF GOD, 12th & Laurel—10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

LATTER DAY SAINTS—Greenwood Hall, 10:30 a.m. (S.S.); 7:30 p.m.

LUTHERAN, 6th & Nyssa—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

METHODIST, 10th & Laurel—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

IRVING CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. Eugene 4-8101. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

LAKK CREEK COMMUNITY CHURCH (Non-D)—10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

LEABURG PRESBYTERIAN—Ph. 7-7783. Church at 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

LONDON CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. CG 1214. 11 a.m., 10:30 a.m.

LOHANE CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. 324-M. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

LOWELL HILL STANDARD—Ph. Lowell 298. 1:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. 4-9078. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

CATHOLIC—U.S. Engineers Recreation Room in Lowell, Ph. Oakridge 2-0781. Mass 9:15 a.m.

MAPLETON CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. JCB-2615. Masonic Odd Fellows Hall. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

MAROLA CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. Eugene 5-2292. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

OPEN BIBLE STANDARD—Ph. Eugene 4-0705. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

COMMUNITY CHURCH (Non-D)—Ph. Eugene 3-3098. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

MOHAWK COMMUNITY CHURCH (Non-D)—Ph. Eugene 4-8187. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

MONROE CHURCH OF CHRIST—10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7 p.m.

FREE METHODIST—10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

METHODIST—Ph. 3135. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

ST. ROSE CATHOLIC—Mass is at 8:30 a.m. on the 1st, 3rd, 5th Sun. days; at 10:30 a.m. on the 2nd, 4th.

THURSTON CHRISTIAN—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

TRENT CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. 8-3097. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

VAUGHN CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. Eugene 4-7848. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

VENETA GOSPEL MISSION—Ph. Veneta 2271. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST—Ph. Eugene 4-9255. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF GOD—Ph. Veneta 2203. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST—Ph. Eugene 3-3062. 9:30 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

WALTERVILLE COMMUNITY CHURCH (Non-D)—(S.S.); 10 a.m. Service at 7:30 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN—Ph. 7-7783. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11:15 a.m.

WESTVIL COMMUNITY UNDENOMINATIONAL—(Sponsored by the Willamette Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church). 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

WESTVIL-OAKRIDGE ST. LUKES LUTHERAN—Ph. Oakridge 2-0851. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

NOTI CHURCH OF CHRIST—Ph. Veneta 2299. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

OAKRIDGE ASSEMBLY OF GOD—Ph. 3-1254. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC—Ph. 2-0761. 7:30, 11 a.m.

OPEN BIBLE STANDARD—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

BAPTIST—Ph. 2-1398. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

CHRISTIAN—Ph. 2-1255. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 10:55 a.m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST—10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF GOD—9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

METHODIST—Ph. 2-0172. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE—Ph. 2-0232. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 8:30 p.m.

PLEASANT HILL CHRISTIAN—Ph. Eugene 5-9477. 10 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m., 8:30 p.m.

SPENCER CREEK LUTHERAN—Route 1, Eugene Ph. 4-3035. 9:45 a.m. (S.S.); 11 a.m.