

# Herald and News

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## BILL-BOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Got a call from Jess Faha the other day regarding the proposed bow and arrow deer season on Hart Mountain. Jess is a past Chief Whitehall of the order and one of the moving forces in the annual trek up the big hill.

Jess was taking the stand that such a season should be allowed. Mostly, I think, from the standpoint that to a Hart Mountaineer there is something sacred about the area. Not even the Robin Hood lads should be allowed to hunt there.

As this is written the game commission has not handed down a decision on the proposal. It may come later in the day, or be announced next week. Neither here nor there now.

But I think we'll have to go along with Jess on the idea. For a number of reasons. First, I'm a staunch and loyal Order man myself. Over the years (since 1932) the membership has kept the faith on their 7000 foot high acres, have kept out runs, dogs and women during the meet, have defeated a proposal to establish a boy's camp there on the grounds that it was not adapted to that type of thing, have refrained from building up any fancy headquarters there, have held the fire menace down, and have done all in their power to protect the big herds of antelope that make the mountain their home. I think they should go on and protect the deer in the area, even from the bow and arrow boys. After all, if you

open it to arrows it isn't long before the boom of guns will be heard ringing down the mountainside.

Secondly, it is not an area fitted to the peculiar talents of the bow hunter. The country is too open, not enough chance to sneak up on your quarry, and the ranges are too great for effective hunting in this fashion. I'm afraid the loss due to losing wounded deer would run high. And the number of disappointed hunters would be in the high registers.

Thirdly, it is a reserve with a possibility of even more territory being taken into the closed-season line. Let's not make any move that would tend to lessen the effectiveness of this.

We'll stick along with you, Jess, on any such proposals that may be pending or that may come up. (The big Hart Mountain trek will get started next Friday, by the way.)

It was a pretty bright fire out at Ellingson's planing mill the other night. But not quite bright enough, apparently. I was dashing about like mad trying to find out who, what, where and when and interviewing everyone I could lay hands on. Spotted one chap who looked like he knew what it was all about so went up and tapped him on the shoulder. "You work around here, Mac?" I queried. "Well, sort of," he replied. "I own it." Only then did I recognize R. P. Ellingson himself. Just shows that you never can tell.

## Hal Boyle

Wilbur Peeble, America's most average citizen, a victim of acute political exhaustion, wrote his wife the following summary of the Republican national convention from a hospital bed:

CHICAGO (AP) — Well, Trellis Mae, General Eisenhower has survived his nomination okay—but I collapsed.

But I am proud to say you are married to a man who shook the hand that may put a fresh key in the White House door.

As Ike left the platform I grabbed his hand and wished him well, and he assured me he would do his best by the country. Then two cops and three ushers grabbed me and said:

"How did you get in here anyway? You're delegate."

As they were leading me out, I suddenly blacked out. I guess the strain of observing democracy at work here the last week was just too much for me. When I woke up I was in a hospital ward.

An interne just came by and said he was going to check up on my case in the medical journals.

"We've never had one just like it," he said. "We dredged your stomach and found the ruins of 73 hot dog sandwiches, a copy of the Republican platform and a partially digested Taft-for-President button."

In the bed next to me is another unusual patient—a fellow that the interne said was suffering from acute MacArthuritis frustration. He was a delegate here, and he is still delirious. Every few moments he breaks up and shouts:

"Penetrate the Iron Curtain! Ready, boys? One, two, three—all together now—let's penetrate the Iron Curtain!"

Then he falls back and starts humming, "On Wisconsin!" They have called in a psychiatrist to treat him, and the psychiatrist is trying to cure him through diversion—by having a pretty nurse read him chapters in the life of Stonewall Jackson.

The doctor says that there is

really nothing wrong with me but "conventionitis gastritis," complicated by a mild neurosis induced by my attempt to understand the Republican program for 1952.

"You're lucky," he said. "These conventions upset people. Last year we had a furniture convention, and one fellow was admitted with the delusion he was an over-filled chair. He kept insisting for days that we get him upholstered."

Looking back at the convention, Trellis Mae, I guess the thing I learned most from it was a new respect for politicians. They really must have stamina as well as character to go through the ordeal of a national convention.

Imagine how these king-makers must feel to climb the back stairs of hotels all week trying to make a solid deal—and then find their man has lost!

I will never forget the look on General Ike's face as he sat by the side of Mamie on the convention platform, gazed at by thousands. From now on—win or lose in November—they will have a goldfish life.

I thought there was a little sadness in his countenance when his famous grin relaxed, as if he realized that he now is really a kind of prisoner of the people he is campaigning to serve. There will be the little privacy that day in the life of the president and Mamie.

Somehow, Trellis Mae, just seeing the two of them sitting there alone together made me realize how nice a life we have ourselves, how wonderful it is to be unknown and unwatched, to live unnoticed in the humdrum life with the one you love. Doesn't a blade of anonymous grass have as much fun as the north star that people steer by?

Well, honey, anyway right now I am as lonesome as a Stassen button.

Your homesick husband, Wilbur

P.S. Please send me money to pay my hospital bill. I am tired of politics and want to come home.

## Bruce Blossat

Congress seems to be able to procrastinate on many issues and get away with it. The question of statehood for Hawaii and Alaska is a prime example. Again on the matter of the St. Lawrence Seaway, congressional delays have had the effect of avoiding decision.

Unfortunately for Congress, this is an international issue involving Canada as well as the United States. And Canada, tired of waiting for this country to make up its mind, has decided to build the seaway alone.

The seaway admittedly is one of the thorniest issues ever to hit Congress. It has been kicking around Capitol Hill for decades and lately has been coming up for legislative consideration every year on the year.

This is not the place to delve into the pros and cons of the question—these have been argued long and justly.

The important point for American interests is that by not taking clear action one way or the other, the Congress has passed the ball to the Canadians, who now have the initiative.

By contrast with their simple determination to go ahead with the project, our lawmakers' continual backing and filling over the seaway makes them look weak and vacillating.

And in that miscalculation the American lawmakers appear rather foolish.

Probably they never believed the Canadians would carry out their threat to go it alone if we did not pitch in. They imagined they could enjoy indefinitely the luxury of indecision. The rude shock is now upon them.

Reports from Canada have it that seaway will pay for itself. This is the testimony of experts.

Furthermore, there are indications that when a Canadian ship operating in western Europe has been forced through much work still remains to be done.

As new commander at Shape, Gen. Ridgway is responsible for the defense of more than a million square miles, extending from the northern tip of Norway to the southern border of Turkey in Asia Minor.

This vast area has been divided into three subordinate military commands. These sectors with their commanders are:

Northern Europe, Adm. Sir Patrick Central, with headquarters at Oslo.

Central Europe, Gen. Alphonse Juin, with headquarters at Fontainebleau, 30 miles outside Paris.

Southern Europe, Adm. Robert Carney, with headquarters at Naples.

Gen. Ridgway took over 18 well-equipped divisions, plus a dozen others less well equipped and trained. By the end of 1952, the NATO member governments have pledged to increase that force to 30 divisions and 4,000 operational aircraft.

Twenty-five of the divisions are to be active, the rest composed of reserves.

The accompanying map shows the possibilities should there be Soviet aggression against western Europe. Arrows indicate strategic routes Russian invaders might use if the Kremlin gave the order. History shows these great avenues, particularly in central and southern Europe, have been used many times before.

Twelve European nations, with the U. S. and Canada, banded together to prevent this by pooling their resources; military, political and industrial.

The 12 NATO countries shown on the map are Iceland, Norway, Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, Portugal, Greece and Turkey. Three departments of Algeria are a part of the homeland of France.

Three little European countries, Ireland, Switzerland and Sweden, are trying to maintain traditional positions of neutrality.

Finland, on Russia's northern doorstep is oriented toward the west but is not a NATO member. Spain is negotiating with the U. S. about air and sea bases. Yugoslavia, a Communist country, has split with Russia. Its leader, Marshal Tito, probably is a prime target of the Kremlin.

Germany and Austria are partitioned by occupation troops of both Russia and the Allies. NATO leaders say western Germany must be integrated into the western defense bloc if it is to be truly effective.

Russia and its satellites can mount about 175 troop divisions. Many of these now are in the midst of spring maneuvers.

But the NATO concept of European defense was not designed to match the Russians gun for gun, division for division and tank for tank.

The Russians have a tremendous numerical superiority in military manpower and perhaps in tanks. The Reds do not have that edge in seapower, transport or productive capacity.

The NATO forces have strong fleets in the Mediterranean and the North Sea. Western Europe's industrial capacity was being rebuilt with American funds. Much of that capacity now is being retooled for war production, again with American aid.

The huge number of Russian troop divisions does not tell the whole story. Soviet divisions generally are smaller than western divisions. Firepower and the effectiveness of entrenched defensive positions could prove an equalizer.

One of the overriding questions, however, is armor. Here Russian and Allied strengths are quite different.

Most Russian planes based in



## How Soviet Threat Looks To Ridgway's SHAPE

By WARREN BENNETT

When Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway took over on June 1 as supreme Allied commander in Europe he did not have to start from scratch as Gen. Eisenhower did 16 months ago. The core of the defensive line in western Europe has been forged through much work still remains to be done.

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Europe, at least, are pursuits or fighter-bombers, designed for close tactical support of ground troops. The Soviets reportedly do not have a strategic air arm, capable of devastating long range strikes, comparable to the U. S. Air Force.

Does the Red Air Force have the power to shoot down all Allied bombers bound for Moscow and the relatively few other Soviet industrial centers with atomic bombs instant retaliation with all Allied means available.

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Eisenhower's deputy, who remained as chief of staff to Gen. Ridgway, has left no doubt that if such an attack took place there would be instant retaliation with all Allied means available.

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## CAUGHT in the ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

The date today (written Friday, July 11, 1952) should get into the history books along with that other momentous date, July 1, 1932.

They'll be remembered as marking the turn of epochs—away with the old and on to the new.

On July 1, 1932 Franklin D. Roosevelt was nominated by the Democrats over Al Smith. Today, Dwight D. Eisenhower was nominated by the Republicans over Bob Taft.

In '32 the country was disillusioned, mad and lean in the belly. Today the country is disillusioned,

mad and sick to the stomach. The unsung voter who never gets to the party meetings and who never talks about politics in high-falutin terms was hungry for new leadership and a chance to vote for someone fresh and confident and friendly.

He got it then, and he has it now.

For 20 years the politicking between the parties has been on the basis of Hoover versus FDR. That's all over now.

Herbert Hoover made his swan song at the Chicago convention and received a great, fitting ovation. Then a completely new man was nominated for President.

FDR and the New Deal are gone, though there will be Rooseveltian Democrats as long as there are Jeffersonian Democrats. But the reason-for-being of the New Deal is gone too.

The campaign for president will be between the New and the Old. America can look to the future again, with a quickening pulse.

If there is a cleavage and bitterness in Republican ranks it's among the professionals back in Chicago.

The Republican who is a party man to the extent of his registration at the courthouse and to the extent of his fundamental convictions is satisfied. He can vote for his man in November with the conviction of enthusiasm and hope.

The person whose political outlook, regardless of "denomination," is based on a revulsion against the excesses, the corruption and the irresponsibility of recent years—he has voted for a new leader with enthusiasm and hope for the future.

Final convention action here included a report by Sam Eubanks, former executive vice-president of the Guild, on a proposed labor daily newspaper. He said there was some doubt as to whether the paper, to be known as the National Reporter, could begin publication in time for this year's presidential campaign.

After a bitter floor fight, the convention voted to require local units to abide by the bargaining program set down by the international.

## Newsmen Get Boston Site

PORTLAND (AP) — Boston will be the site of next year's American Newspaper Guild convention.

Delegates to the convention which closed here Friday also selected Los Angeles for the 1954 meeting.

Cities asking for future conventions include: Albany, N.Y., 1955; Scranton, Pa., 1956; San Jose, Calif., 1957; Minneapolis-St. Paul, 1958.

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## FCC Authorizes 18 TV Stations

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Communications Commission Friday authorized 18 new television stations, including two in Spokane and one in Portland.

The authorizations were the first move on the part of the FCC in its long-promised expansion of TV into fresh areas.

The Spokane authorizations included ones for KJH, Inc., on VHF Channel 6, and Symons Broadcast Co., which is partly owned by crooner Bing Crosby, on VHF Channel 4.

## Dr. E. P. Jordan

It may seem to many people that little progress has been made by research workers in their attempts to conquer the dread disease, polio.

This, however, is not the case, and much information is becoming available which is opening new doors and which may eventually lead to more satisfactory methods of preventing this disease, and of treating it.

A summary of a few of the developments of recent years gives great hope for this brighter future, even though just how some of these facts can be used in a practical way is not yet entirely clear.

For example, it is now realized that when a severe case of polio has been correctly diagnosed, it is already late in the course of the disease.

It is also realized that the virus which causes polio does not necessarily attack the nervous system and cause paralysis, and that in fact, many have the disease without ever having any nervous or muscular symptoms. Obviously, this may eventually lead to some important changes in treatment, or prevention.

Another important research development lies in the recent discovery that the virus can be grown in a tissue-culture test tube, and that much work can be done with the virus in the manner which formerly could be performed only by using monkeys as experimental animals.

This will make easier and less expensive many studies which may have an important bearing on the disease.

One thing which is badly needed is a test which will make it possible to diagnose polio early and in those patients who do not have any nervous symptoms as well as in those who do.

For at least 35 years research workers have been trying to develop such a test, and even though this has not yet come, their efforts will surely be crowned with success sometime. When a test is perfected, it will permit many other forward steps to be taken.

For many years it has been thought by those observers of polio that excessive physical exertion, fatigue, or some other form of stress might exert an unfavorable action on the disease.

In one report, 411 patients with polio from three epidemics were studied with regard to the amount of physical activity which they performed around the time when their illness began.

Study of the results suggested that physical activity done before the disease had actually begun did not seem to have much effect on the severity of the paralysis.

However, when physical activity was carried out after the signs of illness had appeared, even before they had become serious, there did seem to be a definite increase in the numbers of those who developed paralysis, and in the severity of such paralysis.

Consequently, it would seem wise in the presence of polio in the community to put every younger with minor symptoms to bed for a short time until one is sure that the disease is not polio.

## Youngster Likes Tooth

WICHITA, Kas. (AP) — Little Leonard Niedens pulled one of his baby teeth and hid it in his ear.

His older brother told his mother about it. She located the tooth but couldn't extract it. A specialist finally pulled the tooth from the six-year-old boy's ear Friday.

Then Leonard explained everything: "I put it in my ear to save it. I liked that tooth."

## They'll Do It Every Time



## By Jimmy Hatlo

I'll bet he's not even here... he's probably the one who called up!

FINE STUFF! THEY HOLLER OUT EVERYTHING ABOUT THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN BUT THEY DIDN'T ANNOUNCE WHO'S PINCH-HITTING...

I'D LIKE TO CALL UP THE OLD LADIES HOME AND ASK FOR A FEW BALLPLAYERS TO HELP OUT THIS BUNCH OF GLASS-ARMS...

I USTA KNOW A GUY WHO'D HAVE HIMSELF PAGED IN HOTEL LOBBIES JUST TO HEAR HIS OWN NAME...

KIDDING ABOUT THE DOC WHO GETS A CALL ON THE LOUD-SPEAKER...

THANK YOU AND A TIP OF THE HAT TO MR. HATLO WHO WROTE THIS FOR ME.

## Winnie Says No Comment

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill got the news of Gen. Eisenhower's nomination from a ticker in his office. A secretary said it was unlikely that Churchill would say anything publicly "on such a delicate question."

A Foreign Office spokesman recalled that back around 1860 a British ambassador "made the very grave error of suggesting that someone or other be elected President of the U. S. and it caused such a row we've kept our traps shut ever since."

Winnie says no comment.

## Things bring worries... unless—

It's true that possessions may bring worries as well as satisfaction.

As you acquire a house, a car, furniture, jewelry and a bank account, you can (and should) start to worry about what may happen to 'em.

Your house may burn up or blow away. You may hit somebody with your car or a golf ball and get sued for big dough. Or somebody may steal your car or diamond ring. And so on.

The only cure for such worries is to carry plenty of fire, windstorm, theft, liability and other insurance to protect you in case of any kind of loss.

And that's WHERE WE COME IN to help you.

## Diplomat Likes Ike!

NEW YORK (AP) — The Indian ambassador to the United States, B. R. Sen, celebrated the Republican presidential nomination of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower by pinning two "I Like Ike" buttons on his teen-age daughters as they arrived at his home in Switzerland.

He said Eisenhower's nomination was "most satisfactory," adding, "We all know General Eisenhower to be a great leader of the armies, we know that now he will be a great leader of the country. He has a true grasp of the world situation, more than many — and we can trust the right thing will be done."

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