

Herald and News

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Wandering and Wondering In Europe

by NELSON REED

You can travel in Spain for about half what you do in the U.S. but even the few deluxe hotels fall far short of our first class ones in plumbos, heating, etc. The few "Paradise or Traveler's Inns" that the Government has built, are most attractive and comfortable; all very new. Generally they are along the main highways in between large cities.

Clothes and shoes cost less than half what they do in the U.S. The shoes and all leather work is high class. The cloth goods are very inferior. Food and wine are cheap. The wine is excellent. The food, with the exception of fish which was generally good, is not as good as in France. They raise no beef and kill theirveal too young, and they have no facilities for aging meat. Contrary to our expectations the food was not highly seasoned as it is in Mexico, but much of it is cooked in olive oil, which was not to our liking. You have to ask for drinking water as you do in France. If you are fussy you can order carbonated water in the big hotels. We drank tap water everywhere we went. True, I had a mild attack of dysentery once but I think it came from the meat rather than the water. The bread in Spain is better tasting than the sorry stuff our model bakeries turn out, but is not as good as French bread. You must let a few flies at table worry you in Spain. They don't even worry the headwaiter in the deluxe hotels. We were much amused once to see a display of fancy pastries in a glass case positively buzzing with flies, while outside the case there wasn't a fly. Of course it was cold when we were there. When the weather warms up, it might be a bit more annoying.

Here again it is not fair to judge the cost of living by American standards. In relation to their wages, the Spanish cost of living is still high. Our guide in Seville who was a college graduate, very intelligent with a fine personality and one of the best looking young Spaniards we saw, got paid \$2.50 a day. That, he told us, was a job that his father who was a John Deere Dealer could afford to pay him in the store. In Las Palmas you could ride for two miles on the bus for 2 1/2 cents but I would guess that few of the working men

(Continued Tomorrow)

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M. D.

This column opens with a discussion of a rather rare disorder known as Addison's disease and closes with a difficult question which has been submitted.

Addison's disease, named after the famous English physician, Thomas Addison, who described it in 1855, results from disease of two small glands called adrenal or suprarenal glands that lie on either side of the kidneys.

These glands have a rather complicated structure. They belong to the glands of internal secretion. They contain several kinds of cells that form hormones which flow into the blood. A chemically prepared substance called epinephrine or adrenalin has the actions of part of the adrenal gland.

Addison described the characteristic symptoms as anemia, languor, or general weakness, feeble beat of the heart, irritability of the stomach, and a peculiar brownish change in the color of the skin.

General weakness is particularly characteristic and the deep yellowish-brown color of the skin which is due to deposits of pigment is also usual. Most patients lose weight. Patients with Addison's disease have a low blood pressure and examination of the blood by chemical tests will reveal changes which clinch the diagnosis.

The treatment of this disease, which was formerly almost invariably fatal, has been greatly improved. Of course, complete rest in bed and protection from

chilling and muscular exertion is necessary.

Those who have mild cases do well when they are given an excessive amount of ordinary sodium chloride, the same time that potassium, another chemical, is kept low.

Those who do not respond well to this form of treatment are given another chemical related to the secretion of the adrenal gland. This has the lengthy name of desoxycorticosterone.

Theoretically, extracts from the gland itself should be still more helpful but because the preparation of such substances is difficult and terribly expensive, they have not been used much, but treatment is still being improved.

Now, to the question. Mrs. K. says that her two-and-a-half-year-old son has been diagnosed as having Addison's disease, a condition which has a spell, runs high fevers, has convulsions, he loses consciousness completely for two or three days.

According to her letter, the child has been given the usual treatment for Addison's disease and the doctors remark upon the rarity of this illness in so small a child. This certainly seems like a complicated and unusual problem, since the symptoms as described are not typical of Addison's disease, and it is unusual in such a young child. In fact, this makes it difficult if not impossible to make the comment which Mrs. K. requests, other than to say that if this is truly a case of Addison's disease, it would seem to have enough unusual features to be reported to the medical profession in one of the medical journals.

TELLING THE EDITOR

COMPLAINT
MACDOEL, Calif.—Your paper has a correction to make of its March 31 article on the Miriam Zumwalt case in Yreka.

It is stated in your paper, as evidently written by your correspondent that the boarding school operated by Miss Zumwalt at Etna was "under jurisdiction" of the California branch of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Now we don't like that any more than do teachers like to have her called a teacher.

In the second or third article you ever printed on the case you corrected a like impression by publishing portions of a press release by our Oakland headquarters of Seventh Day Adventists which stated that Miss Zumwalt operated the boarding school on

her own and that she had taught a church school at Fort Jones in previous years.

Now my point is, why do you keep bringing the Seventh Day Adventists Church into this deal unnecessarily? You haven't printed an article on this case without making this tie somewhere (except one). Other papers in this area have told the story and printed facts without implications. You print other articles without bringing in religious and racial factors. I believe crimes should have full publicity and that the law should definitely be carried out fully but without undue reflection on innocent parties or peoples. I would like to see you print a correction on this.

Sincerely,
Francis I. Purdy

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They'll Do It Every Time

By JIMMY HATLO

DROPTITCH HOSPITAL HAS MORE FOREIGN DOCTORS ON ITS STAFF THAN THE POWER OF BABEL HAD BRICKLAYERS



So WOT? SO THE FOREIGN PATIENTS WHO SPEAK ONE LINGO GET A DOC WHO SPEAKS SOME-THING ELSE AND VICE VERSA AND THEN SOME...

THANKS A TON FOR THE HATLO TIP OF THE HAT TO BETTY EXIST. 4-5-53 W.R.D. BOX 78, PORTVILLE, PA.

NEW YORK (AP)—International problems are like neighborhood problems, except they come in a larger size.

And foreign countries are like the neighbors who live on our own street — if they'd just stay consistent some kind of community peace is possible.

The change of executive leadership in the vast house of Russia reminds me of a change of neighbors in our town when I was a boy.

There was a little white house across the way owned by old Mr. Crabbe, the neighborhood grouch. He built a white picket fence around it, and the fence started right at the sidewalk like anybody and never asked anybody to like him. He visited no one. No one visited him. If the kids playing in the street hit a baseball into old Mr. Crabbe's front yard, they didn't get it back. He ran out and grabbed it.

But we learned how to deal with him. We moved the game up the street, stayed out of his yard, and there was no more trouble.

Finally old Mr. Crabbe died and went to heaven. He probably got a new little house in the suburbs and whenever the cherubs up there knock a baseball into the yard I suppose he still runs out and grabs it, just as he did on earth. If life doesn't change people much, how can death?

A new neighbor named Mr. Fuddle moved into the little white house across the way. He had a wife, two children, and a one-eared bulldog.

Well, at first, Mr. Fuddle seemed the nicest fellow you ever saw. So did the whole family. Right friendly.

"Of course, you kids can play in the street in front of my house," he said. "If the ball lands in the yard, just climb over the fence and get it. I'd tear that fence down except that — well, fences

have their places."

The bulldog played with our dogs, his two kids joined in the ball game, and Mr. Fuddle even came out and batted himself a few times.

Then Mr. and Mrs. Fuddle fell to quarreling regularly. Never did find out what it was about. Some family difference over money, or how they wanted their kids raised.

This not only upset all the Fuddles. It had the whole neighborhood in an uproar.

When Mr. and Mrs. Fuddle started bawling at each other, the one-eared bulldog would race out and start barking our dogs. If we knocked a ball in the front yard, Mr. Fuddle would come out, pick it up and throw it at us. And the two Fuddle kids no longer joined in the game. Their parents would not let them. All they were allowed to do was to try to ambush us one at a time and try to knock our front teeth out.

Well, the Fuddles began calling the cops to break up our game, and the other neighbors began calling the cops to separate the fighting Fuddles, and soon everybody was saying:

"My, wasn't it a lot more peaceful when old Mr. Crabbe lived in that house? At least a soul knew where he stood. Nobody can figure out the Fuddles."

As I say, when I think of the change in Russia, I think of my old neighborhood. Old Mr. Stalin was, in many ways, like old Mr. Crabbe.

The new tenants of Soviet power — Malenkov and Co. — are making friendly noises. In fact, they are almost genial. But it remains to be seen whether they will give the world a longer stretch of peace than the Fuddles gave our community.

That's the trouble with new neighbors, little ones or big ones. Only time can prove the way they wear, and how long the fences have to stay up.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tidelands is the familiar but wrong name for the long-standing dispute between the federal government and some states over ownership of the oil-rich land under the water off the coast.

The Republican-controlled Congress is hurrying to carry out President Eisenhower's campaign promise to give these lands to the states. Congress will give them a big chunk but not the whole pie.

The government hasn't challenged the states' ownership of the tidelands, that part of the shore between high and low tide, the Supreme Court ruled 106 years ago they belonged to the states.

The dispute has been over ownership of those submerged lands extending seaward from the low water mark to the edge of the continental shelf.

The American continent slopes seaward—as much as 200 miles off the Atlantic Coast, 135 miles off the Gulf of Mexico — from the water's edge till it drops off in the ocean depths. This long slope is the continental shelf.

There is oil in the submerged lands in the Pacific off California and in the Gulf of Mexico off Louisiana and Texas. The fight over ownership of the submerged land began to boil in the mid-1930s when it became clear from exploration that the oil reserves in the gulf were very rich.

The federal government and the states both wanted the revenue from the oil. The government argued this revenue should be for the benefit of all the people of the United States, not for the residents of a few states. The states claimed ownership to the submerged lands as part of their "rights," some of them claiming "rights" going back at least into the 18th century.

There was another factor: Since oil reserves are a vital part of national defense, the government protested it should have full control of the submerged lands for future need.

Twice, Democratic-controlled Congresses—in 1946 and 1952 —

voted to give the states at least part of those submerged lands but former President Truman killed the idea with a veto.

And three times — once in 1947 and twice in 1950 — the Supreme Court ruled three states—California, Texas, Louisiana—did not own the submerged lands. The court did not say the federal government owned them but did say it had "paramount rights" in them.

In view of that ruling, the states could not get the lands unless they were given to them by Congress. The court had said there is no limit on the constitutional power of Congress to give away U. S. property.

Last week the House voted to give the states ownership of at least a part of the submerged lands. And the Senate, now debating a similar measure, is expected to approve it next week.

The two houses would give the states the submerged lands off their coasts out to a limit of three miles, at least. This means they could keep the royalties from the oil from within that three-mile boundary.

For some states — particularly Florida and Texas — the limit would be farther out in the sea. These two states claimed a 10 1/2-mile limit long ago with more or less congressional approval at the time.

But the House and Senate measures are vague in spots and that will probably mean more years of battling in courts. Some of the main supporters of this "tidelands" measure in the Senate frankly admit they don't know how far out to sea some states might be able to claim ownership on historic grounds.

The House and Senate would let the government have what the states can't claim, although the Senate measure doesn't say what the government should do with its share of the submerged lands.

NEW BUILDING
SALEM (AP)—The Oregon Statesman is moving into its new \$400,000 building here Monday.

Regular publication in the new plant will begin with the Tuesday morning edition. The Saturday edition was printed on the plant's new press with Publisher Charles A. Sprague pushing the button that started the machinery.

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By Jimmy Hatlo

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WASHINGTON (AP)—More than 145,000 prisoners in the Korean War—3,198 of them Americans—were the pawns today in what appeared to be a giant new peace offensive directed from the Kremlin.

It isn't particularly surprising in the light of past events. Early in the Korean War, the Chinese Communists disclosed they placed a high political and propaganda value on their Allied prisoners.

It remains to be seen whether the Reds will try again—at the price talks which resumed today at Pannunjom—to exploit the captives they hold.

The first indication of their attitude came in November, 1950, shortly after the Chinese entered the war to support the North Korean Army shattered by the United Nations forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The North Koreans had used their prisoners cruelly. Americans who fell into their hands generally were treated brutally. The old rules for humane treatment of prisoners were ignored. Many Americans were massacred.

There was nothing phony about those massacre reports out of Korea. I saw massacre victims myself near the little town of Suncho in North Korea. Survivors who crawled out of the hills told us the story of what had happened.

A prisoner-of-war train stopped in a lonely tunnel at dusk. Red guards told the Americans they were to be given food. The prisoners walked into the fields and sat huddled in little groups waiting for their food. And the guards opened fire without warning, killing 88.

The Chinese—apparently wanting to reverse the bad propaganda effects of the atrocity stories—did a turnaround.

Late in November, in an obvious propaganda move, they released 27 Americans after trying to indoctrinate the soldiers against "American imperialism."

The Chinese told the youths to return to their lines and spread the word that the Chinese didn't want the war which they said was started by the "no-good capitalists."

One soldier said: "I just agreed with everything they said as long as I was their prisoner—but only because I wanted to get home."

Many American prisoners may have given the Chinese the impression they were sympathetic to Communist indoctrination, while actually saying, "Nuts to you."

The Reds have said they are holding 3,198 American prisoners of war, 1,000 other nationals, and 9,000 South Koreans. The U. N. reports holding 132,000 Chinese and North Korean prisoners, among them 51,000 who insist they are anti-Communists and don't want to return home.

During the first months of the war, the hard-core Communists were penned together in prisoner stockades on Kojado Island, off the coast of Korea. The most fanatical were among 6,000 kept in one compound.

Here again the Communists exploited prisoners for propaganda by stirring up bloody riots at Kojado. The riots broke down over the Red insistence on forced repatriation of all prisoners—regardless of whether they wanted to return home or not.

The Allies would not agree to this. They said to return prisoners against their will might be sending them back to certain death.

Now Red China's Premier Chou En-lai suddenly has offered to negotiate the U. N. proposal to exchange ailing prisoners. Conceivably this would give prisoners a choice as to whether they return home or not.

If the offer means what it seems to say—maybe the "pawns" will be free.

145,000 POWs Pawns In Vast Game Of Chess While World Powers Talk Peace

By DON WHITEHEAD

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WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower got a briefing on the overall military situation Monday from Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Bradley was with the President about 20 minutes and told White House newsmen later he was "just bringing him up to date on the various things that happened during the last week."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Defense Ministry abandoned all hope Sunday night of recovering further survivors from the rammed submarine Dumlupinar, 238 feet below the surface of the Dardanelles Straits. The total loss of life was put at 81 American-trained Turkish seamen.

Rescue teams labored until late Sunday night on the slim chance of rescuing some of the men, but finally gave up.

Five men, including the sub's skipper, were saved. All had been on the conning tower early Saturday when the 4,000-ton Swedish freighter Naboland rammed the Dumlupinar in pre-dawn darkness as the sub cruised on the surface three miles north of Canakkale, a fortress town near the southern end of the Dardanelles.

A communique said the dead included seven officers, 35 petty officers and 39 enlisted men.

The 1,526-ton submarine formerly was the U. S. S. Bumper and was transferred to Turkey in 1950 under the Mutual Aid program. All her crew had been trained in the United States.

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It's fun to go to San Francisco on the "Shasta Daylight". You relax, mountains; around 14,161-foot Mt. Shasta. Coffee shop and dining car; colorful Timberline Tavern car. Giant picture windows. Seats 7:45; arrive San Francisco 11:15 same night. Convenient connections railroad agent for reservations.

San Francisco
FOR ONLY 10.50
FROM Klamath Falls
In a reserved seat on the streamlined
Shasta Daylight
Try this easy, dependable way on the luxury streamliner everyone can afford.
S-P
America's Most Modern Train

Hugh Pruett

The planet Venus, which so far has been an splendid Western evening sky-neighbor boy called "the dawn"—will soon be lost in inferior conjunction. This it will pass almost between the earth and the sun. Sometime "morning star." This planet has been low in the west-southwest for a few evenings yet.