Herald and News

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Wandering and Wondering In Europe

by NELSON REED

One day we took a long drive out through the rich farm district that surrounds Lisbon. For the first time we saw many fine beef cattle, large wheat fields, much rice. Farther along we drove through pine forests where all the trees were being bled for turpentine. Then we came to our first cork trees. The cork resembles a live oak somewhat, except that it grows a very heavy coarse bark. Every nine years the bark is stripped from the trees. They split the bark up to the first big limbs and then peel it off. For some strange reason it does not kill the trees, and they can be stripped again nine years later. Cork is a major industry in Portugal and much of it is shipped to the U.S. to Armstrong and other manufacturers. Our driver told us of one Portuguese farmer farther north who owned "cork trees, cork trees, cork trees," this with much gesticulating of arms. Mountains of them the man said. "He can neither read nor write but he does not care for he is very rich," the driver sighed.

Why Portugal has not had more attention from American Tourists we do not know. It stayed out of the last war and prospered while other countries were ruined. It has much to offer; a delightful winter climate; very pleasant people tho the language had us badly stumped It reads a bit like Spanish so we could get around but we could never understand a word of it.

From Lisbon we flew to Madrid and then on to Paris where we stayed a few days seeing some of the sights we missed on our first stop there. We saw the Balinese Ballet Dancers—weird music and wonderful dancing with costumes that were a dream of silver and gold cloth. The Demons and dragons were guaranteed to terrify even grownups. Paris was bitterly cold and raw.

Rather suddenly we decided that neither of us had enjoyed the boat trip much and we would fly home. We took off from the airport at Orle on a TWA Constellation. We had expected to fly direct to New York but shortly after the takeoff the Captain announced that heavy head winds were reported over the Atlantic and we would land at Shannon, Ireland, for gas. Just ahead from Orle an English, a Dutch, a Scandinavian, a Swiss, and a Yiddish plane took off. They were at Shannon and again at Gander. The Atlantic is really cluttered up with planes these days. We spent about half an hour on the ground at Shannon, in the middle of the night. From the lights you could see that it was a very large field. So long as you stayed in the enclosed area and did not pick up your purchases until the plane departure had been announced, Shannon was a tax free port. You can buy things like whiskey, Irish Woolens, pipes, etc., at very low prices. Being limited as to baggage, I blew myself to two bottles of Irish whiskey for $2 each and a fine pipe for $3. With the time changes it is a long flight from there to Gander where we had to land for more gas after encountering 85 mile an hour headwinds. However the overseas Constellations are very comfortable. Carrying fewer passengers than the flights on this Continent, there is a long space between seats. The seats can be extended until they are as good as a bed and you can sleep, at least by fits and starts. About daylight we landed at Gander. It was snowing a blizzard and there was much snow on the field. It looked like, well, Newfoundland which it was. The field is vast and there are a great many buildings. Many of them military installations I presume tho it was too dark and snowing too hard to be sure.

(Continued Tomorrow)

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

BRUCE BIOSSAT

Writing in Look magazine, William L. Laurence, science reporter of the New York Times, says science is on the threshold of new discoveries that may make it possible for human beings virtually to live forever.

Now, this seemingly fantastic forecast can't be dismissed lightly, for Laurence is not a science-fiction writer. He is a respected specialist who in 1940 successfully predicted the coming atomic age and was singled out by the U.S. as the one writer to tell the people the official story of the atomic bomb. He saw the bomb fall on Nagasaki.

He says science has learned that the chemical organizer which in the early or embryonic stage of all life differentiates cells into the various organs and tissues never really leaves the living creature at all.

It remains on hand, he says, throughout life, healing wounds and in spectacuar cases, like the tadpole, regenerating lost limbs. One scientist found he could grow new heads into the tails of adult salamanders by transplanting bits and does important "repair jobs" of so-called connective tissue, an unspecialized material.

The experimenters have concluded that these regenerative powers remain in all living things, including human beings, and that, given proper conditions, they can rebuild entire new organisms from the embryonic phase.

What they don't know yet is the exact nature of the chemical organizer, nor the conditions it needs to perform on the grand scale the work it did originally in building the living body. But Laurence seems to believe the answers will be found.

At best this promised immortality won't be a true foundation of youth, though, for your present body would age and die just as it does now. You would be reborn from regenerative cells removed from your body before the aging process had gone too far, and would go through babyhood again to become an exact physical copy of your original self. You would have no memory of your former existence.

Laurence says even we living today can take advantage of this prospect, but we cannot know when in history we would return, since it depends on science. All we can do is have someone slice off a piece of our scar tissue from any wound, at the moment that tissue starts forming. For it contains the vital rebuilding chemicals. The tissue could be placed in a jar of preserving fluids and kept indefinitely, even for centuries if necessary.

The prospect is at once staggeringly wonderful and thoroughly frightening. We won't try to suggest what population difficulties would ensue, nor what would happen to the world's economic and political structure. We are intrigued by some of the more personal problems.

First, somebody would have to take charge of the vital jars holding the seeds of many future lives. Control of this department would bring matchless power. Bureaucratic decisions or clerical errors could delay your reappearance on the scene for decades, or maybe altogether. You would hardly be in a position to sue.

Suppose the label came off your jar. You might spend a new lifetime trying to find out who you were before. One can imagine a TV panel called: "What Was My Former Line?"

If you did make the grade and come back, you'd be denied the joys of old-style family life. How could you celebrate Mother's Day? By putting some flowers in your old jar? The government would probably become the world's biggest baby-sitter.

Who would foot the bill for storage of the jar over the years? It would seem unfair to saddle an unsuspecting infant with such a debt. He'll have to pay rent soon enough.

If you insisted on keeping your old name, you might get into a lot of trouble with future Congresses trying to unravel who said what subversive thing when.

A real egoist or some genius (by great demand) might set up several jars to reproduce himself rnany times in a new gener One can conceive of half a Einsteins delving into nat rnysteries and perhaps comin with different notions. Or a w lenchful of Churchills in Com

Clearly, Mr. Laurence has o ened us to vast possibilities.

Postmaster Jobs Open

WASHINGTON (AP) — Five ington State cities and two gon were included in a Civil ice Commission list of some vacant postmasterships ove country made public Tuesda

Tacoma, Wash., was amon choicest first class postm ships jobs listed as availab be filled. The pay at such posts, which includes those at York, Fort Worth, Tex., and waukee, range from $5,370 to 770 a year, based on annual receipts.

The list included:

Washington — Centralia, S side, Yakima and Raymond

Oregon — Astoria and O Pass.

Results of examinations al held to fill more than 1,400 o 1,700 vacancies were thrown by the Eisenhower administr two weeks ago, with the anno reason as a move to "est higher standards of eligibility

However, the action also give Republicans a chance at master jobs which, they said, stood little chance of winnin der previous Democratic adm trations.

No dates have been set ye the new examinations. The bulk of the available jobs i third class postoffices, which from $2,883 to $4,298 a year

IN LONDON

LONDON (AP) — Charles E. leg, the new U. S. ambass to the Soviet Union, came to don from Paris Wednesday what he said was "a purely sonal visit—"I just want to f few things." He will retur Paris Thursday, then leave Moscow from Berlin on Satur

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

In most cases deformity of the legs, such as bowing or knock-knees are the result of soft bones during childhood coming from rickets, which is a vitamin-deficiency disease. Most such cases could have been prevented by supplying the needed vitamins during the times of year when the sun is weak.

Q—Can you tell me if it is dangerous to have an operation for bowlegs, or is there an exercise that will correct them? A.B.

A—Nothing is said in the question about the age of the person with bowlegs. In a grownup it is rather rare and also hazardous to try to attempt operations to correct bowlegs, but in childhood sometimes corrections can be made. There is no exercise which will be particularly helpful.

Q—Will you please discuss a prolapsed colon and its treatment? H.M.

A—This means there is a sagging of the intestines. Frequently it produces no symptoms which need correction, but sometimes physicians recommend corsets or possibly some other measures. Few surgeons recommend operation except in the most exaggerated cases.

Q—I have occasional attacks of pain in my chest, but the doctors tell me it is not heart trouble. What other conditions could cause this pain? O.M.

A—A vast number of things besides heart trouble can cause pain in the chest. I can be the result of neuritis, or some form of muscular rheumatism; it can be from indigestion or something else in the abdominal organs reflected up to the chest. It can result from difficulty with the vertebrae of the backbone; indeed, in some cases it appears to be a reflection of worry rather than any identifiable physical cause.

Q—Is it possible to have more than one attack of chicken pox? My daughter is supposed to have had it twice. Mrs. H.W.

A—Second attacks of chicken pox are rare, but apparently have been reported. It is also possible that one of the two attacks was some other contagious disease which resembled chicken pox in its symptoms.

Q—My sister has a fatty tumor, but the doctor told her it would probably never bother her, and not to have an operation unless it did. What are these fatty tumors? Reader.

A—A tumor made up of fatty tissue is called a lipoma. These tumors are quite common and as a rule cause no trouble, and do not need to be removed. Their cause is not known.

QUAKE

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) —A violent earthquake shook central Chile Wednesday, causing some panic but apparently no extensive damage or casualties.

The epicenter was estimated at about 45 miles from Santiago. Heavy shocks were felt in Santiago, Valparaiso and Rancagua.

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP) — The battle of the blends and the straights—textiles, that is, not whiskey — has the textile industry in a tizzy.

Blends are the immediate worry—with the problem of how the consumer might react if peace comes in Korea left over for the future.

When the battle is resolved, textile spokesmen think the industry may have within reach a cure for some of the ills besetting the industry in recent months — and perhaps better fabrics for consumers.

The real problem: Not which natural or synthetic fiber is best, but which one or which combination of two or more is best for a specific use by a consumer.

How the public reacts to the new blends to be offered next summer and fall could start a new revolution in the textile industry — some have even compared the prospect of readjustments within the industry to the revolution that came with the use of the power loom.

Right now, however, the industry is split wide with claims and counter claims. And the consumer is mostly just confused. One textile mill executive suggests a "consumer textile clinic" to test the advantages and the drawbacks of the various fibers and their blends.

New fibers and blends come out right along. But many of the synthetics are still held to comparatively small volume of use — some because adequate facilities for making them are still being built, and others because they still cost more than the natural fibers available.

TELLING THE EDITOR

IN APPRECIATION

Last year when I was in the hospital I received information I think everyone should know about.

I am a victim of cancer. I need dressings constantly. Mrs. Keith O'Hair was the nurse on the floor at the time and when I was ready to go home she told me the American Cancer Society would furnish me with all of the dressings I needed, gladly and free of charge.

I had never heard of this service before and I asked her about it. This is what she told me:

"The purpose of this service is not by any means like welfare. It is given freely to any cancer patient, not only because it helps to cut down the expense of ever mounting doctor and hospital bills, but it also gives the patient a feeling of security when they know people who are working, giving their time and money to fight this dread disease. These dressings are being made by the Orion group of women of the Methodist Church, and the material is being paid for by the American Cancer Society. The Loan Closet where dressings, literature and information may be had is located in the Memorial Chapel, 6th and Pine. Come and see us at any time for information and dressings, or any help we can give you. The cause is so great we freely give our time to this act of charity, to hope maybe along the way we have helped someone who has cancer live a normal life, and through education, help someone go to a doctor before it is too late."

I have stepped through those friendly doors many times since I was in the hospital. I have always received my dressings, a word of cheer, and a friendly pat on the shoulder. I want to express my thanks to everyone who has had a part in this great cause, and perhaps someone else who reads this letter may know the same friendly service is also waiting to serve them.

Mary E. Noble
Lake Hotel
Klamath Falls, Ore.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Those in favor of giving the states the submerged lands off their shores say: "Give it to them out to their historic boundaries." But those who want the government to keep those lands ask: "Out to what historic boundaries? What are they and where are they?"

It would be a smart man who could convince everyone he had the answer. Because the legislation, which Congress is now preparing to pass, is so vague on that question the Supreme Court may have to solve the problem, perhaps years from now, thus piling legal snarls on all those that have gone before.

Yet the answer is worth billions of dollars because the submerged lands off California, Texas and Louisiana are rich with oil. President Eisenhower's attorney general, Herbert Brownell, asked Congress before it approved the measure it is now considering, to draw a line, showing what the boundaries are. That might be the solution to the endless question about boundaries, he said, and if Congress didn't do it, there might be a long fight ending up in the Supreme Court. But Congress ignored him on this. Now Congress is getting ready to pass a bill which, in effect, says this:

All states will own the submerged lands seaward from their shores for three miles and any lands beyond that if they can prove they have a just claim to them. What would be a just claim?

What this may mean in future revenue, for the states or the federal government, can be seen from off California is two billion barrels, with more than half of it within the three miles. California has far less to gain than Louisiana and Texas by fighting to claim lands beyond three miles.

The potential oil reserve off Louisiana has been estimated at four billion barrels, with only 250 million inside the three-mile limit and 3¾ billion barrels beyond that point. But the estimated potential for Texas is nine billion barrels, with 400 million within the three-mile limit, 800 million more between 3 and 10½ miles, and 7,800,000,000 beyond 10½ miles.

While it was still a republic, before entering the union in 1845, Texas claimed a seaward boundary of 10½ miles. But in 1947 the State Legislature claimed ownership of all the submerged lands off Texas out to the edge of the continental shelf, a distance of perhaps 135 miles.

Louisiana's Legislature in 1938 decided the State's seaward boundary was 27½ miles. But was that 27½ miles from the shoreline of the land mass of Louisiana or 27½ miles from the state's outermost island in the Gulf of Mexico, 10½ miles from shore?

The representative that Louisiana sent up here to explain his state's case to the Senate, Atty. Gen. Fred S. Leblanc, was helpless on the boundary question. He said he couldn't say what it was and that if the current legislation is approved by Congress the Supreme Court may have to decide.

Texas' former attorney general, Sen. Daniel, told the Senate last week that Texas' legal claim to submerged lands is really only 10½ miles. That doesn't mean Congress couldn't later extend such a boundary. After listening to the statement of Daniel, Sen. Douglas, Illinois Democrat and an opponent of giving the submerged lands to the states, tackled Sen Cordon, Oregon Republican, one of the supporters of the idea.

Douglas asked Cordon if he agreed with Daniel, that Texas' boundary should be only 10½ miles. Cordon said he wouldn't agree or disagree. When Douglas then pressed him to explain just what Texas' legal boundary is, Cordon said Douglas would have to get the answer from the Supreme Court.

Before this country became a nation some of the colonies claimed jurisdiction over vast tracts of the sea. Virginia claimed it for 1,000 miles out from shore, New Hampshire for 100 miles.

It was Thomas Jefferson, when he was secretary of state in 1793, who proclaimed U. S. government jurisdiction over the sea out to a three-mile limit. He did this long before oil was thought of and for dealing with other nations.

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