

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

We've been jabbed in the back by a sharp-edged recommendation. The red hot poop from the Game Commission arrived Sunday with the news that Oregon's recommendations concerning the forthcoming duck and goose season had been made. A fact with which we were already familiar, but this at least makes it official. And, since the federal government almost without exception follows the dictates of the states in giving them what the boys ask for, it would appear that we will start our hunting season on the 17th day of October and continue shooting straight through until the 30th day of December. Your season would, under this system, open on a Saturday and end on a Monday.

This recommendation by the game commission simply means that the duck hunters of our region have been deprived of over two weeks of what would undoubtedly be good hunting in exchange for an early season that is problematical at best.

We know that heavy flights of birds start arriving in the Basin in September and stay for varying lengths of time, depending on weather conditions, the nature of the bird, the availability of food, resting conditions and so on and so forth. But it's such a mess that the first of October, whether they will be here or not, on the first of December depends on a good many things.

This column and this newspaper will continue to fight for an early season. Simply because we think it offers the best shooting for the greatest number of people without in any way upsetting the carefully planned conservation measures that are so overwhelmingly important in this day and age.

From the returns on the query published last week it would seem that most of the people agree with us. Ninety percent of the answers received to date (and these will all go to the game commission for their future reference) after all, there's next year, too) have preferred October first—or an earlier date.

It is a matter of common knowledge that shooters in the Willamette and Coastal areas want a late season. They get, or think they get, better shooting in that manner. We are also familiar with the fact that tremendous pressure can be brought to bear by these heavily populated areas. But we remain

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two strong-willed old men, Syngman Rhee and Mohammed Mossadegh, walked down the steps of the White House, hand in hand, to the world's powder keg with a lighted match in their hands.

Both move toward the climax of their lives in their late 70s. And the best of the world—the non-Communist world, at least—can do is watch them, hold its breath, and just hope they'll be shrewd and mature enough not to stumble or fumble.

Rhee, the peppery President of South Korea, is 78. Mossadegh, Iran's Premier, is believed close to 78 too. Both march into the future as determined as if they had a lease on life. But—

If Rhee, exasperated by the forthcoming peace conference, wrecks the truce by attacking the Chinese, what then? The Chinese seem capable of slaughtering Rhee and his people.

Would the United States and the United Nations stand idly by? Or would they go in once more to bail out the South Koreans, thus renewing the war which might soon become bigger than Korea?

Mossadegh became Iran's No. 1 Man Sunday when the Shah fled into exile. What now? Has Mossadegh so weakened the structure of government that, unwittingly, he has opened the door for the Iranian Communists to bounce him and take power? That would make Iran another Russian satellite.

What would the United States and the United Nations do in that case, since Iran is strategic in the Middle East and its rich oil fields are important to both Russia and the West?

Rhee has made it abundantly clear what he wants in Korea: unification under him. Mossadegh's ultimate ambition for Iran is far from clear, unless it is making over the country to his liking.

Both men have been in the politics of their homeland most of their lives. Because the two are intense nationalists, both are national heroes. Both use their popularity for all its worth.

Where they differ profoundly is in the way they go about getting what they want.

The chunky, well-fed looking Rhee is defiant as a rooster. He keeps the air crackling with pronouncements on his attitudes and desires. Not so Mossadegh.

That lean man with the mournful face looks hungry. He has fits of ranting and weeping spells which he manages in public places. He doesn't cry in private conferences. He has stalked success like a cat, eliminating opponents one

Along Nature's Trail

By Ken McLeod

If we should pause a moment and look critically at the plants and animals that surround us, one thing stands out prominently that impresses us. This is the vast reproductive potential that is possessed by every species.

Each year, trees, shrubs and lesser plants, produce enormous quantities of seed; and the animals, produce vast numbers of offspring. We might take the ordinary house mouse as an example of the common small rodent species. House mice begin to breed when three months old and have litters at intervals of eight to ten weeks the year round. There are usually from five to ten young at birth, thus, in theory at least, one pair of mice born at the first of the year could have a family of 77 individuals by the end of the year.

If we step a little higher in the scale of mammal sizes we might consider the jack rabbit which often raises three litters a year and has four to six young at birth. Even such a ponderous animal as the elephant could have over 200 descendants during a life span in the first and second generation classes alone, not to count those which would be produced by the third and fourth generations with whom they would be living before the advent of death.

It would certainly appear to anyone who gave the subject a moment's thought the aspect of a situation wherein each plant was trying to reproduce beyond the capacity of the soil to provide room for its individuals and each animal was attempting to reproduce beyond its possible means of obtaining subsistence. It is all part of Mother Nature's mechanics of life. She is a shrewd provider and against the possibility of an overabundance of a species she has developed certain checks which function to keep populations in balance with their surroundings.

This leads to what scientists have termed the "Balance of Nature," which is not such a balance that can be measured in pounds or ounces but is a curious fluctuating balance that scientists note in the study of populations.

Charles Darwin, over a hundred years ago, was among the first of our scientists to recognize this provision of Nature and was lead to state that all animal life is intertwined in a harmonious whole in which no single creature lives for itself alone, but is dependent upon all the others. There is an interwoven harmony in Nature, for nothing can be taken or added without influencing something else. If you disturb this arrangement of Nature, serious consequences may result and it so frequently happens that man is the chief culprit and consequently suffers from the results of headless acts.

Darwin attempted to illustrate man's place in Nature by using the analogy of the old maids and the bumblebees.

In an eastern farming community, so the story goes, there were many maiden ladies. They all owned cats. The cats, as cats will, scoured the barns and fields for mice. Now in the fields were bumblebees and the mice had been raiding the nests of these bees thus keeping down their number.

When the cats belonging to the old maids went to work upon the fields, the mice could no longer raid the nests of the bumblebees with the result that the bumblebees increased very rapidly and so were able to make a thorough job of pollinating all the red clover blossoms with a consequent heavy seed of seed. Sale of the clover seed increased the prosperity of the many young farmers in the community to the extent that they could afford to marry, thus absorbing the supply of eligible young women. Soon there were no more old maids; mice increased, reducing the lessening of clover pollination and the reducing the bumblebees with a proportionate lessening of clover pollination and the resulting drop in seed production. Young men starting to farm under these unfavorable conditions were unable to marry and so a new crop of spinsters and cats developed; the population of mice decreased; and the cycle started all over again.

While this may seem to be an absurd story, it serves well to illustrate the many diverse types of relationships that are found in Nature and often far reaching and sometimes spectacular developments may result from some apparently appearing change in the economy of Nature. Under normal conditions, Nature often compensates for such changes, the effect often producing the remedy, the counterbalance for the cause. Through this system of natural checks and balances, the pendulum of normal change swings slowly back and forth with no adverse effect upon the various complicated inter-relationships of plant and animal life.

From then until the end of World War II he was in exile, fighting for Korean independence, and for more than 20 of those years he had been considered by Koreans the president-in-exile of the Korean Republic which didn't exist.

Mossadegh, too, had his troubles with monarchy in his homeland. Long ago he was jailed by Reza Shah, father of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who had to flee from Mossadegh Sunday. Mossadegh evened an old score with that one.

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

Sam Dawson

By DEB ADDISON

RETAIL MEMO:

There'll be no recession this year.

That's the answer to the question that's been raised by many cautious souls since the hot armistice in Korea. It's the answer by a key government expert, reports "Time" magazine.

His brief is based on the findings of some two dozen scattered but reliable sources in and out of the government. Here are some of the reasons behind this conclusion.

Department stores sales, running well ahead of last year, won't slacken much, if any, during the next six months. Bank savings are heavy. About 30 percent of U. S. families haven't many installment loans of any kind. Income is still going up and national output will keep on growing. The continued rise in population means expanding markets. Prices may dip, but they won't be steep and may be temporary. The next six months will see heavy increases in furniture and major appliance spending.

You'll note that this analysis mentions that prices may dip but they won't be steep and may be temporary—as one indication of continued prosperity. Everyone wants "prosperity" and everyone wants "low prices," on what they buy. Such terms are relative. It always depends on whether you're buying or selling. For the overall picture it depends on whether you can remember when a little used to buy a lot.

Income itself is relative. Wage increases always hurt the low income families. Widows, old people others with fixed incomes are hurt by general wage boosts, because

the boosts cause inflation.

HOUSE TRADE-INS is the latest.

In answer to "I'll buy a new house from you as soon as I sell my old one" the FHA and the National Association of Home Builders came up with this one. Here's how it works, according to "Business Week":

A buyer likes a \$15,000 home but has a \$5,000 mortgage on his own place. FHA appraises the buyer's present home at \$10,000 for the builder with certain improvement stipulations written into the commitment.

The builder figures \$2,000 will fix it so he deducts this from the value of the buyer's house, leaving a trade-in value of \$8,000. This makes the \$5,000 mortgage, leaves the buyer with a \$3,000 down payment on his new place with a contract calling for a \$12,000 mortgage.

COST OF LIVING MEMO:

In this paper last week, rubbing alcohol was advertised at 9 cents a pint; the same week a year ago it was advertised at 13 cents.

Food items, same papers this year and last: Ground Beef, 20 to 30 cents; 40 to 50. Rib steaks, 40 to 70; 60 to 85. Wiener, 30 to 40; 40 to 50. Medium eggs—60; grade A small eggs 40.

The Dun & Bradstreet Daily Wholesale Commodity Price Index of 30 basic commodities was 280.61 on Thursday, August 12 against 280.46 a week before.

The Weekly Wholesale Food Price Index, representing the total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use, fell four cents last week to \$6.63. This was 0.3 percent under the corresponding level of last year.

HAL BOYLE

By SAUL PETT

(For Hal Boyle)

NEW YORK (AP)—The Kinsey report on women will be out Thursday. Why wait?

The Pett report is out today. It is based on interviews with women, even arguments—on 35 years of non-objective observation on rumor and gossip, on prejudice and bias regardless of race, creed or color, and on long conversations with many men.

The Pett report shows that: 68.8 per cent of all married American women object to being kissed behind the ear while baking a cake.

51.3 per cent of all married women know as many cuss words as their husbands but only .0009 per cent admit it.

During coitus, 33.8 per cent of women of all ages cheat by keeping their eyes open.

74 per cent of all married women wear shoes that are too tight.

22.3 per cent of married women throw dishes at their husbands and 22.2 per cent miss.

During courtship, 88.4 per cent of women of all ages talk only of marriage, a home and children.

After the wedding, 73.5 per cent complain that if they hadn't been rushed into marriage they might have had a promising career.

74.8 per cent of married women, while visiting their husband's office, can't resist looking at his desk calendar.

84 per cent of women under 25 over use the word, "cute."

53.5 per cent of married women would have more children if only they had a full time maid.

34 per cent of women of all ages say "yes" more often than men

CREWMEN CONFESS

TAIPEH, Formosa (AP)—Nationalist Chinese officials said Monday 12 of the 71 Chinese crewmen of the seized Danish steamer Heinrich Jensen have been arrested and confessed to being members of a Communist Party organization aboard the ship.

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Northwest History Highlights

By DAN E. CLARK

Professor Emeritus of History, University of Oregon

No. 41

Today's Question: What Explorations did Charles Wilkes make in the Pacific Northwest?

A small flotilla of ships, constituting what was officially known as "the United States Exploring Expedition during the years 1838 to 1842," sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, in August 1838. It was a scientific expedition to the South Pacific, and was commanded by the Lieutenant Charles Wilkes of the United States Navy, the same man who, during the Civil War, caused a crisis by hauling Mason and Silldell, two Confederate commissioners from the British mail steamer Trent. Wilkes was instructed to visit the northwest coast before his return and make a report.

After spending more than two years in southern waters Wilkes reached the mouth of the Colum-

bia River in April, 1841. Because of stormy weather the expedition sailed on to Puget Sound. In addition to making a thorough survey of Puget Sound and adjacent waters, during which he bestowed such names as Commencement Bay, Elliott Bay, Budd's Inlet, Bainbridge Island, and many others, he dispatched expeditions into the interior.

One of these expeditions crossed the Cascade Mountains by the Naches Pass into the Yakima Valley, and visited the Hudson's Bay Company posts at Fort Okanogan, Fort Colville, and Fort Walla Walla, and the American missionary station at Tschimkakin on the Spokane River. At Wallatpu near Walla Walla and at Lapwai in northern Idaho. Another small party struck off to the south from Puget Sound, spent more than three weeks on Gray's Harbor, visited Willapa Bay, and finally reached the Columbia. A third group traversed the Willamette valley, crossed the valleys of the Rogue and the Klamath rivers, and went on to California.

Lieutenant Wilkes himself explored the Columbia River for some distance. At Fort Vancouver he was entertained by Dr. John McLoughlin. In a brief report made after his return to New York in 1842 Wilkes wrote that "I can not close this report without doing justice to the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company's service for their kind and generous treatment of us whilst in the territory." As was noted in the preceding article, Wilkes also visited the settlements in the Willamette Valley, and advised against the attempt to form a provisional government at that time.

Next Question: What was the purpose of Marcus Whitman's famous ride East in 1842?

Clip and paste in your history scrapbook. (If you have a question you would like answered on Oregon or Northwest history, mail it to Dan E. Clark, care of this newspaper.)

Police Face All Chiefs, No Indians

ENGLEWOOD, Colo. (AP)—Englewood's police department is facing the old problem of "all chiefs and no Indians."

Chief Joe Kollar said yesterday that three patrolmen may resign because of an internal squabble and another will be promoted to fill a sergeant's vacancy. That would leave only two patrolmen in the 15-man department.

ried—at least the larger companies aren't. They have big customers still going strong. The construction industry is putting up more buildings this year than ever before—fewer homes, perhaps, but more office and store buildings, more industrial plants. Big highway projects are in the works. So are institutions like hospitals and schools.

Steel scrap prices are showing some softness. This market is widely accepted as an indicator of future steel business.

One of the big reasons for steel finally swinging toward balance of supply and demand, of course, is the increasing supply. The great postwar expansion program of the steel industry has added impressively to the total capacity of the nation's steel mills. Newer and more efficient mills are pouring out a record tonnage.

But the steel mills aren't wor-

Military tank and truck production is being cut back, lessening demand for steel from that quarter. The weekly magazine Steel notes Monday the bottleneck in hot-rolled carbon steel bars is beginning to crack and "may herald the return of a ready availability of most forms of steel."

The bars are most universally used form of steel, the magazine points out. "Almost every end product made of steel contains some amount of a hot-rolled bar or its descendant, the cold-finished bar," Steel says.

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