

Herald and News

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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN McLEOD

The hawks of the Klamath Basin fall into several groups. First, there are the accipiters, or short-winged hawks, the true "bird hawks" compelled by Nature to pursue the smaller birds. They are three in number and are found throughout the Klamath Basin the year around; these birds are—the western goshawk, sharp-shinned hawk and cooper's hawk.

The second group of hawks are the Buteos—the broad-winged or buzzard hawks. These birds are the masters of the open fields and their food consists chiefly of mice and other rodents. By nature of their foraging habits these birds must perch out in the open, where they can keep their hunting territory under surveillance and so it is this group of hawks one sees perched upon telephone poles, fence posts and other exposed places. Since the perches of these hawks are so conspicuous it is this group of hawks—the most beneficial in the eyes of agriculture—which fall easy prey to the ignorant individual with a gun. The accipiters or bird hawks are seldom seen by the hunter and only the person who has trained himself in the art of bird watching is able to recognize them as they flash by. The accipiters must hunt by stealth so they perch concealed among the branches in the wildwood waiting for a victim to come within easy striking distance before they launch themselves at their prey.

I had a chance to watch one of these accipiters at work among the pines of Moore Park. I was watching an oriole feeding among the branches of a pine when out of nowhere, so it seemed, a cooper's hawk struck at the song bird. The oriole, however, was alert and deftly sidestepped the hawk's strike. The hawk missed but so close were they together that I believe their feathers must have touched as the hawk swept past. The hawk after missing his strike went on to look for lunch in another spot while the oriole seemed not the least bit concerned by its narrow escape and continued in search for insects as if the incident had not occurred. Such is the life of a bird in nature.

The accipiters as a group are comparatively rare birds in the Klamath Basin and though the bird student knows their habits and where to search for them, seldom

is the effort rewarded. The Buteos on the other hand are common and numbers are seen on every trip one makes out into the open country. The Buteos are four in number—the most common is the western red-tailed hawk, followed by the American rough-legged hawk, Swainson's hawk, and, rarest of all the Ferruginous rough-leg hawk.

Next in order come the eagles of which we have both the golden eagle and the northern bald eagle as permanent residents of the area. The hawks come next on our list and are represented by but one species which is the marsh hawk. The osprey have but the one species which is a seasonal bird coming to the Klamath Basin in April and staying here to raise its young, then heading to warmer seaboard in October.

The falcons make up the last group on our list. They are five in number—the prairie falcon, duck hawk, black pigeon hawk, western pigeon hawk and eastern sparrow hawk.

In Oregon, many of these birds are afforded protection by law but seldom is the law enforced. In fact, officers in charge of game law enforcement are quite frequently unacquainted with the identification of any of the protected species. Seldom does one ever report the shooting of a hawk—the usual attitude is the casual identification by popular prejudice "only a barn hawk" and the incident dismissed.

In the matter of examples of wildlife management it seems that we are always looking to Pennsylvania for examples and that state has one for us on the subject of hawks. Not many years ago, Pennsylvania farmers, as well as hawks and owls suffered greatly through a law that was passed out by the state in bounties and it has been estimated that nearly four million dollars was lost to Pennsylvania agriculture through grain destroyed by mice, rats and insects which increased with great rapidity after the destruction of their natural enemies.

If hawks and owls which prey upon harmful rodents are exterminated not only will agriculture suffer increased damage, but many regions will be impoverished for game and the sportsman will likewise be a loser since rodents can consume the food required by the game.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Communists in Korea, looking worse every day by their own doing—but with some assistance from the United States—are taking a beating in the psychological war.

Humiliated by their own countrymen who refused to return home after being captured, the Communists by a nakedly cruel proposal gave a good insight into why so many Red prisoners rejected repatriation.

This was in their demand that the prisoners be forced—even though it might require shooting hundreds of them as a terror tactic—to listen to Communist explanations why they should return.

And this week the United States added to this picture of Communist savagery with two reports on the mental and physical torture and murder used by the Communists on the United Nations soldiers they captured.

Under the Korea armistice agreement covering prisoners who refused to go home, 5,000 Indian troops were brought into Korea to guard these prisoners on both sides. This was to be the program: The Communists would be permitted to talk face to face with the 16,500 Chinese and 8,000 North Koreans who had been captured by the U.N. and refused repatriation. The U.N. would be allowed to do the same with the 335 South Koreans, 23 Americans and 1 Briton who had been captured by the Communists and chose to remain with them.

These repatriation talks were under the supervision of a special international group set up as the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission (NNRC), whose members are:

Sweden and Switzerland, both truly neutral in the war; Poland and Czechoslovakia, only theoretically neutral since both are Communist; and India, whose only contribution to the war was a medical unit.

The Communists talked to 921

Chinese and persuaded only 20, or 2 per cent, to return. Many of the others roundly cursed the Red "explanations" and suggested they too get away from communism while the getting was good.

The North Koreans rioted when the Indian troops sought to bring them before the "explanations." The Communists, professed lovers of mankind, demanded that the North Koreans be brought before them. The Indian custodians, who might have had to kill hundreds, refused. The Swiss and Swedish members of NNRC also were opposed.

The U.N., in what seems like a shrewd maneuver, hadn't tried to talk to a single U.N. prisoner captured by the Communists. The U.N. may have decided to hold back while the world concentrated its attention on the Communists' humiliation.

This week the world got a scientific explanation of Communist barbarism. Dr. Charles Mayo, famous surgeon and American delegate to the U.N. in New York, went before the U.N. with an analysis of Communist technique—mental torture, including threats of death—in making U.N. prisoners "confess" war crimes.

Yesterday the Army's war crimes division followed up with a report that an estimated 29,813 persons, including 6,113 American prisoners, had been tortured and slaughtered by the Communists during the war—not to extract confessions, but through savagery.

Examples of these Communist war crimes included: eyes gouged out; feet chopped off; men used for bayonet practice; prisoners, sitting in a ditch, killed with burp guns by their guards—what the Army called "all the sickening details of horror."

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Harlo

THE J. WHITEWALL TYRES LOBSTERED AND CAVIARED AT THE DIAMOND TIARA DINNER DANCE LAST EVENING—VERY HOTTY-TOITY...



NOW THEY ROUND OUT THE NIGHT EATING HORSEBURGERS AT THE CRUMMEST JOINT IN TOWN... (IS THIS A SYSTEM?)



HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—I was going to let National Hat Week pass by this year with no more than a tip of my beret.

Then I received the following letter from the Hat Research Foundation:

"All over the globe white men, brown men, yellow men, black men are accumulating the hidden things that are processed into the hat."

"They are shouldering through sandstorms in Australia to trap rabbits; snow-shoeing under the frozen birches in Siberia in search of white hare; herding sheep for wool and hat leathers in Argentina; raising mulberry leaves for silkworms in China; scraping twigs for shellac in India; and felling tall poplars for our hat blocks in the Tennessee hills."

Well, after reading that, a guy would have to be an ungrateful cad indeed if he didn't get out his battered old grey \$3.95 fedora and shed a tear of admiration for the farflung men who made it all possible.

So, gentlemen, a ringing toast to one of man's oldest allies against sun, wind and weather—the hat.

Some folks, including those who hate to fork out two bits to park their pork-pie every time they go to a night club, say the hat is going the way of the vest and high button shoes and even magicians will have to find something else to pull their rabbits from.

But a few figures tend to knock this theory into a cocked hat, Hat manufacturing in America alone

is a 125 million dollar a year industry. More people in the world still wear hats than shoes.

The dog may be man's best friend, but the best friend of men's hats today is the American woman. A poll of 100 women, says the Hat Research Foundation, showed that 84 believed many should "wear a hat at least some of the time." A majority thought he ought to wear one to work.

The foundation also found that only one out of seven women had influenced her boy friend to give up hats and bare his curls to the breezes.

Do hat salesmen like to have a husband bring his wife along when he buys a hat? They do indeed. In 9 out of 10 such cases the hat stays sold. But if a husband buys one by himself more often than not he returns it sheepishly saying, "Wife didn't like it. Lemma try another one."

Famous people sometimes popularize hats, and hats sometimes popularize people, including Presidents. His "Rough Rider" hat helped make Teddy Roosevelt famous. A brown derby did the same for Al Smith. President Eisenhower's homburg this year replaced in public favor the top silk hat, which had reigned for 150 years.

You may wonder what Eisenhower has under his hat next, but it's no secret the size is 7 1/4, the same as Woodrow Wilson's.

The Republican Party holds the honors for both the smallest and largest presidential heads since the Civil War—from Rutherford B. Hayes, 7 1/4, to James A. Garfield and William Howard Taft, tied at 7 3/4. Calvin Coolidge and William McKinley had the smallest heads in the White House since Hayes—matched at 7 1/4.

Both Teddy Roosevelt, creator of the phrase, "My hat is in the ring," and his distant cousin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, wore 7 3/4 hats, providing phrenology students a puzzle as to which is most likely to run in a family—the same size hatband or the same brand of politics.

That 7 3/4 hat size also takes in, besides the two Roosevelts, U.S. Grant, Warren G. Harding, Herbert Hoover and Harry S. Truman.

As to George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, I don't know. Anyway, didn't they wear wigs? Couldn't find out about Abe Lincoln's hat size either, but he preferred a natty beaver stovepipe. It would appear, from the statistics available, that any mother trying to rear her boy to be President ought to tell the lad to concentrate on growing a size 7 3/4 head. That'll put the odds in his favor.

We'll have to leave the question of how big he should let his feet grow until we get to National Shoe Week. We're doing nothing but honoring our hat this week except for a bit of preliminary punning to tune us up for National Cat Week, starting Sunday.

Teller Doesn't Comply with Note

IRVINGTON, N.J. (AP)—Two hold-up men pushed a note at a woman bank teller and growled, "Be quiet. Fill the bag with bills."

Miss Mary Olney, assistant secretary at the Pulaski Savings & Loan Assn., threw the note back and shook her head.

She turned, walked 15 feet to an office, closed the door and telephoned the police.

The bandits fled.

Pennsylvania Grange Backs Benson Plan

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. (AP)—The Pennsylvania State Grange Convention has approved a resolution in support of the farm program of Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson.

"We commend him for his courageous, untiring efforts to stimulate the formation of a sound agricultural policy and program, and we especially endorse his plan and proposal for education and research," the resolution said.

Marine Chief Hopes Boys Get Home Soon

SEOUL (AP)—The chief of the U.S. Marine Corps told the 1st Marine Division today: "We hope you will get home to the States in the not too distant future."

Mildred Madden used to say: "I can't be bothered and bogged down by possessions." I always admired her good sense but went right on cluttering rooms, cellar and attic with unneeded relics, mementoes and leftovers to be housed, kept, clean, moved about—and for why?

Yet there they are and we've become slaves to useless things that would fill three of the cozy places we are thinking about—so guess we'll end up just thinking.

The most contented, foot-free folks in the world are those who live with possessions to hand them captives in their later years. Take the advice of a victim—don't do it.

PARLIAMENT ENDS

LONDON (AP)—Parliament was prorogued (ended) Thursday. A new session, the third of the present Parliament, will be opened in state by Queen Elizabeth II next Tuesday.

Frank Tripp

The Halloween season smacked out this learned opus on architecture. The connection will show up later. For the moment let's contrast the new and tiny with some of the weird and ponderous homes of the past.

The average man gives little thought to the structure that surrounds him, unless he's close to the building business or aware of the architectural changes taking place. Mostly it has been a revolution in dwelling capacity and a claim to modernity and store fronts into attractive facades after the modern mode.

With houses, the trend inside there has been back toward the simple and convenient homes of the early New Englanders, the Cape Cod cottage and such. Houses put up to live in as easily as the few comforts of that day permitted. Prohibitive costs had to do with it too. The result was a house that a woman can operate without help, and without drudgery.

Nevertheless it's hard to teach old dogs new tricks, and Fanny and I are going through a period of mental torture trying to convince ourselves that we could be content in one of the new and gloriously compact abodes; after years spent in vaster walled-in spaces, much of which are rarely visited by other than the vacuum cleaner and scrubbing brush.

"What'll we do with all of our stuff?" is a still unsolved problem. Though largely unnecessary to our lives, it has become a part of us, symbol of our happy lives, and of our children. We have waited too long to be rid of it; sentiment overcomes reason.

Thoughts go back to a lovely homemaker who could pack in an hour and be off to another spot, there to turn any house into a cheerful home in another hour.

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Benson Says U. S. Against Extending National Forests

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Benson said Thursday the Eisenhower administration is opposed to enlargement of government-held national forest lands.

The Truman administration had advocated forestry policies which would have brought more forest land under government ownership and under federal forest cutting regulations.

Secretary of the Interior McKay said his department is taking a new look at policies governing disposal or public retention of the remaining public domain lands in the country.

Both expressed their views in speeches prepared for the American Forest Congress, sponsored by the American Forestry Assn. and attended by conservationists from all the states and some foreign countries.

While opposing any appreciable enlargement of national forest lands, Benson said there will of course be a continuing need for exchange of lands to block out public and adjacent private holdings and thereby aid in more efficient management.

Also in the interest of efficient administration and economy, steps will be taken, Benson said, to dispose of isolated small tracts which can best be administered under some other type of ownership.

"Some areas that were considered back country when the national forests were established are

now urgently needed for development by expanding activities," he said.

Benson said his department goals for national forests are the acceleration of timber production to bring the cut up to standards so as to make a contribution to the nation's needs.

McKay endorsed legislation proposed at the meeting for a House committee "to consider desirable pattern for conservation, state and private range and other conservation and to formulate policies and the actions of public agencies."

"We are engaged in a process of the policies relating to the disposal of the remaining public domain lands in the national United States, of some three million acres, classified as commercial lands. An additional 25 acres largely within the districts are characterized as woodland."

"With respect to these what should our policy be? I repeat, we will welcome congressional leadership in the establishment of public policies." McKay said his department strives to increase the timber produced by its national forest lands and also to maintain "the maximum development from all our forest lands for all wildlife, range, recreation and other special resources."

MINED TRAIN

RANGOON, Burma (AP)—People were killed and injured Thursday when a Rangoon Moulemein train was mined by ren rebels a few miles from the city. The rebels took 60 passengers captive.

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