

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
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Managing Editor
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BILLBOARD

BY BILL JENKINS
Every other person in Klamath County was a licensed hunter or fisherman during 1953. Figures from the state game commission prove this.

Here's the breakdown: There were 3435 resident combination licenses, 8626 anglers tags, 8355 hunters, 416 elk permits, 10,083 deer tags sold in the county for a grand total of 30,815.

Estimated population of Klamath County for July, 1953, was 42,100. Considering the number of babies and young children below hunting age we have around the Basin that makes it look like the average man and woman who lives in this great country liked the fields and streams.

A healthy situation to say the least, unless, of course, you happened to be one of those who were pinned down by crossfire during the deer season. Or had to pack your own rock and water along when you went fishing.

A grand total of 2372 out-of-staters crossed our borders and a plunked down anywhere from \$1 up for non resident angler's permits. What luck they had I couldn't say.

Californians fell down on Oregon for hunting, only twelve of 'em signing up for hunting permits and one for an elk tag. A hundred and four of 'em came up here to fish and seven signed on for deer tags. That's for the state, not the county. Idaho and Washington hunters were more numerous with 49 and 65 respectively. Seventy two Washingtonians hunted deer in Oregon and 41 took a crack at Elk. Idaho also sent over 951 anglers.

Some more tentative identifications on the two fish pictures run recently. The one of the five men has been (tentatively) named as Joe Smith, standing at left, Clay Hennis in the center with a straw hat on, and Oscar North, standing at right. The gentlemen on the left in the foreground is thought to be Louie Martin and the other fellow George Blehn.

Those identifications came from Mr. and Mrs. Len Royse, mostly from her I might add, and they wouldn't want to say positively,

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower, at the moment he was indirectly rebuking Sen. McCarthy for his treatment of a general, said primary responsibility for fair play in Senate investigations rests with Senate Republicans.

"If he meant this as a recommendation to his Senate Republican colleagues to clamp down on McCarthy, he found out fast they wanted no part of it. So, any brake on the Wisconsin Republican will probably have to be applied by Eisenhower."

In a news conference statement last Wednesday, Eisenhower seemed to be disclaiming any responsibility for McCarthy's actions when he said:

"Obviously, it is the responsibility of the Congress to see to it that its procedures are proper and fair. I, of course, expect of the Republican membership of the Congress to assume the primary responsibility in this respect, since they are the majority party and therefore control the committees."

And he added he was glad to hear the Senate Republican leadership had taken steps to "set up" referring to the Senate Republican Policy Committee's meeting of a week before.

This committee, made up of top Senate Republicans, had huddled when McCarthy's quarrel with the Army was reaching a peak. It decided to study rules and policies of procedure. That was pretty vague language.

It was vague enough to cover everything from doing much to doing nothing. The committee could decide, for instance, that the whole Senate ought to lay down ironclad rules to be sure its committees acted fairly.

That's a step Congress has never been willing to take. Each committee makes its own rules. Or the policy committee could just decide to let the committees alone.

A few hours after Eisenhower made his statement about the "primary responsibility" of Congress to seek its procedures are fair and expressed gladness about what the policy committee might do, the committee met.

When it was over Sen. Ferguson (R-Mich.), the chairman, emerged and said there was no intention of asking the Senate itself to form new rules.

"I suppose," Ferguson added, "each chairman thinks he already has all the rules he needs, otherwise he would have done something about it."

They'll Do It Every Time



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

In our last column I stated that the Outdoor Writers' water policy statement emphasized that the fullest use of water lies in putting it in service throughout its line of transit from the mountains to the sea. Furthermore, the line of travel that lies within the basin of the stream is naturally the line of flow. Diversion should not be tolerated until the natural watershed has been developed to its fullest potential.

This portion of O. W. A. A. water policy was directed at an array of federal projects, some nearing completion, others proposed, designed to transport water flow from the natural line of transit, the river channel formed through the eons of time, to some other drainage basin.

In far too many cases, these plans are drawn to meet some fraction of the entire community, powered in inception and promotion by political and related considerations. Too often they disregard potential uses and needs within the natural basin of a stream that are imminent and in time will be of greater value if water is available, than those demands on which trans-basin diversions are predicated.

One example, to which I can point, is probably new to readers of this column, it is the current Fryingpan-Arkansas diversion from the Colorado River drainage to the Arkansas Valley. This diversion is being proposed ostensibly to supply supplemental water to irrigation installations over-extended beyond the ability of the flow in the Arkansas River. However, this trans-mountain diversion, at a cost which will probably run into several hundreds of millions of dollars, may seriously curtail development of latent resources that lie in the natural basin of the Colorado.

In just a few years it would appear probable that a far greater service to the nation may result if the water involved in the trans-mountain diversion was retained and available within the Colorado drainage system, to insure sufficient water fully utilizing vast resources in timber, oil shale, hydroelectric coal, and many other, and yet undeveloped values.

The Klamath River Watershed is also subject to the dangers of water diversion to the Sacramento River for use in California's Central Valley. The most prominent proposal has been the diversion of the Trinity River, the first, grasp at the waters of the Klamath River Watershed. Here is one of the utterly fantastic proposals for diversion that the Bureau of Reclamation started with the admission of a \$200,000,000 initial cost, \$207,334,000 to be exact. This writer made himself exceedingly unpopular in Weaverville, Calif., with Trinity County boomers and officials of the Bureau of Reclamation who see an opportunity to profit at public expense when he said that if anyone actually believed the Trinity River Diversion would cost \$200,000,000 they had better go back to reading nursery rhyme.

How true was that prediction? The Outdoor Writers have made their point of view a matter of record: "It should be the policy to govern without variation, to not divert water from one natural drainage basin to some other basin to satisfy immediate demands and pressures until it is positively determined whether or not that water proposed for diversion may not be imperatively needed within the natural basin."

RETIREMENT

LONDON (AP) — A new retirement date was predicted Wednesday for Sir Winston Churchill. The tabloid Daily Sketch, which strangely supports Churchill's Conservative Party, said the Prime Minister would quit "in the autumn of this year." Churchill will be 80 on Nov. 30.

By Jimmy Harlo



Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP) — Getting on top of the American corporate heap is more likely to make you a nice target for competitors than to give you a permanent deed to the place.

Two-thirds of those on the list of the 100 largest industrial corporations 45 years ago are missing from today's top 100.

The swift pace of American business competition has wined and eined it and goes on taking its toll year by year, as the top 100 shift regularly.

Some of those 1909 industrial giants have gone out of business. Others have been swallowed up in mergers. But most have just fallen behind because other corporations were growing faster, the New York Stock Exchange points out in the March issue of its magazine, The Exchange, out Tuesday.

New inventions, new methods, new tastes of the American consumer has cut them out of the business herd. And around the corner is the atomic age, waiting to beguile new industries.

The biggest surprise perhaps is not in the names of the 36 corporations that are still among the leaders after 45 years, but in the names of latter-day giants who weren't numbered with the great in 1909. In them you'll find a short history, in part at least, of what has been happening to the American scene.

General Motors, now atop the industrial corporate heap, was only a year old in 1909. Ford, only a few years older, wasn't among the elite either. Only one rubber company and three oil companies plied on both the early and current lists.

The age of motors, gasoline and tires has changed the industrial scene. Chemical companies have come to the fore in recent years in like manner. Du Pont is the only present-day leader to make the top 100 in 1909. And much of its eminence now is due to products unheard of, or even undreamed of, in the early period.

Aluminum was no great shakes early in the century. The items into which the metal found its way then are only a fraction now of appliances and building materials, which have brought the Aluminum Co. of America, and its smaller rivals, to the fore.

Leadership mortality among the industrial giants over the years, according to the Brookings Institution, is due mainly to "the pressure toward innovation in product and market development."

When a few firms dominate an industry for a time, they may find that smaller companies or outsiders have brought out substitutes and are shooting up like a school boy.

"The readiness to move into more promising areas of product or methods," says the institution, "helps to explain why some leaders have been able to maintain positions while others have been displaced."

Hans Norland Auto Insurance, 627 Pine St.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.
"Should an elderly person who has had three severe strokes affecting one side, his speech, and his mentality, be institutionalized?" asks Mrs. L. "Is the possibility of skilled care, which he would obtain under such circumstances, more helpful than keeping him at home with a relative who cannot give him expert care?"

Certainly the question of institutionalizing a person who has been so severely injured by several strokes should be seriously considered. Actually, it cannot be decided, nor can one say what the chances for recovery would be without much more information than Mrs. L. has supplied. The exact physical and mental condition would have to be known before judgment could be rendered, and common decency and compassion requires that the patient's desires also be followed, or at least consulted.

There are some remarks of a general nature which can be made about this sad and unfortunately fairly frequent condition.

The word, "stroke" is used to describe the results of hemorrhage (bleeding) into the brain, or a clot in one of the blood vessels supplying the brain. It covers two related but different conditions—brain hemorrhage or a clot in a blood vessel.

If the region of the brain which is affected by the clot or hemorrhage is large, there is likely to be sudden and complete unconsciousness. Often the breathing becomes changed and noisy. All, or part of one side of the body is likely to be paralyzed, at least at first. This is because the portion of the brain which sends messages which make the muscles move is particularly likely to be hit. Feeling or sensation in the paralyzed area usually remains normal.

Recovery often begins soon after the stroke itself. There is not much which can be done to hasten this recovery, but the earlier it starts the better the chances for complete recovery. Sometimes people can have what looks like a serious stroke and yet recover from the paralysis almost entirely. On the other hand there may be little paralysis at first, but a gradual worsening of the symptoms.

The outlook is now considered to be somewhat better in many than was true in the past. Methods of nursing care, physical therapy, and rehabilitation have been improved. Some victims of a stroke improve remarkably.

Bar Owner Moved Out By Constable

DETROIT (AP) — Sam's Bar got out of town as quickly as a noisy drunk yesterday. A Detroit constable's crew was the bouncer.

Within three hours, the whole shebang was out in the streets—chairs, tables, coolers, beverages and all. The building had been condemned to make way for a civic center.

"Thrown out like a dog," owner Sam Schwartz muttered as the potato chip rack was carted out.

Schwartz said he thought the city had given him another two weeks in which to move. But the city said that he had made a mistake.

He was ordered to vacate. And when he didn't, the bar got the bounce.

Fishermen Caught By Flood Waters

BOISE, Idaho (AP) — Officials at Arrowrock Dam opened a floodgate yesterday to release the excess water from recent heavy rains — but they forgot to warn three startled fishermen a few miles down the Boise River.

Walter Collins, Roy Cook and Jess Everson of Boise found themselves suddenly marooned with their boats on a island in the middle of the stream. They had driven there only a few hours earlier.

It took two Ada County sheriff's officers, a crew of workmen and a tractor operator to rescue the autos and the fishermen.

HONOR GUARD

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — Eager crowds broke through barricades Wednesday while Queen Elizabeth II inspected an honor guard at Brisbane's exhibition grounds but quick action by police held back the throng. No one was hurt.

HAL BOYLE

By ED CREACH
(For Hal Boyle)
WASHINGTON (AP) — You like flowers? Come along to Washington. We've got acres of them—sassy yellow tulips to frail-looking girl in a booth at the edge of the floral display.

You look dubiously at your wife, but she's lost in rapture over some flame-red camellias, so you nod a nervous assent. Don't expect too much, though. All the girl does is apply an oversize massaging gadget, something like the barber uses on your scalp, to the region of your sacro-iliac.

"Just the thing for gardeners," she says brightly. "Takes out the kinks and tensions. Only \$2.50. Now this reclining chair contains three massage motors. Just say, 'back, flip a switch and —'"

You get away from there quick before you go native. Massage chairs, private bedroom gardens—what kind of outdoor life is this, anyway?

Now (there is just a hint of Conney Island around the edges of the flower show) comes Omar, a pleasant little man in a beret. He analyzes your handwriting for a fee. Never mind what Omar told me about myself; the grand jury is still in session.

One thing puzzled us for a moment about the flower show. The handsome "Eisenhower" rose, a handsome specimen, is planted right next to the "Goldlocks" rose. We looked hard for some evidence of (A) Democratic or (B) Republican propaganda, but finally decided it was just one of those things. There's no politics in the flower show, so far as we could see. Maybe that's why it's such a big success.

Northwest History Highlights

By DAN E. CLARK
Professor Emeritus of History, University of Oregon

Today's Question: What were the controversies over the location of the seat of government of Oregon Territory?

When Governor Joseph Lane arrived at Oregon City early in March 1849 he declared that place to be the temporary seat of government for the new Territory. At the second session of the territorial legislature, however, a law was passed locating the capital at Salem, the penitentiary at Portland, and the University at Marysville (now Corvallis). John P. Gaines, the Whig governor who had succeeded Joseph Lane, objected to this law. He called attention to the provision of the Congressional act establishing the Territory, which specified that no law should embrace more than one subject, and that subject must be expressed in the title of the law.

This objection on the part of Governor Gaines prevented the violent controversy. Gaines and the secretary of the Territory and two members of the Supreme Court continued to hold their offices at Oregon City and a few members of the legislature met there. The majority of the members of the legislature were Democrats in politics and they resented what they called the undue interference of the Whig governor. Although two of the Supreme Court judges and the Attorney General of the United States declared the law locating the capital at Salem invalid, the legislature defiantly continued to meet there. In 1852, through the efforts of Joseph Lane, then Delegate to Congress from Oregon, Congress passed a joint resolution validating the action of the Oregon legislature. Thus the selection of Salem as the capital was legalized.

The capital remained at Salem

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



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LADY ELKS

Crab Feed

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