

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

BY BILL JENKINS

An intensely interesting program Wednesday night in Alturas when the cattlemen took over the Modoc Council of Natural Resources meeting and explained the how, why and probably of the cattle industry in California as it stands today.

I won't go into a long dissertation on the program because unless you are a cattleman it would hold little interest.

But I would like to sing a few praises in a loud voice for the group as a whole. Started back in the days of the war as the Modoc Defense Council, the present organization has come out of the war-time period as a group dedicated to the conservation of the natural resources of Modoc County, as a means of getting businessmen, farmers, ranchers, politicians, county officials and others together for a gab session that never fails to clear the air, and as a vehicle to allow people from the widely scattered areas of the big country to get together every so often and talk things over.

Southeastern Oregon, sort of an orphan area anyway, what with being politically a unit of Oregon and geographically a part of California, could certainly do with some such group. Right at the moment we can't think of any easy way to get one going, but it seems a shame that we don't have an overall organization which includes all phases of business and agriculture as well as our present private and state organizations.

Something to think about anyway.

Driving down we noticed that the area was lousy with deer. All in good shape. Saw many small bands of from four or five up to maybe eight or ten, along with plenty of singles roaming the wet brush on the road back. You can spot those old eyes of theirs looming up a block away.

Snow from the other side of the

They'll Do It Every Time



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN MCLEOD

In yesterday's column I thought it would be of interest to start on a mountain sheep hunting expedition into the wilds of the Mount Shasta country with John Muir and party; a good illustration to emphasize our loss in a wildlife resource. I am willing to grant that it would be impossible to maintain mountain sheep today as a game animal in this country of terrific hunting pressures, however, why should you or I or our children and grandchildren be denied the opportunity and thrill of seeing this wonderful animal in its native habitat?

Well — back to our hunting party — The date, November 8, 1874. The place, Sisson's Station, now known as the city of Mt. Shasta. Muir had returned from the ascent of Shasta and reports on his observation of the mountain sheep: "While on Shasta I saw that the brave wild sheep were disturbed as if contemplating removal to their winter quarters. A few had weathered the storm in lee of flexilis pines a few hundred feet above my storm-nest and it was hoped that the week of sub-sequent storm would certainly drive them down to lower pastures where they would come in reach of rifles."

The hunting party headed for Sheep Rock which is a great outcropping of volcanic tuffs just north of Shasta; Highway 97 now cuts between Sheep Rock and Shasta at the point where the old Deer Mountain road meets the present highway.

"Sheep Rock, which we reached before night," writes Muir, "lies to the north of Mount Shasta, about twenty miles from Sisson's. It is the principal resort of Shasta wild sheep during the winter months, and presents to the gray slopes of Shasta Valley a bold, craggy, precipitous front of two thousand feet. Here we hunted only one day. Brown got a good view of an old ram, grand and massive as a buffalo. It came within twenty yards, then bounded majestically away without Brown's getting a shot."

"As signs of them were nowhere plentiful, it was clear that they had not yet come down from Mount Shasta. We therefore resolved to set out next morning for the Van Bremers' mountain, one of the most noted strongholds of sheep in the whole Shasta region. Large flocks, we were assured, abide there both winter and summer. This journey of about thirty miles took a day and a half through the stretches of sage plains, interrupted by rough lava mostly

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — If there is anything more passing than being a teen-ager, it is the problem of being a teen-ager's father.

You can't even solve this one by mail. The correspondence schools duck the subject, although they can teach you to understand a jet engine and other simple toys of the time.

But today we bring you a plain rule of thumb way to let dad feel at least drowsy on the same plane as his teen-age kids:

"Since you can't whip 'em, why not join 'em?"

This advice comes from Lester Rand, a 26-year-old teen-ager himself, but one who has kept in touch with the field. He is president of the Youth Research Institute.

The organization makes business surveys for firms selling youth products. It has a staff of 1,800 youngsters scattered over the nation who trudge about asking other youngsters such questions as, "Junior, what are your buying habits? Why not give this new brand of bubble gum a 30-day test and see if you don't really find it easier on your jaws than the brand you are now using?"

Rand, a specialist in the 5-to-25 age bracket, said it takes a strong man to be the father of present-day teen-agers, and added, "Even the strong will find it a trying period."

But he went on to say that it is a lot tougher to be a teen-ager now than it was when dad was a boy, and the way for dad to meet the situation is to climb out of his rut and "get into the groove" with his kids.

"Look young!" said Rand. "Any one over 21 looks ancient to a teen-ager. Many fathers of teen-agers, of course, can't help looking older than they actually are, but they ought to keep a young attitude."

"Instead of acting shocked at the things your teen-age boy or girl may do, just play along as if you thought it were normal. In that way you're acceptable. You're one of the crowd. That can make up a lot of your parental shortcomings."

"Dress youthfully. Get out of that old business suit when you come home and slide into a pair of slacks and a sweater or sport shirt. Look like a high school kid yourself."

"If you buy a new car, get a convertible—and your worries are just about at an end. It's a good thing to have even though you may never get to drive it yourself. Teen-agers love convertibles."

Here are a few tips by Rand on how to rejuvenate your outlook:

"Forget about Charlie Chaplin or Mary Pickford, or at least don't speak about them in the presence of the young and hopeful. Learn and try to memorize the names of the singers and movie stars popular in the teen-age sets—Perry Como, Stewart Granger, Eddie Fisher, Tony Curtis."

"If somebody mentions Shirley Temple, say you're too young to remember her. Don't talk about how things 'used to be.' Those comparisons are sudden death."

"Know the latest dances. Forget about the waltz. Don't even say the word out loud."

"Keep up on teen-age fads and approve of them heartily, no matter how ridiculous they seem."

"Pick up a few teen-age expressions such as 'This tears me up' (I really like it), 'Cast an eyeball' (read, 'glance' (really great), or 'petunia' (slasy)."

"Otherwise you'll be labeled 'square,' and that means you're 'kind've not too goodish,' or bad. But don't try to learn too much teen-age talk. Kids resent your intruding on their privacy."

Everything clear now, dad? To understand your teen-age boy you just become one yourself. This gets the problem off your shoulder, but leaves mother the task of dealing with two teen-agers in the family, one new and one second hand.

Her clue then is to cry, "Oh pain, oh agony." That's teen-talk for: "Things aren't going so good."

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Mrs. S. and several others of the hundreds of thousands of people who have written me asking for a discussion of this subject or of the ulcers resulting from them. It is an important problem indeed since so many suffer either from serious difficulties or at least in their appearance.

Although varicose veins and varicose ulcers are primarily diseases of the middle and later years of life, younger people are also sometimes troubled with these conditions. Occasionally they even seem to be a family ailment.

Standing too much, overweight, childbirth, chronic constipation, the wearing of tight bands around the legs or hips, all apparently contribute to the development of varicose veins.

Hence, as in so many disorders of mankind, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

The veins near the surface of the body all have folds or valves which prevent the blood from flowing the wrong way. The pressure on the valves in the veins of the legs is especially great and they are often broken. When this happens the necessary support is lessened and the vein becomes swollen. It is these swollen blood vessels which are called varicose veins. Swollen veins are unsightly, and women especially dread them for this reason almost as much as because of the complications which they may produce.

People who have varicose veins are more likely to have swollen feet or ankles than those with normal veins. Also the poor circulation brought about by varicose veins can produce ulcers. Such ulcers sometimes become enormous and cause open sores.

Several ways of treating varicose veins and ulcers have had much success. The use of elastic bandages which support the widened and enlarged varicose veins is, of course, an old remedy and helpful in many cases.

Varicose veins are often tied or swollen veins have been cut. Varicose veins have been used for many years. Injections act by closing the opening of the varicose vein entirely so that the blood must flow through some other vein which is normal or lies deeper in the tissue. At present, surgery seems to be becoming more popular as a treatment and injections less so.

Treatment of ulcers is still difficult, though several methods are fairly successful. It is best to try to prevent serious swellings or ulcers by taking proper care of the varicose veins when they first appear.

Telling The Editor

THIRD WORLD WAR

I wish to tell the Editor of the Herald and News so that everybody may know it.

Believe it or not Tuesday evening March 23rd, 1954 I had a mysterious dream explaining two thirds of the World population want the Third World War.

Very sincerely as ever,
Gust P. Vourchis

Red Chinese Junks Seized By Koreans

PUSAN, Korea (AP)—The South Korean coast guard said today it seized two Chinese Red Junks with 17 crewmen aboard yesterday about 100 miles south of Korea.

It was the first time the South Koreans have seized Chinese ships for violating the Rhee line—extending about 60 miles around Korea.

The Reds seized a Korean fishing boat with 11 men aboard last week.

Three GI's Killed In War Maneuvers

SEOUL (AP)—Three American soldiers of the U.S. 35th infantry division were killed and another was seriously injured Thursday when their tank ran over an old land mine in maneuvers near the central front, the Army announced today.

Names of the men were withheld.

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Northwest History Highlights

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

Today's question: What was the nature of placer gold mining and what were its effects on Southern Oregon?

The first decade in the Southern Oregon diggings was the placer mining era. The typical prospector or gold miner was a comparatively young man, dressed in sox and clothing consisting of heavy pants stuffed into stout, hob-nailed boots, a flannel shirt open at the neck around which was tied a large bandanna handkerchief, and a wide felt hat. His essential tools were a pick, an axe, a shovel, and a pan, and frequently a magnifying glass. These tools, together with a supply of provisions, cooking utensils, and blankets, were carried by pack animals.

The first, and simplest, placer mining operation was that of panning, which meant scooping up a pan of gravel and washing it with a rotary motion. If gold was present it was shaken free of the gravel and remained in the bottom of the pan. Gravel was said to be pay dirt if it contained ten cents worth of gold to the pan. An improvement on panning was the use of the rocker, a cradle-like affair open at one end which required the cooperation of two men. One man shoveled in the gravel, while the other poured in water and supplied the rocking motion. The heavy gold particles were washed through holes in a sheet iron false bottom and caught between cleats in the bottom of the rocker. The most elaborate method was by sluicing, which necessitated a considerable flow of water and a crew of several men. Numerous trough-like sluice boxes from ten to twelve feet long were often placed end to end, gravel shoveled in, and the water allowed to wash through it. The gold lodged behind "riffles" or cleats in the bottom.

By 1860 the better paying placers in Southern Oregon were worked out, although here and there for years, prospectors continued to pan gold paying dirt. The lure of gold had brought the elements of civilization, towns, farms, and transportation facilities to a region that had been a wilderness over which only Indians and wild animals roamed. Jacksonville early had a newspaper and a theater. Before long merchants, professional men and others brought their families. Schools and churches were begun, and the features of a more settled community life began to appear. A few of the towns, especially Jacksonville, continued to prosper after the placer gold was exhausted and the excitement died away. When the first quartz mill was opened at Gold Hill about 1869 gold mining entered a new phase in which expensive machinery was required.

Next question: Where was gold found along the Southern Oregon coast?

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

QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds

"The morning after our arrival was delightfully crisp and exhilarating; frost crystals covered the sagebrush, and the snows of Shasta glowed rosy in the sunrise. The hunters strode up the bulging slopes of Mount Bremer, full of eager hope."

"... I see you're reading about those used cars in the Herald & News Want Ads—planning a trip?"

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James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP)— American officials, from the President down, express confidence the French eventually will whip the Vietnam, the Communist-led rebels, in their seven-year-old war in Indochina.

The rebels are being supplied by the Russians and by the Red Chinese just across the border. This country has pumped in supplies to the French. Neither China nor the United States has taken a direct hand in the fighting.

But American confidence in the outcome will prove misplaced if the Vietnam smash the French or the Red Chinese decide to step up the border and get into the fighting.

In either case the United States would have to make a fateful decision about getting directly into the war itself, since the loss of Indochina to the Communists would probably be followed by the loss of the rest of Southeast Asia.

Step by step this country is getting a little more involved. If the Chinese Communists see the Vietnam going down, they may come to the rescue as they did in North Korea.

Any direct American participation might at first be limited to air and sea action, with no American ground troops sent in. It's anyone's guess what would happen after that.

The United States has sent B26 bombers into Indochina for the French, plus transport planes, plus 250 Air Force technicians to service the planes which the French would fly in battle.

Some American civilian pilots—employed by Civil Air Transport, a privately owned line with headquarters in Hong Kong—are flying the transports on supply missions. Yesterday French pilots flew the transports on bombing raids.

Now the French want more bombers. And if they get them, they say, they'll need more Air Force men to service them. Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had said not long ago the 250 Air Force technicians in already would be withdrawn by June.

On March 12 the Defense Department appointed Lt. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, now Army commander in the Pacific, to head the Military Assistance Advisory Group in Indochina.

Two days ago Secretary of Defense Wilson told a news conference the Indochinese troops fighting beside the French need "effective and aggressive" training if the war is to be won.

Various U.S. steps to help the French have caused concern in Congress that the United States might get so deeply involved in the war that outright participation might be a necessary next step.

President Eisenhower, at his Feb. 10 news conference, tried to quiet such fears by saying every step this government takes in helping the French to fight the Reds in Indochina is intended to keep this country out of a hot war there.

Just what will this country do if the Red Chinese finally decide to take an active part in the fighting? No one in government has given an answer.

But last Sept. 2 Secretary of State Dulles made a statement which might be considered a warning to the Chinese. Their intervention, he said, could not occur without grave consequences which might not be confined to Indochina.

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