

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Earl Newbury dropped in Saturday to pass the time of day for a while and also pass along a few remarks on his campaign for the governorship of Oregon. Always glad to see Earl, a peer rancher from over Ashland way, present secretary of state and old line Hart Mountaineer.

His slogan of "Oregon for Oregonians" is a fine one, whether you be a Newbury man or back Paul Patterson. Let's all do a little more thinking along this line, keep our buying in the state and see to it that those people who are taxed in the state also get the benefits of state purchases.

Earl was on his way to Merrill and Malin, but he'll be back next month, and we're pretty sure that we'll see him at the mountain in July.

With the time of year being what it is politicians are gonna be thicker than flies for a few months.

Tom Sanders, chief clerk up on the reservation, was celebrating last week, kicking off a vacation period that will last until Decoration Day. He's taking off for Minnesota and the Land of the Ten Thousand Lakes. Planning on a

little fishing. As who isn't these days.

Ralph Cake, no stranger to the Klamath Basin and to our duck hunting, in town Saturday on a flying visit.

Also seen in last week was Harry Obenchain, still looking fit and hearty and still full of talk about his champion horse. The horse will be showing again this year and Harry expects great things of him. Hank Semon put in an appearance last week, too, to tell us of his plans, his fishing trips, both past and future, and to discuss the state of the world in general.

Another thought crosses our minds at the moment. If science, despite the A and H bombs, still can't cure the common cold maybe some of 'em would like to take a crack at perfecting something that will allow grass to grow just one inch high and then quit right there, but stay nice and green.

I'm beginning to think that if it ain't destructive scientists won't have anything to do with it.

Almost time for the city's new swimming pool to open. That'll be a happy day in the lives of the local youngsters.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN MCLEOD

In our last column I attempted to explore a little ways into the economic thinking of the Bureau of Reclamation's Trinity River proposal. This poor writer makes no pretense at being an economist or could he hope to win an argument on the fine points of "new deal" economic theory, however, as a writer he can appreciate a masterpiece in the fine art of writing "bafflegab." Only a Ph.D. in economics entitles one to criticize economic theory and unfortunately this writer did not hang around the University a couple extra years and pick up that Ph.D. in economics.

In reading the volume of economic justification of the Trinity River proposal I was struck by the fact that the Bureau deals only in "benefits" there are no "liabilities." Business men in our present obsolete system of economics are continually required to draft financial statements, listing assets and liabilities. Apparently our federal economists consider these terms senile expressions of a decadent system. For their system recognizes only "benefits," and perhaps there is the possibility of an occasional "negative benefit," but such reverse items can be brushed aside as being inconsequential.

As I said in my last column, the first "tangible benefit" recognized by the Bureau was the production of \$8,170,900 worth of electrical energy, which, a business man would speak of as "gross sales." From this point we must turn to the "finer" points of bureaucratic economics for the development of other "benefits."

The first of this series is called the "savings benefit" which is stated to be "the gain to the consumer in taking advantage of the low-cost energy made available between the cost of Bureau energy and the cost of the same amount of energy by the cheapest alternative source. This saving is assumed to be passed on to the customer."

I particularly like that word "assumed" it leaves the writer a loophole to duck out in case the enemies fire becomes hot, the Bureau does not say these savings "are" passed on to the consumer yet it is willing to take credit for the "assumption" which shows the bureaucratic by nature a coward at heart. Boiled down to the bare bones, the "savings benefit" means the amount the federal government undersells private industry.

In the computation of justification for obtaining values for the comparison between the cost of Federal Power and power produced by Private Industry, the Bureau economists, repeatedly state in the report that their comparison is drawn on "the cheapest available source" I presume that the words of private power, is implied in the statement since the economists turn to private industry for their comparison.

Now from this point, after flatly stating that "the cheapest available source" is the basic comparison we turn to the fine art of bureaucratic "bafflegab" and switch over to the highest cost energy by private industry. The switch after making a statement to the contrary merely emphasizes

the mental cowardice these economic planners possess in laying their cards directly on the table without a garnishment of adjectives. So let us see what happens to the brave pronouncement that they are to use "the cheapest available source" as a comparison. The report states:

"Even though a cheaper source may be available under certain conditions, the cheapest alternative for commercial energy to prospective customers is assumed to be that of a privately owned steam electric plant located near the load."

The Bureau economists apparently are willing to admit that there may be cheaper sources of electrical energy than what they have selected but they make no justification in their report for selecting the most expensive. They use the steam generation comparison exclusively, yet the private utility with which they are in competition uses a combination of steam generation and hydro-power. Such a comparison one would think should be a logical consideration in the question of the Trinity River proposal since the Trinity River is surrounded by other extensive hydro-power developments. The Bureau economists show mental cowardice in not comparing their "dream" with the costs of power developed on the Pit River by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company with which the Trinity power would be in direct competition. Nor do the Bureau master minds compare their power cost with the California Oregon Power Company's cost on the Klamath. Nor do they compare the cost of power development on the Trinity River with the cost of power developed on the Sacramento Valley.

These "master minds" must grasp at every straw to make their proposal appear to be a "boon to mankind" for only by comparing their cost against the most expensive private power development can they find \$4,841,800 — "assumed" to be passed on to the customer.

Simulated Atomic Tests Held

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP) — A simulated atomic bomb burst over the Capitol dome and supposedly demolished the heart of the city yesterday.

By 4 p.m. the "casualties" stood at 27,000 dead and 18,000 injured, with another 68,000 homeless. The pretended attack was part of a Civil Defense Region 4 exercise to test communications and division field staffs.

CELEBRATION
JERUSALEM (AP) — This holy city celebrated its second Easter Sunday. Christians observed the resurrection of Christ a week later than in the West, too.

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

A QUESTION IN PSYCHOLOGY—AND ONE THAT'S VERY MOOT—IS WHY THE FANS UP ON THE SHELF-ROOT AND ROOT AND ROOT—



WHILE SITTING AT THE RINSIDE—THE SO-CALLED RABID FANS—SHOW MARYAN EMOTION ON THEIR COLLECTIVE FANS



James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP) — The American people no doubt will want some questions answered if they have to go into Indochina to bail out the French in the war with the Communist-led Vietnamese.

These are the main ones:
1. Just how much effort have the French put into the war? How much more would they put forth if this country got in?
2. What would happen if, through American help, the Communists were crushed? Would this country have a deciding voice in Indochina's future or turn it back to the French?

American troops sent in as regulars and draftees. The draftees would have no choice.

But French draftees are not sent to Indochina unless they volunteer to go. Would the French change this if American draftees were sent into the fighting?

American youths are drafted for 24 months; French youths for 18 months.

Every year in France itself between 250,000 and 275,000 youths are drafted when they reach 21. Why is none sent to Indochina unless he volunteers?

That question was asked the French Embassy here last night. This was how the conversation went:

Q—Why aren't draftees sent to Indochina?

A—Because they are drafted for only 18 months and it would be uneconomical to send them to Indochina to train and then fight. They'd have perhaps only three months' fighting service and then be brought home.

Q—You send no draftees at all?

A—Yes. But only draftees who volunteer.

Q—Does that mean, once they volunteer to go to Indochina, they must serve more than 18 months?

A—No. They are returned to France at the end of that time.

Q—How is that? If you say it's uneconomical to send draftees because their service is for only 18 months and they'd have perhaps only three months of fighting, why do you send any at all?

A—Because it's less uneconomical to send perhaps a hundred than a thousand.

In the three years' war in Korea American casualties were 142,000, of which about 30,000 were battle deaths (an average of 10,000 a year), and wounded was 47,000.

In over seven years, total casualties for the French, including troops from North Africa, were 150,000, of whom 50,000 were killed or missing.

The number of French officers killed each year has run about 750. Frenchmen say this is the equivalent of each year's graduating class from St. Cyr, the French officers' school similar to West Point.

But the French have held Indochina as a colony for almost 100 years and even in the past seven disastrous years have failed to train an Indochinese officer corps that could replace the French.

Further, the French delayed training the Indochinese administratively so they could someday take over the country if the French gave it independence. Reluctance of the French to let the people have independence has been one of the main reasons for their disaster.

It is this country's stated policy Indochina must not fall to the Communists. Yet if this country got into the fighting without exacting from the French guarantees about the future of the Indochinese — to the liking of the Indochinese — then:

Instead of turning the Indochinese into American friends and allies, the result might be to leave them sullenly resentful and waiting for the future day when the Communists could try again.

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HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — The dog has been claiming for centuries he is man's best friend, an unlikely story if there ever was one.

But the dog long has been one of nature's most artful self-salesmen, and he has managed to convince millions of people that he is their top buddy.

This, of course, is not to difficult a feat in a world where a lot of people also believe that if you leave a horse hair in a closed jar of water for six weeks it will turn into a garter snake.

The current statistics on the canine population of New York City, however, bring a jarring note of fact into the legend of the dog's loyalty to man.

Since 1947 the number of legally licensed dogs here (9 out of 10 obey the law in this respect) has fallen from 312,517 to 272,814. During the same period the human population has grown considerably, and S.P.C.A. officials estimate the cat population of the city is between 400,000 and 500,000.

What do these figures really mean? Has the dog rejected mankind at last, and fled the city?

I think so. But apologists for the dog—what dog ever lacked an advocate?—give other explanations. They say there are fewer dogs here because landlords no longer will allow them—and being the same period the human dog more and more people have decided that, while it's nice to have a pal, the friendship has become too expensive.

These arguments sound plausible at first glance. But they don't hold water. To begin with, is it fair to blame landlords for the scarcity of dogs as well as the lack of hot water? A landlord is a

man, after all, and the dog is a man's best friend, would the landlord turn his back on him?

Or would anybody who ever has owned by a dog really discard him simply because of the high cost of living. What price friendship—the pleading eye, the wagging tail of love?

No. Nobody who has faith in the race of man could believe a being's loyalty to his dog does not at least equal his dog's loyalty to him. I prefer to believe dogs are leaving the city not because they have ceased to like mankind, but because their common sense tells them a modern city is no place for a dog.

The growing traffic jams, the crowding together, the incessant noise, the unhealthy fumes—all these characteristics of city life repel a dog. Man is unfitted for these strains himself, and a dog is even more so. He has simply broken under the strain. He can't take it any more and retain a normal dog's outlook on the world.

Cats are tougher. The feline population of the city hasn't fallen for an obvious reason. Cats have a secret sense of humor, and they love to laugh at people. Cats give a real sense of enjoyment out of the predicaments city people get themselves into.

I don't see any reason for criticizing the dog because he is deserting the city. He has done the best he could and always will. The dog will still hunt birds for man, herd sheep for him, bring him brandy when he gets lost in the Alps, and carry on all his other age old chores.

But the dog's nerves simply no longer are up to the wear and tear of city living. He has had to face up to a commonsense fact—in the last analysis a dog's best friend is himself.

So he is heading back to the green pastures. And who can say Rover is wrong?

Civil Defense Tests Planned

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP) — Spokane gives civil defense a maximum effort today in "Operation Walk-out."

It is the nation's first test exercise to involve evacuation of a metropolitan area and observers are here from all parts of the country.

The assumption is that an atomic bomb, twice as powerful as the one that hit Hiroshima, is headed this way. At 9:35 a.m. a siren downtown gives the "red alert."

Some 20,000 persons are expected to walk out on that signal. Everyone has been asked to leave a 50-square-block area in the center of this city of 175,000.

The evacuees, who aren't required to take part, will gather outside the target area and wait. The farthest anyone will have to walk is five blocks.

At 10 a.m., the "bomb" is dropped. The exercise ends with the "all clear" at 10:05.

Bombers, jet planes, antiaircraft guns, and downed rooftops, tanks and troops will add realism. All traffic will be stopped. Stores and banks will be closed.

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WHAT'S THIS?

Watch next Wednesdays Herald for his identity.

SEARS DAYS

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

There are a few people, and some of them have written me, who have more than their share of broken bones or fractures. One correspondent said that she broke her arm and both legs all at different times during a single year.

Of course this may be just bad luck. However, there are some people who seem to be particularly liable to accidents of this sort, and literally just stumble from one thing to another. Indeed, this has been recognized, and articles have appeared in medical literature on people who are "accident prone," that is, those who tend to have a great many more accidents than the average.

In addition to broken bones suffered in this manner, there are some who have a weakened bone structure (osteoporosis), so that they will sustain fractures as a result of minor injuries which would perhaps cause little more than a strain in a person with normal bones.

Various kinds of bone tumors and such diseases as osteomyelitis which is an infection, of the bony tissue, may be at fault. Many of these diseases of the bone can be treated satisfactorily by modern methods.

In addition to strictly bone disease there are some rather rare conditions which may attack the bone and which may make them brittle. One of these is known as osteitis fibrosa cystica.

This condition can be either localized in a single bone or it can involve a number of different ones. In this condition, the calcium which makes bone hard is partly withdrawn and cysts or sac-like areas develop.

Wherever such sac-like areas are located, the bone is naturally less strong and resistant to strain than normal bone.

The generalized type is usually caused by a small tumor in one of the parathyroid glands lying in the neck. When this is the case, treatment is directed at the tumor, which would either be removed surgically or treated by X-ray.

Localized variety of the condition is quite different. In many cases it is not even recognized, until there has been an unexpected fracture, often caused by a slight injury. Once the diagnosis has been made, treatment is directed at the affected area.

It consists of an operation, the essential features of which are scraping and removal of the entire contents and lining of the cyst or sac-like structure.

These are a few of the conditions which sometimes are the cause of brittle bones. Anyone who sustains a broken bone from what appears to be only a minor injury, or who suffers several breaks in quick succession, should have a thorough examination in order to make sure that some general disease of the bones is not to blame.

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Northwest History Highlights

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

Today's Question: Besides Lane and Gaines what other men served as governor of Oregon Territory? Joseph Lane resigned as Governor of the Territory on June 18, 1850, after he had been elected Delegate to Congress. For two months Knitting Pritchett, the secretary of the Territory, served as acting governor until the arrival of Governor John P. Gaines on August 18th. As has already been indicated the Gaines administration was turbulent, partly because he was a Whig in a predominantly Democratic territory, and partly because of his own characteristics. Gaines resigned on May 16, 1853, and President Pierce appointed Joseph Lane as governor. Three days later, however, Lane resigned once more to run for reelection as delegate to Congress. The duties of acting governor now devolved upon George L. Curry, then territorial secretary, and he served from May 19 to December 2, 1853, when a new governor, John W. Davis, arrived.

John W. Davis, who was appointed by President Pierce was a rather prominent Democrat from Indiana. Nevertheless, he was not well received by the Democrats who dominated the territorial legislature. He was regarded as an outsider who was not acquainted with the problems of a frontier territory. By August 1, 1854, he had had enough of the job. He resigned and went back to Indiana, after declining a banquet which had been proposed in his honor. Once more George L. Curry served as acting governor until November 1, 1854.

On the latter day Curry became governor of the Territory, appointed by President Pierce, and he served in that capacity until March 3, 1859, after Oregon had been admitted into the Union. He was well liked because he had come to Oregon in 1846, had been editor of the Oregon Spectator, at Oregon City, for a short time, and of the short-lived Free Press, and had served in the legislatures of both the provisional and territorial governments. During his governorship Curry County was created and named in his honor. This also was the period of the most critical phase of the Rogue River Indian wars, and Curry was energetic in his efforts to raise volunteer forces to fight the Indians. Curry remained in Portland and took an active

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



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Geo. N. Taylor

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Geo. N. Taylor

"What must I do to be saved?" And the Apostle answered — "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and you shall be saved and your house." Act 16:32.

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