

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Strange that we hadn't noticed it before, but it very much appears that geese observe the same schedule as humans. All last week tens of thousands of northbound geese poured over the Basin, stringing after string of them. Then came Sunday and not a feather stirring. Not one band of geese went over our place between 5:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

But Monday morning they started coming again at 7 o'clock and at least eight big bands went over, some fairly low and still stringing out along a wide front as if they had gotten up fairly close, and others so high you couldn't hear their wings and could just make out the honk-honk as they headed on.

I suppose there's nothing wrong with a goose taking a day off. It's just that one doesn't usually think of them in that vein.

At least they are still on a six day week.

Let's hope that of all the birds heading North an even larger number will head South next fall. If conditions are right in the Northland nesting areas then we should have good hunting down here. If they aren't then our chances are that much less of getting a good season's shoot.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

In yesterday's column I doffed my hat to the Bureau of Reclamation's ability to cover artistically what it wants to say, and accomplish the objective without facing the issue with candor and frankness. This is what is termed the fine art of "bafflegab."

In figuring power "benefits" for the Trinity River Diversion scheme, the Bureau desired to attach the highest possible price tag upon the power potential. So instead of coming out directly and saying, "we're going to use the highest cost facing private utilities in power generation as our base" (the steam-electric plant using oil as a fuel), the Bureau weaves the statement into a series of bafflegab paragraphs and comes up with the same answer, Hoping in the bafflement of the reader, to so hoodwink him, that he will not notice the masquerade. It is not within the province of this column to criticize the basic figures of cost used, if the Bureau engineers desire to use the steam-electric cost of production of electricity as their base that is their prerogative. What this column objects to is the use of the basic fact by stealth and try to conceal its use by written legerdemain. In an area in which the basic cost of electrical energy produced by private utilities, is established by hydro-power development, "firmed-up" by steam generation, it becomes a typical, bureaucratic, "below the belt punch" at private industry when scheming engineers use private industries highest cost to give the public the impression that production of electrical energy by the federal government is really cheap.

As a matter of fact, from the Bureau of Reclamation's report on the Trinity, they say their gross revenue, (that's cash in the hand), would be \$8,801,800. The annual Federal project cost is estimated to be as follows:

Operation, maintenance and replacement,	\$4,334,000
Amortization of investment	7,175,000
Total Federal project cost	\$11,509,000

The one "benefit" the Bureau economists, apparently overlooked is the \$2,707,200, which is the difference between the cash income and the expense; since there are no liabilities, this difference must be a "benefit" because it's coming out of somebody's pocket.

Well - anyway, the boys can have their fun, however, the most perfect piece of "bafflegab" is yet to come, and before which, I stand in awe and speechless wonderment. That you may not miss the full beauty of this piece of bureaucratic writing I must quote it here completely. This is what the Bureau's economists write:

"The second indirect or extended benefit is that to the owners of the distributing facilities in profits and to the public in taxes, through retail distribution of energy. Based on figures for the entire United States, an average of about half of the money spent by electric utilities for operation, maintenance, depreciation and interest goes to the utility owners as their return and to taxes. These returns and taxes are considered to be extended benefits. Using this as a basis, the average annual expenditure of \$8,041,000 by the distributing agencies for the purchase of firm and non-firm commercial energy from the Bureau of Reclamation would result in an extended benefit of \$4,058,400 annually."

There it is, the ultimate gem of the art of "bafflegab," and I think

Barley Tests Reported

TULELAKE - Through exploratory work done the last two years by the Tulelake farm adviser, and the Tulelake field station, several important leads on what controls quality of malting barley have been discovered. One of these is the time of irrigation as affecting the protein content, a high protein content being undesirable.

This year the field station is going to start a control irrigation program to be carried on for several years, at which time the barley will be irrigated at three stages and a check plot grown with no irrigation.

The present belief is that irrigation has an effect of leaching certain nutrients, mainly nitrogen, from the soil, and if this occurs at a critical time of the barley growth, the protein content will be seriously upset. These plots will be replicated four times and the total acres in this experiment will consist of about two acres.

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HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) - Is America growing more civilized or less civilized?

That is a troublesome question to anyone who looks behind the widely shared prosperity that has made the ordinary man here better off than kings in former times.

Americans like to think of themselves now as probably the most civilized people in history—free, deeply loving, peace-minded, and deeply generous to less fortunate nations.

Many Europeans, however, look at our reflection in the mirror and see a different image. They see us as a lucky rich kid, loaded with gold, who remains an uncivilized juvenile delinquent, in love with violence for the sake of violence. They realize and often envy the fact that in a few hundred years we have carved the wealthiest country in the world out of the primeval wilderness. But they doubt that morally, in many ways, we have left the wilderness. They feel we haven't grown up.

Which portrait of the American people is true—the one we hold of ourselves, or the one so many foreigners hold?

The truth probably lies somewhere in between. But it certainly would do us no harm as a people to quit patting ourselves on the back and take a steadier look at ourselves in the mirror. How much of the American dream have we really achieved? How much have we lost or failed to fight for?

We have made a long climb up the road to civilization, no doubt of it. In the conquest of pain and cold and hunger and disease we have gone far toward victory over these age-old enemies to the dignity and pride of the human spirit.

No other country has even approached us in the mass production of charity, creature comforts, hospitals, churches, public libraries, new museums, swimming pools, and television programs.

These are signposts toward the goal of civilization, but they are not the goal itself. The building of a new cathedral does not of itself prove that the inhabitants of a town are any more pious, any more than a new refrigerator in a kitchen guarantees a happy home.

What is civilization? Most people would agree that a civilized society is one in which free men live together in mutual self-respect and safety, at liberty to improve their lot in life according to their ability.

Under this definition, are Americans a civilized people? Not as much so as we'd like to think.

Our system of individual liberties, our constitutional safeguards against the growth of tyranny, are among the world's political wonders.

But the finest laws are good only so far as they are obeyed or enforced. Respect for the other fellow's rights is the keystone of our laws, but how well is this principle being followed?

The latest FBI survey shows that as a people we are becoming less law abiding. In reporting 2,159,080 criminal offenses in 1953, the FBI pointed out that in four years the population rose only five per cent but crimes increased 20 per cent.

How safe is an American in the pursuit of happiness and the ownership and use of his own property? The FBI estimated that in the first half of 1953 there was a murder or case of negligent manslaughter in this country every 42.3 minutes, a reported rape every 29.4 minutes, a robbery every 8.8 minutes, an aggravated assault every 5.71 minutes, a burglary every 1.12 minutes, a larceny every 25.6 seconds, a car theft every 2.31 minutes. More than 29,000 Americans were confronted by robbers using guns, knives or other weapons.

How peaceful are we now—civilized—when crime outstrips our population rate 4 to 1? We do need a good, long, hard look at ourselves in the mirror.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) - If anyone wants to know the state of the world midway in the 20th century, all he has to do is look at the foreign ministers' conference just getting under way in Geneva. It's a mess.

There is even less hope for peaceful solutions than there was when the Big Four foreign ministers met at Berlin in January. And there were no solutions at Berlin.

At Geneva the foreign ministers of 19 countries, including the United States' Secretary of State Dulles, are to talk about peace in Korea, where there's a truce, and peace in Indochina, where there's war and no truce.

If the truth were known, Dulles probably wishes he was somewhere else. He's in a bit of a box before the meeting starts.

Russia and Red China are there. It's possible they might make some concessions in return for giving Red China a seat in the United Nations and for American recognition of the Communists as the legitimate government of China.

But Dulles has pretty well shut the door on any deal along those lines by stating this country's opposition to recognition or a U. N. seat for the Red Chinese.

The United States wants Red China to do two things:

1. Let Korea be united. This would mean letting North and South Koreans vote, in free elections, for the government they want. The South Koreans, outnumbering the North Koreans 4-1, would win.
2. Withdraw aid from the Vietnamese, led by Communist Ho Chi Minh, who are fighting the French in Indochina. That would result eventually, or it should, in victory for the French.

The Red Chinese fought almost

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Among the great unsolved problems of medicine is the cause of the disease generally known as rheumatoid arthritis. This is often a truly tragic condition which often attacks several of the joints simultaneously, or one after the other. It produces pain, tenderness, swelling and stiffness. The victims of rheumatoid arthritis are likely to become depressed and eventually more-or-less cripples.

It has a tendency to afflict women more than men and young women more than older ones. Frequently those with rheumatoid arthritis become thin and emaciated. The muscles become weaker and anemia and low fever are common.

The outlook is not always dim, however. Many patients who develop rheumatoid arthritis do not become severely crippled. The condition may stop after only one or two joints have been affected.

Why the disease should halt in some and not in others however is also not clear.

The treatments for rheumatoid arthritis are many and some of them are extremely helpful. Apparently gold salts when given under the most careful supervision have been helpful to a great many.

This form of treatment, however, cannot be entered on lightly because the gold salts too frequently produce toxic effects.

Nearly all of us are familiar with the use, during the past few years, of cortisone or ACTH in the treatment of some forms of arthritis. These glandular substances usually exert a quick and dramatic effect on the symptoms of even a severe case of rheumatoid arthritis.

However, this favorable effect is often, or indeed usually, not a lasting one and it still cannot be said that a sure cure is available.

Recently a combination of hormone treatment and rehabilitation techniques has received favorable comment.

In addition to care aimed directly at the disease there are many methods used which often bring a considerable amount of relief from the pain, soreness, and stiffness. Among these measures are those which go under the name of "physiotherapy," which includes heat in various forms, various types of exercise, massage and the application of liniments.

Recently, reports from Boston and Cambridge, Mass., physicians have again emphasized the value of these methods in the relief of symptoms and the improvement of function in many victims of arthritis.

Although the complete cure of arthritis by medical means is not yet here, the search for better methods goes on constantly and no victim of the disease should take too pessimistic a view of the prospects.

False Alarm Call Routs Firemen

LAWRENCE, Mass. (AP) - Fire fighters of Ladder 5, off to a false start last night when their apparatus broke down, flagged an ambulance to respond to the alarm.

Arriving at the signal box, they found the alarm was false. They returned to their station in the ambulance.

PETITIONS

SEOUL (AP) - Supporters of one of President Syngman Rhee's bitterest political enemies said Monday they were blocked in their attempts to file nominating petitions for National Assembly Vice Chairman Cho Bong Am before the Sunday night deadline.

Steel Industry Turns To Taconite For Iron Ore

By SAM DAWSON

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) - A once ugly duckling is taking the first bows of this tardily opening Great Lakes iron shipping season—and may be taking the last ones years hence.

The first cargo pushing toward the Eastern steel mills today is a load of taconite—once despised poor relation of the rich Mesabi iron range.

But you can make steel from taconite—even if it costs more to extract its iron. And this year the iron and steel industry's closest attention—measured by new investment dollars—may be paid to taconite, although its share in steel making may be small for some time.

The chance for another top year for the traditional iron ore cargoes on the lake is fairly slim right now. Steel companies with offices here say that some marginal iron mines in the Mesabi range in northern Minnesota may not open at all this spring.

ORE SHIPMENTS

And over the horizon of tomorrow are pointing the prows of iron-ore-laden craft from Labrador and from Venezuela to challenge the long reign of the Mesabi.

Taconite is a hard red rock with iron in it. But the iron has been so hard to pry loose that its mother rock had little appeal to the iron and steel masters so long as the Mesabi range could be tapped easily for its huge store of rich, freely handling iron ore.

From the Mesabi has come most of the nation's iron for generations. And there's lots more there to be mined and shipped down the lakes to the steel mills that flourish near the coal fields. Steel making requires both iron and coal and must be brought together cheaply.

But two world wars with their huge demands for iron and steel have shown the nation that even the Mesabi iron range isn't inexhaustible. And the iron industry has looked two ways: to Venezuela, Liberia and Labrador, where it found new iron deposits; and to

Minnesota's plentiful but stubborn taconite.

The industry has finally developed a process for crushing the hard rock and extracting the iron ore which it says is economical. Steel companies, with an eye on the day when taconite could be their chief source, particularly in wartime, are investing millions in developing the process and building the plants needed. The first 18,000-ton shipment of taconite is now on its way to the iron foundries. Taconite is shipped in the form of small pellets of very high-grade ore, extracted in the Minnesota concentration plants from the low-grade rock ore.

The Great Lakes are fleet carriers a record 93 million tons of Mesabi ore last year. This year a total of 72 million tons is estimated. Operating well below capacity, steel mills' appetite for iron has been picky of late. And stocks of iron ore, brought down last fall before ice closed the lakes, are still piled up—some 15 per cent higher than a year ago, and represent a five-month supply.

OCEAN TRAFFIC

The big steel companies only now are sending out their first ore-laden ships, about a month later than last year, although the lakes have been freed of ice.

Some iron miners look with suspicion on the proposal to open the Great Lakes to ocean traffic through the St. Lawrence. They know that big deposits of Labrador iron are about to be tapped, and that a railroad to bring them to the north bank of the St. Lawrence will soon be completed. Some fear the competition of that Labrador iron with Mesabi ore at the Lake Erie ports near the steel mills.

But advocates of the St. Lawrence project point out that the water distance would be about the same for either ore cargo; and that the Labrador ore would first have to travel by rail from the mine to the boat, giving the Minnesota ore a cost advantage.

And then there's taconite. It wouldn't be the first time a once rejected candidate won a stellar role.

Hugh Pruett

The ringed giant of the solar system, the planet Saturn, will be in opposition on Monday, April 26, at noon PST, 1 p.m. MST, 2 p.m. CST. This means that it will be opposite the sun from us, so should rise at the time of sunset. This rising is in the east-southeast, but by the time the sky is quite dark this distant world will be almost above the southeastern point of the horizon.

There will be no difficulty locating Saturn an hour after sunset as it is the brightest star-like object then in the southeastern heavens. A little farther toward the south is the somewhat dimmer star Spica, the brightest one in the constellation Virgo.

Saturn is now on the same side of the sun as the earth so it is its least distance from us for the year. This distance is now "only" about 820,000 miles. Next November when this planet is on the other side of old Sol from us—and hidden in its rays—the distance will be a little over one billion miles.

While to the unaided eye Saturn appears simply a bright, yellow twinkling star, a telescope view transforms it to the most beautiful and interesting sight in the entire heavens. Most of our readers are surely familiar with pictures of this distant world. Many dictionaries give illustrations in connection with the word "Saturn."

A word picture can hardly present a real view to everyone. We are told that the globe of Saturn is surrounded by a golden ring. But this ring is not in the shape of a finger ring. It resembles a wide circle cut from a thin piece of cardboard in the center of which a hole has been made as a free space for the golden ball.

The globe of Saturn has a diameter of about 74,000 miles through the equator, or over nine times that of our earth. Then there is a space of 7000 miles all around between the planet's equator and the beginning of the ring system. From any part of the ring across to the opposite side, the distance is 171,000 miles. The thickness of this flat ring can hardly be more than 10 or 20 miles.

Although the ring appears in general to be solid, it is thought that it is actually composed of countless separate individual rocks. It is known that stars behind this ring can be seen through it, and that the inner parts revolve faster than the outer ones.

Taken as a whole, Saturn is only 0.7 as heavy as water. But this is an average of its very thick, continuously cloudy atmosphere and its likely very heavy, inside core. Circling around it are nine moons. Saturn rotates on its axis in only a little over 10 hours. It makes a trip around the sun in 29.5 years.

Northwest History Highlights

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

Today's Question: What were the relations of Governor Lane with the Indians?

Whatever may have been the number of Indians in the Oregon country around 1800, the number had been greatly reduced by widespread epidemics of disease and other causes by the time the Territory of Oregon was put into operation in 1849. As will be seen in later articles the decade of the fifties was filled with bitter Indian wars throughout the Pacific Northwest.

When Joseph Lane assumed the duties of governor of the Territory in March 1849, he was also ex-officio superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory. Fortunately the Cayuse War had ended and there were no serious Indian disturbances during Lane's term of office. However, he was annoyed soon after his arrival by Indians coming to him asking for presents.

"As soon," he wrote, "as it was known among the numerous tribes of Indians bordering the settlements that the governor had arrived, they flocked in, and in many instances entire bands—expecting presents; making it known that the whites had promised from time to time, that when the laws of the United States were extended over Oregon, the governor would bring them blankets, shirts, and such other articles as would be useful to them." Lane had no such presents to give them. The Indians were disappointed but accepted a willingness to sell their lands to the United States.

Since Lane, at first, had no Indian agents to assist him, he was obliged to visit a number of tribes personally. In April, 1849, he went to The Dalles and held a council with a number of Indians, gave them a few presents, and succeeded in bringing about peace between the Walla Walla and Yakima Indians who were then at war. A month later he found it necessary to go to Fort Nisqually on Puget Sound, then included in the Territory of Oregon. A band of Snoqualmie Indians had surrounded the fort in the hope of securing the ammunition stored there by the Hudson's Bay Company. Incidentally they murdered Leander G. Wallace, an American settler. J. Quinn Thornton, who had just been appointed Indian agent for that district, promised the Indians eighty blankets if they would surrender the murderers. Lane disapproved this proposal, and two Indians were

arrested and executed.

In the spring of 1850 some miners returning from California were robbed by Indians in the upper Rogue River Valley. Governor Lane promptly visited the Indians and made a treaty with them by which they agreed to return all stolen property and cease to molest white men passing through their country.

Clip and paste in your history scrapbook if you have a question you would like answered, about Oregon or Northwest history, mail it to Dan E. Clark, care of Herald and News.

World Growth In Cattle Told

On January 1, 1954, agricultural estimates the world over indicated there were 856 million head of cattle throughout the world. The international increase was one per cent during the year 1953.

The heavier increases took place, according to the agricultural statisticians, in Asia, Africa and North America with some increase in Europe, South America and Oceania. The demand for meat throughout the world is increasing, according to the report.

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