

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Things down in the South end seem to be coming along about as usual. If you could call our June weather this year anywhere near usual.

As you drive along you notice that some of the spud fields are looking fine, big and green and healthy, while right in the same area are some so poor and thin as to make you wonder if there will be anything. More good ones than bad ones, though.

Barley fields about the same, but prettier. And you have to admit that it's a pretty country down that way.

Seems to us, on looking back over the years, that Old Man Weather does a pretty good job of scaring us here in the Basin about two years out of five.

Not only the crop situation, which is one of the imponderables of the world, but he gets his hook into the businessmen who have a big stock of spring clothes to move, they cause grey hairs and sleepless nights for the rodeo directors who have to sit and chew their nails and wonder if the show will be rained out, he upsets untold party plans, alters vacation plans, holds up engineering crews, keeps fire fighters and smoke jumpers on edge, fills the air with conversation about himself and in general just takes over as the most important topic about this time of year.

Our bet is that we'll have nice weather for the Fourth, that the crops will come out of it pretty well despite our numerous frosts, and that the old Basin will still be the best spot in the Northwest to live.

Tom Horn, the boss man down at the Tulelake Refuge, may have come up with the record that all game men strive for in the three years since he's been down there.

He was telling us yesterday that if everything goes according to schedule they'll just about break even on their duck figures for the year. In other words, they'll raise

as many ducks on the 60,000 acres of Tule and Lower Lake as the hunters managed to kill on the acres that were opened to public shooting.

Last year the area produced about 80,000 waterfowl, and the outlook for this year is close to 100,000. And hunters last year took just over a hundred thousand birds. That would indeed be a fine record, one to brag about. On top of that they have done enough work in the past few years on that area that there have been no violent outbreaks of botulism, losses being held to a few thousand birds, they have constructed a water-handling system that allows them to regulate the water levels anywhere in the reserve at any given moment and have brought much more land under production on a lease basis.

While we were talking to Tom he was passing on a few yarns about the difficulties that you can encounter in that sort of a deal. They started to surface the road in front of the headquarters unit and promptly ran into a series of mechanical breakdowns that lasted clear up until it was too cold to pour the oil any longer. They have been carrying on amidst the noise of hammers and saws as carpenters put an addition to the main office.

And as if that wasn't enough they had a fire down there a few nights ago, started by a faulty power line, that rained up over the hill and kept an already-tired crew of men on their feet all night to keep from spreading.

Life, amidst the ducks and geese is not all beer and skittles.

The drive across the state line road is just as attractive as ever, and if you're a newcomer to the area we can heartily recommend it to you.

There are a lot of ducks and geese to see even now, what with broods of tiny mallards tumbling around the edges of the tule clumps, geese getting their fill of barley from the fields across the road and divers all over the place.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

It is appalling and tragic how many accidental deaths there are among tiny children.

Among those from 1 to 4 years of age about 5000 deaths or one-fourth of all those deaths in children of these ages in the United States and Canada occur each year as the result of accidents of one kind or another.

The majority of these — that is about one-half of the total number — are the result of motor vehicle accidents and this was half as bad again in Canada as in the United States.

Deaths from burns of various origins, from drowning, from accidental swallowing of poisons and from other usually avoidable mishaps are also too common among these toddlers.

What can be done to halt this massacre of the innocents? The greatest possible care in driving motor vehicles, especially if small children are expected to be around, is obviously needed.

In the case of burns obviously the most effective method is to keep fire or fire making equipment away from small children with the greatest of care.

If the clothing of a child actually does catch fire the fire should be smothered at once by wrapping the child in a rug or blanket.

An important preventive measure also is to keep hot pans on the stove out of reach of a small youngster who might tip it over and get badly scalded.

One particularly heartrending

type of injury to small children is that which results when they get hold of some poison in a bottle in the medicine cabinet or elsewhere and try to drink it.

If poisonous liquids or solids must be kept around the house they should always be placed beyond the possible reach of the curious youngster.

If a child does swallow poison, vomiting should be brought about at once by placing the finger down the child's throat (this with the exception of lye or kerosene poisoning).

Naturally, the poison bottle should be kept so that the doctor will know what the child has taken, and professional advice should be obtained at once.

Another source of death or injury to small children comes from falls. Not infrequently a small child will lean against a window screen and if this is loose may fall out and be severely injured. Check your screens.

These are only a few of the injuries which can occur to small children — and older ones as well of course — and certainly an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

For a most convenient and brief pamphlet on emergency measures in the event of injury and for a safety check list around the home I know of nothing better than the accident handbook compiled by members of the staff of the Children's Medical Center, 300 Longwood Avenue, Boston 15, Mass. (Price 25 cents.)

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

The writers of a century ago took a dim view of the survival of the Indian in the face of the white man's conquest of the new continent. In the eyes of Joaquin Miller and others who were sympathetic toward the Indian, a century ago, the Indian was a "Doomed Race." However, as we look back upon history, in spite of atrocity, liquor, and disease, the American Indian fared better than many modern day people. The Indian was given some land that the white man, at the time, considered worthless for all practical purposes — this, of course, was the forerunner of the Twentieth Century model "concentration camp," barbed wire and other improvements in the system were still to be devised by an enlightened civilization. The Indian was given some degree of freedom even though surrounded by a sparse sprinkling of bayonets of doubtful utility. Nevertheless, this restriction of freedom, to the man of the wilderness, was probably just as oppressive as its present day counterpart in our so-called advanced civilization.

What the early writers failed to realize was that it was not the Indian who was "doomed," but his civilization and culture. We may romance today over the stark and bloody trails of the wilderness, of massacres, of Indian wars, and what not, that are the heritage of our historic past. However, when we face the problem frankly, the total number of deaths by such spectacular measures were actually exceedingly small. There were hardships in life and travel during these early days but danger then was probably no greater than today when one ventures out upon the highway during a holiday.

The greatest killer of men, both red and white, was disease. Just as an illustration — the great running battle fought by Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce against the American army resulted only in 128 troops killed, 140 wounded on the part of the white man. The Nez Perce lost 151 men of their fighting force and had 88 wounded; in addition, at least as many women and children casualties. Then Joseph and his people were sent to the "concentration camp" reservation in the hot, bleak, Indian Territory. There for seven years, Joseph sadly watched his people die of malaria, dwindling from 450 to 280 before they were permitted to return to the Northwest.

This example provided us by the Nez Perce was not an exception in the history of the relationship between the white man and the red man. This is exhibited in Joaquin Miller's irony in his satirical, "The Miller's Irony in his satirical, 'The ungrateful wretches!' (the Indian) 'after all the Government had done for them! Why did they not keep quiet, and die of small-pox and cholera in the little pens built for them, all at the expense of the Government!'"

How well the Indian Department

has lived up to the promises of making possible for the Indian to live in the world of the white man is probably illustrated in the fact that of the 400,000 Indians in the nation today, there are 61,000 who cannot speak English, nearly as many cannot read and write in any language. Some 26,000 of their children do not attend school. The death rate in communicable and preventable diseases is much higher than for the white population.

How well are these people to be assimilated into the world of the white man, how well has the government lived up to its promise to educate them to a standard where they would be able to make the transition from the protected security provided by the reservation? I will leave up to you to judge.

A recent Indian Bureau survey showed that 16,000 families were totally or partially dependent on welfare support, compared with 57,578 self-supporting families.

Legislation is now being proposed that 70,000 American Indians or about one-sixth the nation's Indian population will come out from under the wing of the Indian Bureau and loose the benefits of its security program. The current proposals of legislation were introduced into Congress to set in motion a new policy whose ultimate goal is complete termination of the federal government's historic role of protector of Indian rights and property.

A resolution adopted by senate and house last summer declared it to be the policy of congress "as rapidly as possible to make the Indians . . . subject to the same laws and entitled to the same privileges and responsibilities as applicable to other citizens of the United States." Indians have been full citizens since 1924, but lands held in common by members of Indian tribes and some individual property are under the trusteeship of the federal government. Also the government provides various special services for the Indians.

The stage is now set for another step in the relationship between the red man's civilization and the white, the problems are many, a few affluent tribes, long ago should have been released from custody, but the system of bureaucracy has been a tenacious one.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Did you know that the way you carry your wallet reflects your personality almost as much as the way you wear your face?

Howard N. Cooper, a psychiatrist, has analyzed the pocket-book-packing habits of American men and says they are "probably as good a test for individual psychological factors as the projective Rorschach."

(Editor's note: What is a projective Rorschach — a protruding rorschach?)

(Boyle's note: No, it's an ink blot a psychiatrist makes. When he asked you what does the shape of the blot remind you of, and you say it reminds you of a girl, he makes a note in his book, "Patient has girls on his mind.")

(Editor's Note: But what if the ink blot isn't shaped like a girl?)

(Boyle's Note: How can you make an ink blot that doesn't look like some girl?)

Cooper (to get back to the subject) found that many men today periodically shift their wallet from the back pocket of their trousers to their inside coat pocket.

"That is a sign they feel insecure about people as well as worried about the safety of their cash," he said.

"On the other hand, a man who carries his money in a metal clip separate from his wallet is less concerned over material wealth. But he is the type who hates to have the routine of his life upset. He is less afraid of losing his cash than he is of losing his driver's license."

Dr. Cooper said the man who carries no wallet at all is either completely free and easy or so insecure that "he fights it by over compensating by pretending he is careless about money."

"A fourth type, the fellow who shifts his wallet from pocket to pocket haphazardly, is probably in an emotional flux about what money — and other things in his life — really mean to him. He's unsettled."

The psychiatrist said that the guy who keeps a cluttered wallet, full of cards he never throws away, is related in type to the stamp collector.

"He may be stingy, rigid of mind and stubborn. He is likely to be generous only in spurts. But a man with too neat a wallet may have even more of a withholding

TELLING THE EDITOR

By CONGRESSMAN HARRIS ELLSWORTH

Whether by accident or intent, the bill to authorize the appropriation of funds for foreign aid — called the Mutual Security bill — comes to the floor of the House at a time of great tension in world affairs. I am certain, however, that it could not have been "planned that way." The bill is a big one in that it covers our world-wide efforts, and it has been the subject of much study and long hearings by the Foreign Affairs Committee. The committee just happened to finish its labors and send the bill to the House for consideration coincidental with: (1) the visit of Prime Minister Churchill and British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden; (2) the disturbing speech made in the House of Commons by Eden; (3) communist activity in Central and South America which is causing serious worry here; (4) a new government of France which is moving independently in dealing with the Indochina problem; and (5) the fizzling out of the conference in Geneva.

Only about 27 per cent of the some \$3.5 billions in the bill goes to Europe. That, as well as the remainder, is mainly for the purpose of bolstering up the defense efforts and military ability of the free world.

Although it seems necessary to go ahead with expenditures of this type while world tension continues, I shall vote for this authorization bill with no enthusiasm. I do not escape the feeling that there is just a slight touch of hysteria behind the writing of millions and billions into such a bill. In other words, I respect the experience, the wisdom and sincerity of the Foreign Affairs Committee but I wonder about their ability in the field of mathematics. For example, one thing in particular bothers me about the bill. Of funds previously appropriated some \$2.6 billions are as yet unspent and unobligated. A total of \$9.7 billions of previous appropriations remains unspent, although obligated — meaning that contracts or other commitments have been made. To

personality than one with a messy wallet."

We all have met people who always have the exact change in their pocketbook for any situation.

Whether it's buying a newspaper, getting weighed, or tipping a waiter.

"They don't like to take the world as it comes," said Dr. Cooper. "They want to be prepared — and they don't like to be surprised. They prefer a planned life."

It isn't as easy to tell a woman's personality by the way she carries her cash.

"The question of what is chic or fashionable complicates the picture," said the psychiatrist. "Custom dictates more what a woman does."

"But a woman who carries her money in her bottom is quite likely to be an exhibitionist. She keeps it there not for safety but to draw attention to herself. This doesn't hold true, of course, of a woman who thrusts her money inside her dress to avoid imminent robbery."

Can a girl choose a husband by the way he carries his wallet? "Well, the best husband," said Dr. Cooper, "is the one who carries a wallet full of money at all times — and opens the wallet at her slightest whim."

How about the thoughtless guy who marries and still keeps the picture of a former girl friend in his wallet?

"That probably shows an impulse toward self-destruction," smiled Dr. Cooper.

over-simplify the matter a bit. I would feel better about it if they would use up the money already given before asking for more.

The bill referred to is not, however, the final step in taking this money from the treasury. The Appropriations Committee will set the amounts recommended to be appropriated. Perhaps that committee, more versed in figures than is the Foreign Affairs Committee, can straighten out the mathematics.

It seems pretty certain, as this is written, that the forthcoming Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Bill will contain a paragraph authorizing the construction of the Green Peter Dam on the Santiam River as a multiple-purpose project — including power. Senator Cordon and I introduced this legislation a year ago last April. What it means is that planning and construction money can be appropriated for this dam. If the so-called partnership bill is enacted for this project later the Federal government will be relieved of the necessity of borrowing some \$28,000,000 to pay for the power facilities which will then be paid for locally. Meanwhile this much needed flood control dam will become eligible for appropriations.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The meeting between President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill, judging from the two statements they issued, looks like an American-British standoff, with both sides yielding a bit.

United action in Southeast Asia — which is what Secretary of State Dulles has been talking about — has been delayed. Britain's Foreign Secretary Eden wanted it delayed.

But a nonaggression pact in Southeast Asia — which is what Eden had called for — seems to have been brushed aside. Dulles and his State Department wouldn't buy it.

For the rest, the two statements were mostly generalizations upon which the United States and Britain had agreed long before the meetings which ended this week.

Dulles' idea that got delayed — Just before the April 25 opening of the Geneva conference, which had been set up to discuss, among other things, an armistice in Indochina, Dulles rushed to the British.

The Communist-led Vietminh were kicking the French around in Indochina, Dulles urged the British to join the United States in united action to save Indochina. Eden didn't want any, he said, until he had a chance to see whether the Geneva conference could produce peace in Indochina. He didn't rule out the idea of a united action pact if Geneva failed.

Since the British wouldn't go to their aid, and the United States wouldn't either unless the British joined in, the French were left with the choice of fighting harder in Indochina or dicker with the Communists for peace. They dickered and still are. Meanwhile, the Vietminh forces in Indochina are trouncing the French.

The first Eisenhower - Churchill statement, which dealt with this problem, made clear the British and Americans were still unwilling to rush into to save Indochina. The

James Marlow

statement said the United States and Britain would "press forward" with plans for united action: one kind of plan if the French didn't get an armistice, and another kind if they did.

This was so vague and indefinite as to timing that Eden, who wanted delay, seems to have had his way.

Eden's idea that got pushed aside —

In 1925-26 Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany agreed at Locarno, Switzerland, they not only would not attack one another but would gang up on anyone who broke the agreement. Hitler broke it 10 years later by remilitarizing the Rhineland. When the others failed to stop him, the Locarno Pact dropped dead.

Just before coming here last week, Eden proposed a Locarno-type agreement for Southeast Asia. It would include the United States, Britain, France, the Southeast Asian countries, Russia and Communist China.

This startled and irritated the American State Department. Eden added to the irritation by calling for creation of his Asian Locarno before Britain signed any united action agreement with this country on Southeast Asia.

His proposal in effect called for the United States to reverse its attitude on Red China. By signing such an agreement, the United States in effect would be recognizing the Communists as the rightful rulers of China. This has refused to do. Besides, this country could hardly believe the Communists would live up to any such agreement when it suited them to break it.

We did not reduce the quality of our Auto Insurance when we reduced our rates. Hans Norland, 627 Pine St.



NEW MANAGER of Craig's Inc. is Eva Taylor, resident of Klamath Falls for the last 12 years. Miss Taylor has had wide experience in merchandising and has been with Craig's since March 1. She is a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club and of the Presbyterian Church.

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