

# Herald and News

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## ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL by KEN McLEOD

In our land of many acres we usually think of recreational areas in terms of extra large blocks of land. No doubt our point of view in regard to the size of recreational areas has been unduly influenced by our close contact with the National Forests, our National Park, Monument and Wildlife Refuges. All these are necessary yet they do not round out a basic program because there is an urgent demand for many small units which are outside the areas controlled by the federal government.

We need a definite program of smaller areas along the main traveled routes as well as off the beaten trail. Such recreational units can be privately owned by individuals or organizations; they can be wayside areas as maintained by the State Highway Commission; they can be areas administered by the State Forestry Department; and they can be areas provided by the county itself.

If the people of Klamath County should awaken to the value of the business of Recreation then they could well follow the a d v a n c e thinking that has been displayed by Douglas County. Douglas County has a recreational program that is far in advance of any other county that I know of in all our western states. This program is now several years old, the rough edges have been smoothed off and much can be learned from the experience that has been gained by the county in its newly organized program.

Back in 1950 the Douglas County Court instituted a Public Parks Department, designed to acquire, improve, develop and maintain lands dedicated to public use. This program like a good many others had a small beginning. Several years prior to the establishment of the Public Parks Department, Douglas County obtained title through a tax foreclosure to lands bordering the North Umpqua River between Rock Creek and the boundary of the Umpqua National Forest. Much of this land was intermingled with federally owned properties.

After the county acquired title to the land a move was started to preserve public access to the river. This resulted in the dedication of land between the road and the Umpqua River for public recreational use. The Bureau of Land Management took like steps, cooperating with the county by reservation of its intermingled O & C holdings.

The forward looking citizens of Douglas County recognized the potential that existed in this preliminary excursion of the county into the recreational field and so the county court was urged to acquire other available recreational lands in advance of population increases. The court was cooperative and set aside the sum of \$10,000 for land acquisition.

The first problem to be met with was on Winchester Bay, here was a rapidly developing sports center that needed public protection and so the county proceeded to purchase the riparian rights to the entire bay front, thus protecting public access and at the same time, assuring public title to any lands which might be built up by tidal action or dredging.

The Port of Umpqua commission became interested and offered to join with the county in a cooperative development resulting in the dredging of a boat channel, the construction of a parking area, a concrete boat launching platform and other improvements. As an outgrowth from this expenditure amounting in all to about \$25,000, hundreds of thousands of dollars went into new investments at Winchester Bay, with the result that the county's tax base has been materially benefited.

The county has acquired several park sites by purchase and one by donation. It has built numerous access ways to fishing spots and now has a current budget of about \$25,000 for the county parks program. In the formative stages of the program it was the county court itself which took a personal hand in accomplishing the direction of action but the program grew to the point where supervision, maintenance and improvement was demanded. The program became so large that the court could not give the program the attention it obviously required and so the county court set up a body charged with the direct responsibility of the program. This organization was called the Douglas County Public Parks Department.

This department, however, is entirely advisory and the court has delegated it no powers. The department, however, is charged with the "leg-work" and paper work involved in maintaining the program and it handles all details under court authorization. A four man board was named to direct the department and this board has the authority to appoint, with court approval, a full-time supervisor with salary and expenses fixed by the court which in turn controls all money handled by the department.

thing can be done. Several small conditioning units are on the market which can be used to filter out the pollen in individual rooms. I know people who have used them never venturing outside their rooms during the "season" unless they had to.

Then there are drugs both new and old. The ones which have the most dramatic effects are the antihistamines which have now been available for several years. These are taken by mouth and while they do not in any sense constitute a permanent cure they often bring striking relief of symptoms.

But the use of these drugs is a little complicated. It is hard to choose which ones to use since there are so many. Actually some seem to work better for some people and others for others.

It isn't entirely safe to take these antihistamines without directions. Unpleasant side effects have been found; some people are made sleepy by some of the preparations and this can be dangerous in driving a car or other vehicle.

Nevertheless a great many people are tremendously helped by drugs and air conditioning and the hay fever season is not feared as much as it used to be.

## They'll Do It Every Time



SECLUDED? THE GUY ON TOP COULDN'T SCORE A BETTER HIT WITH A BOWSSIGHT!!

## THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

August 15 is the traditional day for the start of fall hay fever. Actually symptoms of this miserable affliction may start several days earlier or later depending on the particular region and the sensibility of the victim.

This kind of hay fever, which is the most widespread and probably the most unpleasant, comes principally from ragweed and at the time when this weed starts to pollinate.

The wisest victims of ragweed hay fever have taken shots or injections and should get some relief if they have. Others have planned their vacations for this time of year and may escape a lot of trouble by being in areas where there is little or no ragweed. But there remain many who for one reason or another have to stick it out in some place where ragweed pollen clouds the atmosphere. What can they do to get at least some relief from their sneezing, stuffy noses and irritated eyes?

Air conditioning is often quite helpful. In many air conditioned public buildings the air going in is washed as well as cooled so that all or most of the pollen is removed.

Even for the private home some-

thing can be done. Several small conditioning units are on the market which can be used to filter out the pollen in individual rooms. I know people who have used them never venturing outside their rooms during the "season" unless they had to.

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## Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP)—Chills and fever in the stock market of late have sent trading volume up to the best levels in several years.

Dramatic swings in prices of individual shares have mirrored the fast-shifting changes in the industrial scene, as companies fought to survive or to better their position in a highly competitive era.

Sharp breaks in the market always bring out the ghost of that granddaddy of all market breaks — in October 1929. Many have been nervously expecting a general downturn because the market has been climbing fairly steadily for almost a year now.

With each break you'll hear someone say: "Here we go — the fall of 1929." So far, we haven't, and most market followers doubt if we will.

Swift upwings are just as likely to bring out cries of "Here we go again — another wild bull market may be getting under way, like the spring and summer of 1929." Again, nothing like that frenzied period has developed — and public sentiment seems scarcely ripe for it.

In the Wall Street brokerage houses, moreover, they'll tell you that the breaks and upwings alike have been chiefly confined to certain stocks. Most of the gyrations have been explainable by either the rumors or the announcements that throw light on the changing fortunes of individual companies or industries in a shakedown period.

For the market as a whole, the pace has been fairly measured. The various stock averages that financial writers quote — mostly blue chip stocks — have climbed for 11 months now, with occasional downturns like last week's. Many of the low-priced stocks, on the other hand, have barely moved at all, until recently. Many brokers would consider the awakening of the lower priced issues to be a signal that the public, as distinguished from the seasoned trader, may be starting to take interest in the market.

Back of some recent big swings in stock prices have been mergers, rumors of mergers, rumors that merger talks were breaking down. The many stock splits this year, and the reports that others are being considered, have always been good for a nudge to the market.

The government plays such a big role in business now that its policy changes on defense orders have immediate effect on prices of many shares.

Mergers affect not only stocks of the companies involved, but often those of other companies in the same industry, because their competitive position shifts when their rivals combine. Steel stocks have been a recent example, due to merger talks between Bethlehem and Youngstown.

Competitive turmoil among the auto makers, and mergers of smaller companies, have kept the spotlight on auto shares and fur-

## James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message Jan. 7, urged Congress to pass a law taking away the citizenship of anyone convicted "hereafter" of conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the government by force.

Congress is now in position to make this recommendation law quickly, if it wants to. It may not, because of the rush to get home. The House has passed a bill to carry out Eisenhower's idea. The Senate Judiciary Committee has approved a similar one. But the full Senate hasn't acted yet.

The idea that a man can lose his citizenship — a native-born or naturalized American — is not new. There are federal laws covering a list of specific offenses for which a man can lose his citizenship. When this happens to him he becomes an alien, even though he is native-born.

Here is the list: treason; taking an oath of allegiance to a foreign government; becoming a citizen of a foreign government; serving in foreign military forces; civilian employment in a foreign government; voting in foreign elections; formal renunciation of American citizenship; deserting the armed forces in wartime; departing from or remaining outside of the United States in time of war or during a national emergency with the purpose of avoiding training and service in the armed forces.

These are the offenses, simplified here for space, under which a man can lose his American citizenship. Some of them were made law in 1907, the rest in 1940. The House and Senate bill would simply add a few phrases to item No. 1 — treason — with this general effect:

A man can lose his citizenship not only for treason but for inciting rebellion against the government or conspiring to advocate its overthrow by force. That phrase — "conspiring to advocate its overthrow by force" — is aimed straight at Communists.

It is already a crime — under the Smith act, passed in 1940 — to conspire to teach or advocate forcible overthrow. And dozens of Communist leaders have been convicted under it.

Just what would loss of citizenship — also spoken of as loss of nationality — mean for a native-born or naturalized American? The Justice Department got up a list to answer that question. This is it:

Loss of the right to vote, hold public office by election or appointment or to serve on a jury. A man who lost his citizenship couldn't get an American passport. He couldn't get the protection of the American government if he fell into trouble overseas. He would lose the right to get back into the

United States, if he left. Under various state laws covering aliens he could be barred from several professions, or from owning real estate. He'd have to register and keep the government informed of his whereabouts; and he'd be barred from employment by the federal government and probably all state and local governments.

There is nothing in the bills in Congress under which the government could deport a native-born American who lost his citizenship. It would be a little different with a naturalized American who lost his citizenship. Just losing his citizenship would not make him deportable. He would have to commit some allied offense, such as having concealed membership in the Communist party when he became a citizen.

This full loss of citizenship outlined here is not to be confused with another situation sometimes misunderstood. When an American is convicted of a felony, such as highway robbery, it is often said he loses his citizenship. He doesn't. He loses some citizenship rights. Just what rights he loses depend on the laws of the state where he lives. Rights he loses include these: the right to vote or hold public office.

A felon who loses citizenship rights can have them restored by a governor or the President. But only Congress could restore full citizenship to a man who lost it.

## FRANK TRIPP

Who remembers the Automobile Blue Book of 45 years ago? The American Automobile Association's 800-page volumes of detailed road instructions, without which it wasn't wise to motor far from home.

There were four of them, for different sections of the country. As yet there were few improved roads, no road maps, no numbered routes or dependable road signs. Just telephone poles, red barns, bridges and such to show the way.

Without such landmarks the Blue Book would have been worthless. Even so, a red barn repainted green could send a driver miles out of his way. And miles were precious when 150 of them were over a spanking day's run over unpredictable cars over the dusty, rutty roads.

The Blue Book bled the back seat driver. It took two people to negotiate a tour; one to drive, one to ignore the scenery, with eyes glued to the book reading the instructions, sometimes pretty tricky.

Let's take a run this pleasant day (mid-summer 1950) over the 743 miles from New York to New Haven, Conn. With luck we should make it before dark. I'll drive the Model T, you watch the book — and don't you make a mistake!

We are doing fine. The first two pages got us from Columbus Circle and Sound and we're in no hurry. Let's put Lizzie in the Holcomb Garage for a going over after her hard run, and spend the night at the Galde. We'll hop over to Saybrook tomorrow. After a supper we'll study the route, a half hour drawbridge hold-up at the Harlem, the stop to eat our packed lunch at the Housatonic and the stop for 11-cent a gallon gas at Bridgeport. You only made one mistake, when you sent me around through Savin Rock outside New Haven.

Oh well, it was nice along the Sound and we're in no hurry. Let's put Lizzie in the Holcomb Garage for a going over after her hard run, and spend the night at the Galde. We'll hop over to Saybrook tomorrow. After a supper we'll study the route, a half hour drawbridge hold-up at the Harlem, the stop to eat our packed lunch at the Housatonic and the stop for 11-cent a gallon gas at Bridgeport. You only made one mistake, when you sent me around through Savin Rock outside New Haven.

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Leave trolleys to left, cross stone bridge, then upgrade, avoid left fork (21.5 m) to fork (23.7 m); here (large brick building over to left) bear right — note sign "Boston Post Road" — now downgrade, over stone bridge (24.4 m), curving left immediately beyond. Pick-up trolleys from right (24.8 m), follow same one-tenth mile only to fork at flag pole, into Rye (24.9 m). Take right hand road a d upgrade straight ahead on main road (meeting — 25.1 m — and at once leaving trolleys).

Cross bridge over RR (25.3 m), at fork 1 in beyond, bear right, downgrade under RR (26.3 m) to end of road at S. Main St. (26.4 m). Turn left with car tracks, straight ahead to bank in fork, You are in Portchester.

These few "simple" instructions brought us 5.4 miles safely. What wonderful things, the Blue Book and the speedometer — the motorist's chart and compass.

Well, we made New Haven in seven hours, in spite of a half hour drawbridge hold-up at the Harlem, the stop to eat our packed lunch at the Housatonic and the stop for 11-cent a gallon gas at Bridgeport. You only made one mistake, when you sent me around through Savin Rock outside New Haven.

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## HAL BOYLE

SCENIC, S.D. (AP) — There is no place in the world where the earth has been tortured into a stranger beauty than the badlands of South Dakota.

"Hell with the fires out!" exclaimed Gen. Alfred Sully on seeing them in 1864.

Later visitors have compared them to the waterless landscape of the moon—or to the portrait of a hanger in technicolor.

Millions of tourists each year are awestruck by the weirdly eroded scenery—the lonely colorful battlements and writhing 2,000-foot-high towering shapes carved by wind and ancient rivers over millions of years.

"But most of them see the badlands only from their automobiles," said my friend Earl Brockelsby, owner of "The Republic Gardens," one of the world's greatest snake collections.

"Why don't you let me take you on a tour through them? We'll go land the foot of man never has trod before."

Like a fool I agreed, and then didn't have the force of character to back out.

Too bright and too early the next morning our safari set out through this arid wilderness.

The party included, besides my host and his victim, two young lady students of paleontology and Warren Morrill, editor of the Rapid City Daily Journal.

Before we even reached the picnic site—hobbling from three cactus spikes that had pierced my loafers—I knew I had blundered. The picnic site was a blinding white cradle in a canyon. No shade. Temperature in the sun—probably 110.

Brockelsby cooked the hot dogs five at a time on a hook he used to catch rattlesnakes. When I started to bite my sand-

wich, it seemed to me the hot dog tried to rear up and bite back.

"Well, let's go back," I said when the hot dog was over.

"Go back?" said Earl. "Why, we haven't started yet."

How true. How true. For three hours we climbed terrifying crags of dried silt, slid down embankments, crawled through poison ivy beds on hands and knees, inched through canyons too narrow for a gazelle with a new dior bustline.

"Isn't that breathtaking?" said Earl, pausing for one vista.

"Sure," as I panted. "Particularly... that big... butte... that looks like a red castle."

"It isn't red," objected Earl. "Maybe not through its eyeballs—but it was through mine."

Twice Earl stopped and handed me a fossil tooth from an oreodon, a sheep-like animal that roamed the area maybe 20 million years ago. I put them in my pocket.

Three times I slipped and fell and felt the teeth sinking into me.

Imagine being attacked by a 20-million-year-old fossil sheep-like animal!

Sabre-toothed tigers used to live here," said Earl. "And there still are a few wildcats around."

Right then and there I decided I had done enough pioneering for a guy who likes nothing better than exploring the bottom of a sweet chair.

"Let's go back," I said. "But first show me this place where the foot of man has never trod."

"Right where you're standing," said Earl.

I bent down and traced the outline of my aching feet with a pen-

cil. Then, so that future Marco Polos wouldn't have to wonder what strange old fossil had left this mark of his passing, I signed my name.

As I straightened up and we started the long climb to our car, I noticed something scribbled on the canyon wall. You know what it said?

"Kilroy was here."

You can't win.

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One Spot Flea Killer Kills Lice, Fleas, Ticks, Aphids, Beetles, Mosquitoes, and other household pests. 50¢ per bottle. THE PAT OF PROTECTION. FLEA INSURANCE.

## HUGH PRUETT

Astronomer, Extension Division Oregon Higher Education System

We have again come to that delightful season when the August meteors make the evening heavens interesting for all who have learned the art of "looking up."

Some of the best results of these mysterious little sky flares is in order at this time.

A faint light glides swiftly across the darkened heavens. We call it a falling star but it is such in appearance only. When visible, it is 50 to 80 times brighter than earth's surface. The nearest real star is 26 trillion (26,000,000,000,000) miles away. A little girl once asked me, "If we see a star shoot from the Big Dipper, will there after that always be one less star in the Dipper?" There will still be as many as ever; for the shooting star has nothing to do with the configuration of this well known star group.

On any clear night occasional meteors appear in any part of the heavens. These are particles of stone or metal from interplanetary space traveling at unbelievably great speeds and made luminous by friction with out atmosphere. Very few reach the earth excepting as ash.

At times these bodies come in greater numbers. They are named usually from the star groups out of which they seem to fly. They don't necessarily start in these groups, but imaginary lines drawn backward along their visible paths would, if extended still farther, run into the constellations. Thus we have the Lyrids of April, the Perseids of August, the Orionids of October, the Leonids of November, and the Geminids of December.

The Perseids appear in greatest numbers between August 10 and 15. This year the moonlight will interfere considerably with the visibility of the faint meteors, but the

brighter ones will be easily seen. At the time of maximum, which cannot be determined too accurately, early morning observations often give counts as high as 60 or 70 per hour. Observers with excellent vision have seen high elevations spotted 90 an hour.

For the best results the observer should seat himself on a reclining chair in a place as well hidden from artificial lights as possible and keep his eyes constantly on the sky. If he walks around and casts his eyes upward only occasionally, he will see very few. Morning counts are higher than those of the evening, yet by 11 p.m. enough will be seen to be interesting if the rules are followed. An overhead view should be as good as any.

The term "meteor shower" is altogether misleading and causes great disappointment to many. The particles making up the meteors are thought to be debris from the disintegration of Tuttle's comet. They travel near the orbit of this comet. The earth comes to the place on its orbit which crosses the meteoric path in August.

**Bee Sting Fatal For Kentucky Man**

GREENUP, Ky. (AP)—This sting is about to kill me," Samuel Jones of nearby Caroline told his brother when stung by a bee about 10 minutes before he died yesterday.

Coroner Louis Wright ruled that death was caused by the bee sting. James Jones, the brother, said they were cutting down a tree when a bee flew up Samuel's sleeve. The two had been looking for wild bee honey.

Wright said the 41-year-old farmer died from anaphylactic shock brought about by toxin in the blood stream.

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