

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

I don't know which is worst, the hunting season fever or the baseball bug.

Both of 'em get hold of a man and keep him pretty well snarled up until the whole thing is over. Since we don't know enough about baseball to make any comment at all, much less an intelligent one, we'll stick to the hunting side of the picture.

Notice that Henry Gerber and John Merryman are back in town after a month spent hunting up in British Columbia. Around Grandbrook and Warden I understand. They came back loaded down with elk, goat and grizzly trophies and a wonderful time was had by all.

The hills around town continue to resound to the constant roar of rifle fire as the soon-to-be hunters go up to take a crack at a target or a tin can with the old meat gun and make sure she's shooting where it's pointed. You practically have to stand in line to get a chance to do your target work.

The shooters are to be commended in that to our knowledge there have been no accidents, no near accidents, no complaints and no trouble of any kind. That's the way it should be.

Snuffy Smith cropped up with a suggestion the other day that hunters should be on their toes while out after the wily buck to do away with as many porcupines and magpies as they can. We agree. There are more porcupines in the area now than there have been for a long time and they are doing a vast amount of damage to our trees.

Magpies, of course, are nothing

but predators with feathers and do more than their share of damage to ducks, geese and other bird life.

The action taken last Wednesday by the Tribal Council up on the reservation with regard to closing the reservation to hunting by any but tribal members meets with our full approval. It was a wise and well considered move.

I'm also of the opinion that those members of the tribe who so wish should have the privilege of hunting at any time, just as they have had, whether by statute or agreement, for these many years.

I sincerely hope that the opinion of the tribe's lawyers, back in Washington, will be upheld. These attorneys are of the opinion that the tribe was granted full hunting and fishing rights and that the intervention of the state with the withdrawal of the federal authority does not change the setup in any way.

With liquidation on the way it seems to us a fruitless move to cut off these ancient rights and place the tribal members on a restricted basis.

After all, you can't grant a group certain rights and privileges for years and years and then suddenly turn around and take them away. I sincerely hope that the state and federal agreements can be worked out shortly so that there will be a full and complete understanding of the situation and so that everyone will be happy. After all, it's pretty much a case of the grass being greener on the other side of the fence. We've gone along all these years, why make a sudden change now?

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

TODAY IS the start of National Newspaper Week, a time when we brag a little bit and point out some things about the newspaper that you may not be aware of. Because there's no better place to start and because tomorrow is Newspaper Day, here is a word about the boy who delivered this paper.

Herald and News boys, like most carriers everywhere, operate as independent business men. They buy the papers from us wholesale and sell them to you retail. Some people say that's a rough way to do it, making the kids responsible for any deadheads or put-backs. We think that's the best way to do it, obviously, or we wouldn't be doing it that way.

It's more than just a matter of keeping kids busy. Every boy is busy doing something, good or bad, in his leisure time before and after school. The point is—do he busy doing something worthwhile and learning the facts of life?

Every mother and father want their son to "get ahead"—to get a full measure of progress and happiness out of his adult life. Intellectual training and ability alone are not enough. The world is filled with educated dunces.

In every practical walk of life, the essential ingredient for success and happiness is the ability to deal with other people and to understand them. The art of getting along with people, like most useful arts, is best learned by doing.

The newspaperboy—the boy who works his way through school—

is more likely to have this ability instinctively than others who did not have the advantage of this background.

The foundation value of part-time work training for boys is recognized by educators, public officials and parents.

There is no better value in work training than the lessons of promptness, service, dependability, courtesy, thrift, obligation, selling and human relations learned by actually doing these worthwhile things—day-in-day-out—as a newspaper carrier boy.

Here's part of a letter to the Gazette & Bulletin in Williamsport, Pa.

"It is with mingled feelings of relief and reluctance that I submit my resignation as substitute carrier for Gazette & Bulletin route No. 706. We have finally run out of boys. The youngest and present carrier is enrolled for the fall term at Penn State University.

"Over the past seven years or more, the responsibility of the carrier route has helped my three sons to appreciate the dignity of labor, the value of money, and the benefits of free enterprise.

"For that reason I have been willing and happy to substitute, when necessary, even to the extent of covering the route on more than one occasion between 4 and 8 a.m. so that I would not be late for a business conference, called for 10 a.m. in a distant city.

"My sons and I thank you for the opportunity of this association, which helps to make responsible citizens of our young people."

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M.D.

One of the least-known and most-widespread diseases on the North American continent is trichinosis. The disease, caused by an animal parasite, is believed to be present in about 25 million persons and some 350,000 people acquire new infections each year.

Most of those infected do not show symptoms, but about 15,000 are likely to swallow enough parasites to produce disturbances which could be identified although only a small number of these actually are pinned down. About one person in 20 of those who have infections with symptoms dies from the disease.

Trichinosis is preventable and could be entirely eliminated. Its importance, however, has not been sufficiently well recognized although conferences of medical and public health authorities on how to combat trichinosis have been held both in 1952 and 1954.

The disease affects swine primarily. It is caused by eating pork or pork products containing these parasites in live form that human beings acquire the disease.

The disease is kept alive in swine, in large part as a result of the practice of feeding these animals with raw garbage, thus developing a kind of vicious circle.

The control of trichinosis by means of proper garbage disposal

can be accomplished either by making material infected with trichinae inaccessible to swine, by burial or sanitary land-fill, or by killing the parasites in their larval form before the infected garbage is fed to swine.

These methods are entirely practicable and laws requiring suitable garbage disposal should be adopted by these communities which have not already done so; those which have satisfactory laws should enforce them.

Assuming that it is not possible to get rid of all pork products infected with trichinae immediately, what other safety measures can we take ourselves? One of the most important safeguards is to make sure that pork products are thoroughly cooked before eating.

This destroys the parasites, and while the idea of eating dead parasites is not appetizing, it does at least make the meat safe.

Freezing the meat at five degrees Fahrenheit for 20 days also kills the parasite but possibly this is not as practical for most people as the cooking method.

The latest conference on trichinosis developed a great many recommendations for the attack on this disease. Since we know how this disease can be controlled—and indeed eliminated—these measures should be followed with great vigor. All of us can help.

They'll Do It Every Time

Illustrated by G. F. Fisher

By Jimmy Hatlo



Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—I married a string saver.

Some people say there is nothing worse than a spendthrift wife, but a saving wife can give a man some interesting problems, too.

My wife has developed an inability to throw anything away. She saves everything. She even has preserved our marriage certificate.

But she specializes in saving string, paper bags, newspapers, medicine bottles and old silk and nylon stockings.

These things pile up in such quantities that every seven years we have to move to a larger apartment, simply to have space to store her collections.

It does me no good to reason with her. If I ask her about the stockings that now overflow three drawers, Frances says, "Oh, I'm going to mend them all at once one of these days."

After being married to a newspaperman 17 years she naturally has a big collection of medicine bottles—particularly aspirin bottles.

"Can't throw them away," she said. "They're useful to take along on trips." But we've got enough to last us through a round-trip to Mars.

"But, in heaven's name, why do you need all those paper bags?" (We not only have paper bags stored in the catch-all bin beneath the refrigerator. We have a number cooling in the refrigerator itself.)

"Why you never can tell when you'll need a paper bag in an emergency."

We have enough balls of string now in our home to anchor the battleship Missouri, but I no longer dare point this out to my wife. She's a little touchy on this subject, ever since I read her an article that said people who saved string were often stingy.

"Saving string is inherited in some families," she says. "Most everybody in our family starts saving string after the age of 30. My father did, and his father did before him. It's not a sign of stinginess at all. It just shows common sense. Everybody ought to keep plenty of string handy."

But it is her habit of saving newspapers that causes the most trouble in her home. She saves them everywhere. She folds them and puts them in my desk. She hides them under the beds. She piles them in stacks and puts them behind screens.

One morning, sleepy-eyed, I stumbled into the bathroom, stepped into the shower stall—and fell flat on a big stack of newspapers. Frances, instead of worrying about my bruises, came running and cried:

"Don't turn on the water. You'll get the papers wet!"

The reason she hoards newspapers is that she likes to read old news. She'll reach deep into a stack of papers, pull out a copy, sit down in the chair, and start reading. Then she says something like:

"My Shirley Temple certainly is growing up, isn't she?" or "Who is this baseball player, John J. McGraw, they are all talking about?"

If I try to clean out her stacks of newspapers, she fights valiantly, yielding them a page at a time, saying, "Oh, I haven't had time to read this article." And "No, you can't have this page. It has a recipe on it I want."

Lately I've adopted secret tactics. Each morning while she's feeding the baby, I stuff one paper bag, an empty medicine bottle, an old nylon stocking, and a small ball of string in my pocket. Then I snatch a couple of her old newspapers and hide them under my coat. On the way out of the building I throw them all into the incinerator.

So far Frances hasn't missed a thing.

I hate to do this, but I'm desperate. I simply have to clean out some of that junk. You see I save a lot of things myself, particularly old bus transfers. And there isn't a place in the house where I can find room for my collection.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Optimism is on the upbeat today as business starts the new month.

Improvement in sales, orders and production is sighted by an array of executives in wide range of fields, from steel to textiles.

Other businessmen are learning to live with that new thing—stability. Since the second world war, stability has been a stranger to the economic scene. Crisis has followed crisis in business, as well as in world affairs and businessmen became used, if not reconciled, to living in an atmosphere of uncertainty. To some, the comparative stability of the economy in recent months has been a strange and uneasy experience.

But hopes for a good fourth quarter are high in many fields now.

Edward C. Sammons, president of United States National Bank of Portland, Ore., notes that neonium has purchasing power stayed as steady as it has this year. He assures the National Consumers Pinnacle Assn. meeting in San Francisco that the outlook for the long pull is one of economic optimism.

E. J. Hanley, president of Algeheiny Ludlum Steel, sees blue sky today after a summer of dreary weather in the steel industry. His company's earnings were off in the three months just ended. But he sees definite signs of a pickup in orders and thinks the steel mills will be busy enough in the next three months to recover much of the ground they lost earlier this year.

For the first time in three years, J. Spencer Love, chairman of Burlington Mills, feels optimistic about the outlook for the textile industry. Sales in this recently depressed business have picked up so much of late that Love thinks the momentum is sure to continue into 1955.

Retail sales are up from coast to coast, Love says. Inventories have been whittled. Distress merchandise is hard to find. And September saw a definite switch for the better in sales volume and price firmness.

The continuing building boom brings joy to many industries. L. M. Cassidy, chairman of Johns-Manville, says his company has turned the corner on sales and orders. Earnings slipped with sales of the company's industrial products during the first half of the year. But Cassidy says a strong trend toward larger sales has recently developed and shows every sign of holding for the rest of the year. If so, the building materials firm should end 1954 with a sales total equalling that of 1953. The only dark spot is that increased manufacturing costs may hold earnings down.

The appliance field had its troubles, too, earlier this year. But Judson S. Sayre, president of the Norge division of Borg-Warner, says sales in September were three times as large as in the same month a year ago, when the recession was getting under way and hitting the appliance business one of its heaviest blows. Sayre forecasts that final figures for 1954 will far outshine those of last year.

"Considerable evidence is on hand which suggests that the tempo of business has quickened since labor day," the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York agrees, in its October survey of the economy. But it adds, with bankers' caution: "It is too early to be absolutely sure."

October, in other words, looks like the start of a good season. But just don't uncross your fingers yet.

JAMES MARLOW

By ED CREAUGH

(For James Marlow)

WASHINGTON (AP)—The J. Robert Oppenheimer controversy lives on.

In some ways it blazes even hotter than ever, three months after the famous scientist was barred by the Atomic Energy Commission from further access to the government's atomic secrets.

Some high octane fuel has been added to the flames with the publication of a new book, "The Hydrogen Bombs." The authors, James Shepley and Clay Blair Jr., say the United States lagged behind Russia in developing the H-bomb. And they say Oppenheimer, in the days when he was a top scientific adviser to the government, is the man most to blame.

Oppenheimer declines to talk about the Shepley-Blair book. But he has his firm defenders. And two of those criticized along with Oppenheimer in the book—Gordon Dean, former chairman of the AEC, and Dr. Norris E. Bradbury, head of the Los Alamos Weapons Laboratory—say with considerable heat that Shepley and Blair don't know what they are talking about.

All this is not just sound and fury or a conflict of personalities. The row goes to the heart of American science policy and also, maybe even more so, to the heart of that infinitely troubling 20th century problem: security. Security—what is it and how do you get it?

The four AEC members who rang down the curtain on Oppenheimer said he was a security risk. They said he had (1) defects of character, and (2) too many friends who were also friendly to the Communists. One of the four expressed the opinion Oppenheimer was disloyal. The fifth member, who has since resigned, found on the contrary that the World War II atom bomb builder was completely loyal.

Shepley and Blair don't dwell on this aspect. They say the point

about Oppenheimer is that he was wrong—wrong in opposing an H-bomb development program. In times like these, they say, it may not be criminal to be wrong about so vital a matter—but it is fatal to your country if you are wrong.

Two other journalists who have gone into the matter present a totally different viewpoint. Joseph and Stewart Alsop, writing in Harper's magazine, say Oppenheimer got a raw deal. They call the AEC's handling of the case disgraceful, and they say AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss has been out to "get" Oppenheimer for a long time.

Strauss (pronounced "straws," by the way) has made it no secret that he started the process which ended in Oppenheimer's ouster. Now there develops a new angle: Strauss also confirms he tried to stop publication of the Shepley-Blair book. He's a wealthy man, New York City banker, and he's said he offered to buy the manuscript and lock it in his safe for 25 years or so.

Why? "I thought it would be better if the book were not published," is all he will say. But Strauss is one of the heroes of the book. The authors say we might not have the H-bomb yet but for the efforts of Strauss and a few others. Why then should he want the book suppressed? If he was in the market for manuscripts, why didn't he approach the Alsop brothers, who don't—to put it mildly—make him the hero of their piece?

There is more than one mystery in all this strange business. Maybe some of them will be cleared up when, as and if the secrecy label is taken off some of the documents in the AEC files. Meantime, as a nation, we'll have plenty of time to ponder the question: What is a security risk, anyway?

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LET'S HAVE A GOOD TURNOUT!

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL by KEN McLEOD

If we are to get a proper perspective of our many conservation problems that are so close before our eyes we should stand back once in a while so we may gain the proper point of view. Like the old adage of not seeing the forest because of the trees so it is with conservation problems. If we stand back from the trees we may see the forest, it is a big forest and there are many things to see. So many in fact you may find the view begins to blur. Let us try then to bring in better focus those features which stand out in relief over all the others.

Environment is the key to the welfare and abundance of every form of life that lives upon this earth and this includes man himself for he is not a creature gifted with the ability to disregard all laws of Nature.

Environment is created, and modified, in two ways first, by the operation of natural forces; and second, by the manipulation of man. Both methods result in the evolution of environment. Under the operation of environmental changes wrought by the operation of natural forces the changes are completed only after the elapse of centuries of time. Under the manipulation of man however, environmental change takes place in relative short periods of time. We have little, if any, power over the forces of Nature, but we can control man's manipulations. These things are fundamental.

Man will and must manipulate environment primarily in the interest of his own species. It is essential that we recognize this, and that we understand its implications. We must remember that, in the process of this manipulation, environment is unintentionally modified for other life, and this modification evolves continuously—it is in a constant state of flux. These things are fundamental; they cannot be otherwise.

When we see these fundamental facts of life clearly, we understand why species come and go, and we know better how to avoid the blunders which lead us into situations that react to the detriment of the interest of man and his environment. However, we also know something far more important, we know that man, by and large must improve his manipulations of the land if he is to preserve environment for himself and all the creatures under his dominion.

In this day of doubt and turbulence human freedom is being bought and sold for a loaf of bread or a bowl of rice, when nation is pitted against nation in deadly combat for the control of some stretch of land or the products thereof, there is need and an urgent demand for straight thinking.

The blunderbusses are powerful leaders yet so blind that they think they can overcome past errors by more of the same; they believe they can build a better environment by means of the big lie, the bloody sword, or seven pieces of silver. Perhaps, never before in the history of our world is the need of enlightenment greater—this is the story conservationists are seeking to tell. It is the unfortunate and perhaps fatal truth that civilization glorifies and rewards the exploiter but not the conservator.

Nevertheless, even if civilization glorifies and rewards the exploiter we cannot escape the basic fact that you cannot fool Nature even though we may fool ourselves. Sooner or later Nature always balances the books. She never gives something for nothing, and while man may delude himself with the thought he is tricking Nature the debt remains and is always finally settled in full.

If man's lot is better than that of other forms of life it is because he has applied himself to the use of the natural resources at his command in the development of an increasingly complex form of community life swarming with mechanical slaves to minister to his convenience and comfort. Yet the lavish use of intellectual thought applied to man's material comforts has not been applied with

equal intelligence to the problems of the conservation of the resources upon which man's civilization is built. Man has been willing to accept the artificial environment of his creation without a thought of his debt to Nature.

Nearly 100 years ago one of the first conservationists, George P. Marsh observed that "man everywhere is a disturbing agent. Wherever he plants his foot the harmonies of nature are turned to discord." And then a century later, in our day, we find Dr. Hugh Bennett, who may accurately be called the father of soil conservation in this country, making the statement: "The plain truth is that Americans as a people, have never learned to love the land and to regard it as an enduring resource. They have seen it only as a field for exploitation and a source of immediate financial return." Here two statements a hundred years apart show conclusively the steadfast ideal of conservation thought, the expression is the same and the aim of all conservationists has been to make the American people aware of our natural heritage, the base of our social pyramid upon which our economic security remains.

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