

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
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BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

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BILLBOARD

By Bill Jenkins...

Oregon's deer season will get under way next Saturday and right now is the time for all of us to sit down and reestablish our thinking in terms of safety in the woods.

Talking to John MacDonald, supervisor of the Fremont, yesterday and he told me that a good deal of work has already been put into the fire prevention effort by the Forest Service and about that area. He pointed out that one common failing on the part of many hunters is failure to realize the differences that come with crossing the mountains. Many hunters from the Western part of the state and the Willamette Valley region come over here in the high desert to hunt. When they left home, maybe, it was raining hard. The woods were soaked and dripping everywhere you looked. They forget that the woods over here are not as wet as those they have left behind. So they don't realize that their caution is not as great as it might be.

However, we can't ride along in the false belief that all our hunters are caused by strangers from out of the area who are not familiar with our situation. There are too many careless hunters on this side of the hill. Deer season is the nervous time of the year anyway. For lots of us who live up here it comes as a matter of course. But for many, many people it is the high point of the year.

The big vacation. The hunter's been sitting around for fifty weeks waiting for the big moment to arrive. He's sighted in his rifle, checked his gear, gotten everything in shape to go. No wonder he's able to go off half cocked when the moment finally arrives. A man in this tense position is very likely to get excited and run off and leave a fire burning, be it a camp fire or a warming fire. He's also prone to shoot at rustles in the brush, shadows melting through the timber and anything else that moves in his neighborhood.

Let's hope this year that everyone will be cognizant of the fact that our sun and the winds over here on the desert slope up what little moisture we've had. Let's not go off and leave warming fires or camp fires. Better, in fact, not to light a warming fire at all. Wear enough clothes to keep warm in the first place. And there will be patrolmen and wardens out in the woods checking. Now, let's all do our own part. And remember that even though fire permits are not needed in many areas, you still have to have a shovel, an axe and a bucket if you are camped outside regularly posted camp grounds. Might as well remember that the Summer Lake Rim area is closed to travel and will remain until a thorough wetting has taken place. Good luck, and be careful.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Who said women's place was in the home? That old saying is less true every year. And there is no better time to point it out than now—during National Business Women's Week.

The ladies are no longer content to rule the world by rocking cradles. Their hands are reaching for the cash register.

The influx of the petticoat crowd into industry is truly startling. Nearly one out of three of America's 43 million employed now power their noses on the job.

Women first began punching the clock in large numbers during the First World War. The trend mushroomed during the Second World War, and then, after a brief abatement, picked up again.

The most significant development? More well-to-do single women now seek steady work outside the home.

Why? Some hold that the invention of labor-saving devices has made housekeeping so simple wives are no longer content to spend their extra leisure loafing at home.

A more likely answer: Papa's paycheck no longer will pay the installments on all the bright new gadgets that modern couples now feel are necessary for a rich full life—a new car, television set, automatic dishwasher, and the like. The only practical solution—mama has to go out and get on a payroll, too.

Certainly the old-fashioned husband who once melodramatically proclaimed, "I'd starve before I'd let my wife go to work," is getting scarcer. Some wives, even plain, "I'd like to stay home, but that husband of mine—he keeps pushing me out into the labor market." More and more wives are finding that the best way to keep a husband in, first, to keep a job, so the poor tense fellow won't have the entire burden of bringing home the bacon.

Each year women go into new fields once ruled only by men. There are lady sleepwalkers, lady stockbrokers, lady riveters, lady building contractors, lady chain swimmers, lady teachers. So far, there have been no major league lady baseball players—although this possibility is muffled over from time to time—or a really promising lady heavyweight fighter. Women still prefer to do their fighting at home.

A look at the 1950 census figures—the latest I have at hand—shows, however, the significant inroads women have made in America's working world.

In that year there were 18,604,000 women in an employed population of 60,346,000. The statistics show that women prefer indoor jobs to those that offer them the benefits of fresh air and exercise. There were 3,127,000 women clerks and office workers compared to 2,772,000 men, but women common laborers were outnumbered by men 107-

000 to 3,319,000. This does seem a pity, considering science's discovery that women are actually stronger than men.

In the art of selling (where the big money lies), the girls are steadily creeping up on the weakly sex. The figures: 1,478,000 women salespeople, 1,482,000 men. Aside from the obvious chores of common labor, what other field offers the greatest possibilities for a career-minded young woman? It would seem to be a life down on the farm. There were only 108,000 lady farmers and farm managers compared to 3,800,000 men.

But what about a young man just getting started in life? Is there no vocation where he can feel safe from the increasing feminine competition?

Yes. In the area of private household employment. There are still 1,770,000 women in this line of work compared to only 58,000 men. But women are abandoning it by the tens of thousands every year. They'd rather work in an office or factory than clean other people's homes.

The best bet for an ambitious young man who wants a quiet indoor existence is to—get a job as a maid. In addition to good pay, good meals and short hours it has another advantage: It is a wonderful training for a lad who later wants to get married and have a home.

Americas Support Spain UN Entry

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The United States and Latin America lined up today behind Spain's application for membership in the United Nations. There was no immediate reaction from the Soviet Union and other U.N. members.

Chief U.S. Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. issued a statement saying his government "will support Spain's candidacy."

The Spanish observer at the U.N., Jose S. de Eraso y O'Shea, submitted the Spanish membership application to U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld yesterday.

There seemed little likelihood, application would get past the Security Council veto of the Soviet Union.

TRANSPORT TO ARRIVE

SEATTLE (AP) — The Navy transport Gen. R. L. Howe will arrive in Seattle at 4:45 a.m. Tuesday with 1,831 military personnel from the Far East. They include 48 from Washington and 22 from Oregon.

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Along NATURE'S TRAIL with Ken McLeod

There are three obvious reasons why the great cities and the major population of the world are to be found located at or near sea level — the three basic factors are: climate, food supply, and the difficulty of vertical lift. In our last column the problem of climate was touched upon. The problem of food supply naturally ranks in high importance and the food supply of the sea is an asset, especially to the great insular nations like Great Britain and Japan. In England it is said that in all probability the whole population eats fish at least once a day.

The people of the United States likewise place considerable dependence upon the sea; we eat one pound of fish for every ten pounds of meat. The consumption of fish may not reduce the frequency with which meat is eaten, but it modifies the amount and doubtless is an important factor in furnishing a sufficient healthful diet.

Anything that can be devised to overcome the well-known difficulty of keeping and hence the distribution of fish would be a public benefit. The comparatively recent development in fish canning and the large industry that has grown about this method of fish preservation has become a great asset to the human race. The great strides being made now in the field of frozen foods likewise is adding to the distribution of the products of the sea.

The third problem and a fundamental reason why populations have grown up in the lowlands involves the difficulty of vertical lift. The problem of vertical lift has been one of the chief reasons why in tropical countries the highlands have not become more densely populated. It is obvious that it would be difficult for a great city to carry on an important overseas commerce if all the incoming trade had to be lifted a thousand feet or more. This is one of the real difficulties in the development of tropical America.

In tropical America every major capital city save Rio de Janeiro and Panama is on a high plateau. In the nature of the case, no method can be devised to reduce the power required to lift a pound a foot high. This is one of the great problems that besets our American Tropics.

The southern temperate region of South America fares a little better than the tropical region. Montevideo, the capital city of Uruguay, has its port open to the Atlantic. Buenos Aires is likewise upon the shore of the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, and has an elevation of 85 feet above 135 miles up from the mouth of the river. Asunción, the capital city of Paraguay, likewise is fortunately situated upon the shore of the Rio de la Plata but 970 miles up the creek. Across the great Sierra of the Andes to the west, however, Santiago, the capital city of Chile has an elevation of 1,360 feet.

Speaking of high elevations of capital cities of South America we find Quito, Ecuador at the top of the list with its 9,343 foot elevation even though it is practically located upon the Equator. Bogota, in Colombia to the north, likewise gets up in the air with an elevation of 8,363 feet and Mexico City comes along at 7,415 feet. Guatemala falls next in line at 5,000 feet.

It is, of course, easier to bring lumber, coal and ore from the highlands to the lowlands than the reverse, hence the highlands in addition to rearing vigorous people have been useful in furnishing the lowlands with raw materials. In general, however, commerce can be more economically conducted on the level, because transportation can be used advantageously in both directions.

The fundamental factor of altitude becomes a matter of great importance to the western third of the United States. Aside from a few favorable localities, agricultural crops in general do not produce maximum results when the elevation gets above 1,500 feet and agriculture in the highland soon finds itself in competition with similar crops that are grown in the lowlands where longer growing seasons and higher temperatures make for larger yields in production.

One economic factor enters the picture, however, in favor of several highland areas over lowland areas and that has been the availability and cost of water. In our western country, with the exception of a narrow band along the coast extending South from the Canadian line to the vicinity of Monterey Bay the major water supply is in the highlands, the lowlands with their longer growing season are deficient in this much needed vital fluid.

The battle between the highlands and the lowlands with their dense people communities over water is becoming ever an increasing one.

In this struggle for the possession of the water the lowlands have gained greatly of their longer growing season and ability for continuous crop production, to this argument the highlands have no rebuttal.

However, it might be a point which I have seen but little argued in this connection and that is: Does an initial act of foot waiting originating in the highlands produce more or less human food than the same acre foot of water in the lowlands?

If the use of water alone is to be the determining factor of survival which is the basic argument of the people of the lowlands then we cannot escape the question of the efficiency of utilization for it takes twice as much water to produce half again as much food under the argument of a longer growing season falls upon the burden of survival.

The highlands, however, will find the cards stacked against them for the agricultural colleges and agricultural leadership is held in the lowlands and their very location makes for provincialism of the strongest kind whether it is in California with its great Central Valley, or Oregon with its Willamette.

Japanese, Bonn Recognize Lonardi

TOKYO (AP) — Japan Tuesday announced its recognition of the new Argentine government headed by Gen. Eduardo Lonardi.

BONN, Germany (AP) — The West German government announced Tuesday that it will recognize the new Argentine government headed by provisional President Eduardo Lonardi.

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By Jimmy Hadlo

HE'S OLD ENOUGH TO GO TO COLLEGE NOW—GUESS WHERE? WHY, HALFWAY ACROSS THE COUNTRY, OF COURSE!



The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Blind fear is not the proper attitude to take toward any disease. This, however, is the frame of mind taken by one reader who said: "every time I see a dog or animal I get scared about rabies. How can you get this disease? How long does the germ live on the outside if it dropped someplace from clothing?"

Rabies or hydrophobia is acquired only by the entrance into a wound of saliva containing the responsible virus.

In other words, indirect exposure from contaminated objects is of no importance because the virus dies so easily in the atmosphere. A bite by an animal which is not itself rabid will also not cause hydrophobia.

There are, however, some important things to consider about rabies. It is an old disease and a terrible one. Over the years, it has been responsible for many deaths; it can be eliminated.

From the practical standpoint, dogs are the most important carriers of the rabies virus. It can afflict cats as well and is quite common among some wild animals, particularly foxes.

If it can be eliminated from dogs, however, the danger to human beings falls to practically nothing. This has been done in certain countries.

In North America the most important measures of rabies control are aimed at dogs. It has been found, for example, that dogs can be effectively vaccinated against rabies and this should be done and is, in fact, required in many communities.

The third recommended point in the control of rabies is to reduce any excessive numbers of wild carriers, particularly foxes, if they have become too common in a particular area.

These measures have not been followed to the point where rabies has been eliminated in the United States or Canada, but they could be. It is important to do so because the disease in human beings is so serious, even though all of those who are bitten by rabid animals do not get hydrophobia.

The reason for the latter fact is that the virus must be present in the saliva of the biting animal and apparently this is not always the case.

If a person has been unfortunately enough to be bitten by an animal, what then?

The first step is to identify the animal which has done the biting so that it can be found by the authorities and examined for the presence of rabies. The second step is to seek medical advice without delay.

There have been some changes in recent years on what is believed to be the best treatment but it always includes cleansing of the wound and sometimes the use of an immune serum, or a vaccine, or both.

Telling The Editor

GRATITUDE

My thanks and sincere gratitude to Mr. Elanathan Davis, Beatty, Oregon for his information message to the Klamath Tribal members which appeared in the Herald and News on September 22. As a tribal member I am concerned in a personal way, but I feel the general public is also concerned and very much interested in learning more truths about what is going on within the tribal organizations and the Bureau of Indian Affairs officers' regards to Termination Bill.

We all have our personal opinions and it is of no consequence to express them publicly. It can only lead to confusion unless verification of facts can be presented such as accompanied the opinions expressed by Mr. Davis. From our tribal leaders and committee-men who have the integrity and fortitude to fight for what is right and expose publicly that which is wrong, must this information come. I would give much to have in my possession the overflowing brief cases of our tribes' legal shurfs. They baffle with "informative dynamite" that could blow the lid off the whole dirty mess.

I truly hope that we have more information coming — and soon! Surely, there are other committee-men who feel as Mr. Davis does. The people have asked that they be informed by the members who are in a position to know the facts. You are being well-paid from tribal funds to learn the facts for the benefit of the tribe. Your knowledge should be tribal and not personal property. Mr. Davis has made an excellent start. Let us hear from more of our Executive Committee members and anyone else who has information of value to offer. If you haven't got what it takes to pass it along over the table, pass it under. There are plenty of us ready and willing to carry it on from there.

Doris Richards
Box 93
Sprague River, Oregon

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP) — Absenteeism in factories and offices is heading for a sharp rise. Do-it-yourself plans will be revived for a time.

The business boom, in other words, is running into a seasonal snag.

Don't be alarmed. It's only a temporary slowdown — the annual preoccupation with the World Series, tempered this year with the baseball season.

But until America knows whether the Yankees or the Dodgers are the world champions, the ball business sport must take a brief holiday.

There'll be no absenteeism at Ebbets Field or the Yankee Stadium.

New York hotelmen, storekeepers, and owners of eating and drinking spots expect visiting fans to lighten their pockets by around five million dollars before the World Series ends.

This bonanza which the Yankees and the Dodgers will share for a few days is one of the few bright spots in the baseball fiscal scene this year. Most baseball clubs have been plagued by absenteeism by erstwhile customers, although the American League as a whole did better this year than last thanks to the new Athletic fans at Kansas City.

Many teams are free in blaming television for their plight. They note that total attendance at National League parks has dropped by 1,445,000, and at American League parks by 805,126, since TV first focused on the diamond in 1947.

Television people say they aren't to blame for the slump in ball park attendance. They point to the fees which the clubs get for being televised. They contend that TV builds interest in the game.

CHURCH BUYS HELL'S LAND

BIG TIMBER, Mont. (AP) — The Evangelical United Brethren Church has purchased land for a summer camp. They like the site better than any other they looked at — even if it is at the mouth of Hell's Canyon.

JAMES MARLOW

MY DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON (AP) — The full story has yet to be told of what happened over a span of almost 12 hours between the time President Eisenhower suffered a heart attack in Denver and the time he was taken to a hospital.

So far, only scanty reports have been given to the public about the first hours of the President's illness. Physicians here say they are puzzled and somewhat shocked by the chronology of events reported from the Summer White House.

If President Eisenhower's heart attack came at 2:45 a.m. while he was being attended by a physician, then why was it almost 11 hours later before cardiograph tracings were taken?

2. After the tracings were taken and the heart attack confirmed, why was the President permitted, even with assistance, to walk down stairs from a second-floor bedroom, across a porch, down another five steps to an automobile waiting to take him on a seven-mile drive to the hospital, and then into the hospital?

One prominent capital physician exclaimed: "I was shocked when I read that the President was permitted to walk to an automobile to be driven seven miles to the hospital. When I read it, I called my wife and said: 'My God, they've let him walk from the house!'"

Other doctors queried on this point gave the same reaction: surprise that the President had been allowed to exert himself by walking—even with assistance—when it was known he was suffering from coronary thrombosis.

There is speculation here that

perhaps Eisenhower himself refused to be carried from the home of his mother-in-law Mrs. John S. Doud and placed in an ambulance. There was some speculation too that an initial effort was made for political reasons—to minimize the seriousness of the President's illness but that it soon became impossible.

The sequence of events as reported from Denver went like this:

2 a.m.—White House physician, Maj. Gen. Howard M. Snyder was summoned to the residence of Mrs. John S. Doud; 2:45 a.m.—the President suffered a heart attack; 3 a.m., Dr. Snyder said the President had had "a digestive upset"; 12 noon—Dr. Snyder termed Eisenhower's condition "not serious" and again referred to an attack of indigestion; 1:30 p.m.—a cardiogram was taken showing the President had suffered a heart attack; 2:35 p.m.—the President was driven to the hospital by automobile; 2:35 p.m.—Murray Spager, assistant presidential press secretary, said the President had suffered a "mild coronary thrombosis" (but a team of physicians later reported the seizure was "moderate," somewhere between mild and serious, but obviously more serious than the first reports indicated.)

Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty told reporters that Eisenhower had walked from the Doud house and up to his hospital suite while being "supported and assisted." His explanation was: "The doctors said this was the easiest way and better than putting him into a car."

But this explanation has not stilled the question.

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