Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By Bill Jenkins...

Saddest man we know of today is Larry Svensgaard. Larry dropped in to see us the other day with the news that his dog, a male pointer, had turned up missing in the Shasta Way area and he's afraid that dog-nappers have been at work.

Not only is it bad enough to lose a dog, but to lose a hunting dog that you have been working with all year just before the bird season opens is almost more than flesh and blood can bear.

If you happen to run into the dog or latch on to any information a call to 7339 would be much appreciated.

Sign of the times? Or is merely the harvest season? I was stopped four times in two blocks by mooch-ers yesterday, all wanting the same thing. A dime for a glass of beer.

At least it was a welcome re-lief from the "nickel for a cup of coffee" or the "price of a loaf of bread" routine.

Some time ago we mentioned that traffic officers all over the country are being plagued by the fact that some of the new cars are longer than the space between the parking meters. A problem which has yet to be solved satis-factorily.

But I notice lately that they are being faced with another small problem. That of pedestrians mak-ing the lights at the cross walks. These days almost everyone watches the yellow warning light on the overhead rather than the walk and wait signal. As a conse-quence most of us are tempted to step off the curb and start across before the green light is on.

I find myself doing it, quite often. I really don't know that I'm ever in such a hurry that saving a total of three seconds or so is going to make any difference, but the temptation is still there.

Perhaps it's just that we're all geared up too fast and used to going at too fast a clip.

But if we don't stop it some of us are going to be clipped in no uncertain fashion by a motorist who's in just as much of a hurry and who doesn't obey the amber warning.

We are now faced with another "week." The period from Novem-ber 6 to 12 has been designated as Cat Week, according to a news release from the American Feline Society, an organization with the welfare of the cat at heart.

Along with the announcement of the week comes an impassioned bit of prose denying that cats are re-sponsible for the loss of bird life. Sportsmen take the brunt of the blame, says the AFS. They use our songbirds for target practice.

To prove their point they offer a table showing the stomach con-tents of 193 cats that were dis-sected after highway accidents somewhere, they don't say where. Included were mouse meat, young rabbit, rat, table scraps (including vegetables), turtle, fish, pork, grasshoppers, chicken, bulk matter (including cat food fillers), grass, herbs, hair and liquid.

Not a single song bird noted, al-though some might say that a chicken might be worth as much as a songbird. And if cats around here are going to get big enough to kill a pig, then I'm going to start packing the old smoke pole.

Oh well! I suppose the battle will never end, anyway, so there's little need to go into it. Our cat, now missing for over two months, killed very few birds because she was too inept to catch 'em. But she kept on trying.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — Marshal Stalin's fear, or suspicion, of for-eigners poking around inside Rus-sia not only lasted to the end of his life but may have held back control of the atom bomb for years.

The Defense Department report this week — on American efforts to get Russia into the war against Japan — puts Stalin on record as early as Jan. 13, 1943, in opposi-tion to letting the United States get a look into Sovietland.

At that time this country had the problem of sending planes to Russia, to fight off the Germans, by the round-about way of North Africa. It would have been easier to ship them from Alaska directly into Siberia.

In a message to Stalin in the latter part of 1942, President Roosevelt mentioned that to Stalin. He also told him Japan might attack Russia. In such an event, he said, American planes would help fight the enemy.

But the amount to help Russia got, he said, would depend on the ability of Russian air bases to handle American planes. He sug-gested a few Americans be per-mitted to look around in Siberia to see what Russia needed in the way of bases.

Russia was having a tough time with the Germans in those days and needed help from the United States. Nevertheless, Stalin said in January 1943 in a message to Roosevelt:

"It would seem obvious that Russian military objects can be inspected only by Russian inspec-tors, just as American military objects can be inspected only by American inspectors."

After the war the United States proposed a plan to control the atom bomb: it called for teams of foreign inspectors to be stationed in the United States and Russia to be sure neither side cheated or prepared a sneak attack.

But to the end of Stalin's life in 1953 Russia frigidly turned its back on that idea. Perhaps if Stalin had died during or right after the war Russia might have been more receptive.

At any rate his Kremlin suc-cessors this spring, two years after his death, accepted the prin-ciple of foreign inspection teams in Russia — as a means of con-trolling atom bomb production — but only if they were stationed at a few key points.

It's not certain they would actu-ally agree to such a plan if ar-rangements with them reached the the point of signing on the dotted line. And by this time the United States has become fairly well dis-illusioned with the theory that inspection teams can be truly effective after its experience in Korea.

At Geneva, instead of depend-ing on ground-based inspections, President Eisenhower proposed to the Russians that both sides be permitted to fly their own planes over each other's territory and do their inspecting from the air.

Russian Premier Bulganin clung to the ground-inspector plan. Ei-senhower told him the United States would go along with that, if Bulganin wanted it. But he urged Bulganin to accept also his aerial inspection suggestion.

Since Stalin's successors have at least now said they'd accept ground inspection, it's possible they might have reached that point much sooner if Stalin had died sooner. If so, the world might have been closer now to atom control.

Corvallis Foundation Gives Shrine Donation

CORVALLIS (AP) — A gift of $23,000 has been made to the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Chil-dren in Portland by the Mary's Peak Shrine foundation of Corval-lis.

Donors of the money said it is second only in size as a gift to a single hospital to the donations which result from the annual East-West Shrine football game at San Francisco.

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Along NATURE'S TRAIL with Ken McLeod

The feared famine in fuel got another severe jolt last Wednes-day when the story came over the wire that the University of California's atomic research pro-gram had discovered confirmation of the fact that atomic reactions could be converted directly into electrons. What will this mean to us in the future?

That is anyone's guess but this much is true the University of California scientists working by the scientific process have created the reproducible experiment and one of far reaching consequences, how fast and how quickly this bit of knowledge will become a useful addition to the art of living will be largely governed by economic necessity and how many scientists now turn their attention to this particular fact.

Thus again we have a demon-stration of the scientific process at work and an illustration of man's outgrowth of the days of revelations, dreams, and the pow-er of supernatural mythical crea-tures.

In fact, even logic has become of secondary importance to the demonstration of the reproducible experiment — logic has said that atomic reactions could be convert-ed directly to electrons but could not demonstrate its prediction.

Mathematics is the only branch of science which claims exemp-tion. Two thousand years ago, mathematics passed from the realm of the experimental to the utopia of pure logic.

It is interesting to note that prior to that time mathematics had been an experimental science. The Egyptians and Babylonians had determined crude values for the mathematical figure "pi" by experimentation, and several for-mulas had been developed. The Greeks, however, who were long on logic and short on experimen-tation, transformed mathematics into an exact science: the only transformation of its kind ever to have taken place.

If mathematics can be so trans-formed then it is within the realm of possibility that other sciences, such as chemistry and physics, may be similarly transformed—perhaps we are living in the age that will do it. One may always hope, even though fulfillment is still far away.

Thus if we should review the facts we discover that we are the only species of living creatures that even conceives of exerting con-trol over the environment thrust upon it. Admittedly this control is far from complete.

Its extension is greatly to be desired. To accomplish this exten-sion we need to increase our knowledge of the universe in which we live. The only fundamental tool at our command, for extending this knowledge, is the reproducible experiment. This is the accepted scientific method, and when ap-plied to obtain a better under-standing of our environment is designated by such terms as fun-damental research or pure re-search or academic research. Once new facts about our environment (which is synonymous with our universe where and when we con-tact it) are discovered we can make use of these new facts to alter or control our environment to some extent. The process of ap-plying the facts, determed by fun-damental research, to a better con-trol of our environment is called applied research or development work, or invention.

For some reason, best known to our lawmakers, the discoverers of new facts are denied any special rights to financial benefits that may ultimately result from these discoveries. On the other hand, those who can apply such discov-eries to improvements of environ-ment, for their fellow men, are granted exclusive privilege of ex-ploiting these improvements, for a limited period of time, providing they make public the nature and details of the improvements in doc-uments called patents.

Whether this arrangement is right, fair, or just, is beside the point. Under its influence modern industry has come into existence and man, the strange creature Homo sapiens, has made great gains in controlling his environ-ment. This, at least, makes it good.

In the early history of modern industry there is little evidence that it either knew or appreciated the fact that the patent system was one of the responsible factors for its birth.

All industry knew or cared about was that it had a steam engine to run machines with, that ma-chines could be operated by men hired at low wages to make things that could be sold at a profit.

Little did industry care that the steam engine had been devloped by James Watt because James Watt knew he could get a "patent monopoly" on the results and sell steam engines at a profit.

Few of the early units of our "modern industry" gave heed to the fact that they could follow in the footsteps of James Watt and increase their profits by contribut-ing to the invention and develop-mental process.

Thus it was that, for over a cen-tury and a half, the inventor went his lonely way, suffering hardship and sacrifice, often being looked upon as crazy and finally spend-ing the later years of his life in legal battles protecting the rights granted to him by his government.

If you think that this is an exag-geration then study the life story of Charles Goodyear and ask your-stand in the Hall of Fame, where he should be—but isn't.

Eventually industry finally saw the light, the "drafting room" of fifty years ago grew into the en-gineering department which in turn gave birth to the new re-search laboratory out of which comes ideas that make life more worth living.

Dynamite Death Reported As Suicide

ROSEBURG (AP) — Sheriff Ira A. Boyd said Thursday that the death of a man whose head had been blown off with a dynamite charge was a suicide.

He said this was affirmed by an autopsy performed by Dr. K. D. McMillan of Eugene.

Byrd still was trying to locate relatives of the man, identified as Robert Ross, about 50, of Fallon, Nevada. Ross' body was found in a railroad freight car on a siding near here.

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP)—Good news is flooding in today from the business front. Record sales and record profits are reported in many indus-tries. Optimistic predictions that the upward trend of business will continue come from the heads of leading corporations.

Here is just one day's quota.

Record sales are reported by Radio Corp. of America, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak, Union Carbide, Reynolds Metals and Stauffer Chemical.

Cruciole Steel reports its net profit after taxes about five times higher than last year. Cleveland Cliffs Iron says its net income in the first nine months of this year was 102 per cent higher than in the like period of 1954.

The Pennsylvania Railroad re-ports its net income almost three times higher so far this year than in the first nine months of 1954. The Baltimore & Ohio road's net income is eight million dollars greater.

Drug manufacturers join the chorus of cheer for stockholders. Smith, Kline & French Laborato-ries reports net profit almost double a year ago. Parke, Davis & Co. reports nine months net profit up 35 per cent over last year on sales volume 12 per cent higher.

From the farm belt comes the report of Caterpillar Tractor—a nice gain in profits for the nine months.

Profit gains are also reported on this one day by Acme Steel, American Broadcasting - Para-mount Theaters, Continental Steel, General Bronze, Hoffman Elec-tronics, Ideal Cement, James Lees, North American Cement, Rotary Electric Steel, and Pitney-Bowes.

Some of the profit reports set all-time records.

Life insurance sales in the first nine months of this year topped the year ago figure by 24 per cent.

The President's council of Eco-nomic Advisers reports the United States produced goods and services at a record annual rate of 392 bil-lion dollars in the three months just past. But it chose the same day to announce that farm income continued to drop in the same three months.

BRUCE BIOSSAT

If President Eisenhower follows the expected course and declines to run again next year, then he will have a chance to cast some pretty big doubt on the worth of an old Washington political ax-iom.

The rule in question is the one that says a President who makes known his intention not to seek re-election promptly loses his ma-jor political influence both with Congress and with his own party.

There is considerable reason to doubt that this will apply in Mr. Eisenhower's case. There is, in-deed, reason to doubt that it ever applies automatically. It seems rather to be a matter of individuals.

Mr. Eisenhower, as we all know, is tremendously popular with the American voters. Nothing short of war or depression is likely to re-duce his standing measurably. Barring those calamities, one may fairly predict that his popularity will continue high to the end of his term.

This will not be something that either Congress or the Republican party will be able to ignore. The President's high status with vot-ers gives him leverage that he can employ to help push his pro-gram through the legislative road-blocks.

His popularity plus his position as top party man makes it extreme-ly risky for the average Re-publican politician to stand out against the President so long as he holds office. Voters who like the President and what he stands for might take a glum view of the GOP lawmaker who declined to support him.

In addition, the record Mr. Ei-senhower makes in the White House is a key part of the record everyone in his party must run on. To separate oneself markedly from that record is to seem to repudiate it.

All this takes on perhaps espe-cial meaning in his case when it be remembered that the kind of performance he has been deliver-ing has found high favor with the electorate. His stress on peace, and his evident success in explor-ing new avenues toward it, has lifted him to a peak of esteem.

In the view of many, the Presi-dent almost surely will press this quest harder than ever if Jan-uary, 1957, is the limit of his ten-ure. For this has always been his deepest concern as Chief Execu-tive. And he has enough of a sense of history to want to leave his mark in the most crucial field of all.

If he thus dedicates himself in the months ahead, Mr. Eisenhow-er will be a very hard man to be against. More than ever before he could place himself above narrow partisanship, devoted to the na-tional well-being and safety.

Far from losing his influence in Washington, he might find it great-er than at any time in his entire term.

Patrons Hear College Prexy

MALIN — Dr. Elmo Stevenson, president of the Southern Oregon College at Ashland, was guest speaker at the October meeting of the Parent-Patrons club, Tuesday evening, October 118, at the ele-mentary school. Dr. Stevenson talked about the manner in which phonics are taught in the schools today, stating that children of to-day are, on an average, better readers than their parents were, despite rumor to the contrary. He also said that more books have been printed in the last 10 years than ever before in the history of mankind. He showed parents and teachers ways of increasing inter-est of their children in books and stressed the point that parents must also do considerable reading them-selves, to set the example.

Rubye Kujac read a short his-tory of the club, which was fol-lowed by a skit put on by mem-bers of the Malin Garden Club, Mrs. Ben Johnson, Mrs. Phil Blohm and Mrs. Charles Thurman, en-titled "Happy Home or Otherwise." Those taking part were Mrs. Rob-ert E. Holl, Mrs. Cecil Jackson, Mrs. Loyal H. Loveness, Mrs. J Walter Browning, and Mrs. Jerry Rojnus.

Refreshments were served by the fourth grade mothers. Room count was taken and was tied by the second and fourth grades, so both rooms received treats.

The principal announced that the teachers will meet next week to decide on a date for this year's carnival. The club was asked to cooperate with this project.

The black-topping of the grade school yard, which was to have been one of the projects for this year, was voted carried over another year, as too much money is being used for other important work.

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