

The Herald and News

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Bird Count

By KEN MCLEOD

Each year during the Christmas season the people interested in bird life of the Klamath Basin take one day of the Christmas season and count all the birds that they can find. Preparations are now being made by the Nature Society to again take a count of all the birds that can be discovered in the Klamath Basin at this season of the year. The day selected for the task will be Sunday, January 1. It is hoped that all those who helped make last year's Christmas Bird Count a success will be able to participate in the count to be taken again this year.

Last year's Christmas Bird Count taken on December 26, 1954 turned in reports upon the observation of 49,413 birds of 118 species, two subspecies and one hybrid. This large number of species of birds to be found in the Klamath Basin during the winter season may come as a surprise to many people who have not paid much attention to the birds to be seen about them. It is true, however, that bird life in the Klamath Basin during the winter months is quite prolific, of course, one must go where the birds are to be able to discover this fact.

The birds are entering into the spirit of searching for and counting the number of birds seen the greater will be the tally. The Christmas Count, by no means is to be taken as a census, in fact many birds known to be present in the Basin will be missed. The Christmas Count is to be taken the Christmas day of the year. The eight consecutive tally to be taken of the bird life of the region.

In 1954, 31 observers working in 16 parties spent some time in the field looking for birds and counting their number. On that day they traveled 422 miles by auto, 21 miles on foot and one mile by boat searching for birds from Crater Lake's snowy summit to the depths of the rugged lavas of the Modoc Lava Beds. This tally of 121 different kinds of birds topped all former Christmas records. It still did not reach all the species of birds known to be present. New names added to the Christmas Count list were ten but this did not outnumber the 13 species seen on former Christmas counts but which were missing from the 1954 list.

As is to be expected the higher mountain areas blocked in by snow and the lower areas of the valley with the concentrations were to be found on the warmer hillsides and around open water. Up in Crater Lake National Park the bird watchers found 21 birds in four species while down in the Modoc Lava Beds only 106 birds of nine species were discovered. The great bulk of bird life was concentrated down upon the valley floor with the greatest number of species being reported from the vicinity of Crooked River and the Fish Hatchery where 81 species were observed. The region of Nuss Lake, Poe Valley and Lost River had the edge over the Klamath-Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge when it came to reporting heavy concentrations of bird life, 16,016 birds in 47 species as against 15,871 birds in 41 species. Usually the National Wildlife Refuge tops all the records as to numbers of birds but this was not true in the 1954 Christmas Count.

It's an interesting game, this searching for birds upon a specific day and the Nature Society invites more people to enter the sport. You need not be an expert to do so for even a tally of the birds seen about your home is a welcome addition to the tally that are made by people who venture further afield. This column will carry more details about the count before the day it is taken, and remember, even though you take but ten minutes during the day and see only one bird on the day the Christmas Count is to be taken, that fact is interesting to the tally for it could be that one species may be just the one that we need to add another name to our list.

Comments

By HALL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Curbside comments by a pavement Plato: Youth is a disarming and the things youth may discover are adventure, friendship, sex, love, parenthood, death, misery, boredom and faith.

The manner in which each individual makes all these separate discoveries of living must always be personal to him — though it may be a state tale in the story of human history.

On this day I would discuss the discovery of money.

First, let us consider what money is (or, as the cynic says, was). Money is usually a medium of exchange and sometimes a measure of value.

How does a human being discover the value of money? To me it happened in this way: Strolling down the pavement as a child I found a pocketbook containing about \$65. I promptly divided the money with a friend who was with me (he was older, anyway, and could have taken it all from me).

The dough I had left made me the biggest guy in the neighborhood. I had what the older kids didn't have — cash in hand, for the first time in my life, cash beyond the simple avarice of childhood.

For 35 cents I bought up a trigger-happy real pistol, the pride of the block. I bought all the agate marbles I never had been able to win when knuckles were on the ground for keeps.

I took all the kids for three blocks around to a free treat on me at the corner drug store. When

they were stuffed with ice cream, we went to an afternoon movie. I bought the tickets, I bought the popcorn, I bought the candy.

Nobody who later came from Texas ever spent money more madly, had more fun, or spread more joy around — for less than \$35. I was a real hero, at least until one of my ice cream and popcorn corn lads joy riders got sick with all this unexpected plenty. He spilled everything, including the source of the wealth.

This brought me up front in the picture. Well, my father was an honest man and doing all right at the time. He figured that the pocketbook contained somebody's money, not mine. He needed it. People thought of things like that in those days.

He checked the newspapers until in The Kansas City Times he found a notice by the person who had lost the pocketbook. My father dug into his own pocket and paid it all back.

Then we had a real old-fashioned father and son heart-to-heart talk, during which I said nothing and dad put the belt to me in an area where he thought the memory would linger.

It still does, and I still recall the lesson I learned when I first discovered the importance of money.

Moral: You might as well earn money the hard way, because money you pick up easy will only cause you trouble at the end.

How Much?

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — With Christmas buying setting new records this year, a few timid souls are raising the question of how commercial Christmas giving has become.

According to the gift manufacturers, this is a whole of a season. There are some 200 firms specifically catering to this trade, and the largest has an annual sales volume of around a million dollars. Their combined sales come to around 800 million. Add in the gift buying by businessmen at liquor and department stores and the total could easily top one billion.

Buying in lots of 200 or 300, the gifts are considerably less costly than singly at retail, another reason for their popularity. Most of the gifts cost between \$5 and \$10 (with the buyer striving for something that looks like \$50) but for top executives or corporation purchasing agents the gifts can be much more elaborate.

But the American Management Assn. says it has sighted "a strong trend toward curbing acceptance of such gifts."

Although denying any personal antagonism toward Santa Claus, the association has polled two groups—sales managers and purchasing agents—on company policies at the gift-exchanging season. Sales managers buy gifts for their companies to pass around. Purchasing agents are more likely to be on the receiving end of these mementoes of good will.

More than half the sales managers still remember their customers at Christmastime. But almost a third have stopped the practice. On average, they spend \$3.60 for gifts to remember 751 persons. Usual reason given was that it was customary, and only 15 per cent said the purpose was promotional. Many who don't send presents say their customers asked them not to.

More than half the purchasing agents queried report receiving gifts. Of the others, some say there's a company policy against it, and say they themselves discourage the practice. The objection chiefly cited is dislike of seeming to be obligated to a supplier or to have buying judgment influenced.

In general gift swapping among businessmen seems to have hit a peak this year.

Take It Easy

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — You can figure out—from what President Eisenhower's doctors said over the weekend—just what he can't do if he runs for re-election, and his doctors haven't yet said he could.

This is out: He will not be able to campaign in the usual way. The usual way means intense and unpredictable physical exertion: plane hops, train rides, step climbing, hand shaking, impromptu speeches, long hours.

But, because of television, he could campaign extensively with TV speeches and reach more voters than any of his predecessors. In the days before TV, if he had traveled the country for a year, it's possible Eisenhower already has decided not to seek a second term. It's unthinkable that he had made up his mind to run before his doctors say he's physically up to it or would decide to try if they said he shouldn't.

If the doctors say he shouldn't run—and they won't make their decision until after they check him in mid-February — Eisenhower could not, for his own sake and that of the country, go contrary to their verdict.

That would be asking the country to take a chance on a president whose doctors think he is a poor physical risk.

ing, of course, but far less walking than if he played nine holes of golf. It would be very moderate exercise. But what about playing some rounds of golf, since it involves more exercise?

Not until spring, his doctors said. And they said a round by spring, not rounds. Before his heart attack last September, Eisenhower played as much as 27 holes a truly tough form of exercise.

It's a good bet the doctors won't let Eisenhower play 27 holes again, ever, whether or not he stays in the White House, and not only because he's had a heart attack but because he's no kid anymore. He's 65.

But if the doctors are so careful about his exercise that they don't want him to play a round of golf till spring, they could hardly approve the vast fatigue of the usual presidential campaign for him just a few months later.

Moderation in exercise for Eisenhower strictly means cutting down on extreme forms of it. It doesn't necessarily mean he could not endure the daily routine of four more White House years.

Parenthood

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

It is not surprising that many people are confused about blood groups and what they mean. One problem along this line is brought up in today's first inquiry.

Q—Can it be proved positively if a man is father of a child by blood type?—Reader.

A—It is not possible to prove that a given man is father of a particular child from examination of the blood types. The knowledge of the heredity of the blood types, however, does make it possible in some instances to prove that a particular man cannot have been the father of a particular child.

Q—A short time ago you discussed the use of sleeping pills with particular reference to barbiturates. Would you kindly say something about sodium amylal, and whether this is in the same class?—R.T.

A—Yes, sodium amylal is one of the barbiturates and must therefore be included under the term barbiturates in general.

Q—I am 48 years old and have had an awful time the past year because I break out on my skin whenever it comes in contact with jewelry, which I love to wear. What can I do?—Mrs. R.L.

A—There are a few people whose skin is sensitive to costume jewelry. Apparently the reason for this is that most such jewelry contains a certain amount of nickel and the skin sensitivity is due to this metal rather than to gold or silver. If it is important enough one can perhaps test the skin to various pure metals and find out to which one it is sensitive and then purchase jewelry made of these substances. If that is possible, I believe there is also a protective cream which can sometimes be placed underneath the jewelry and prevents the skin irritation, though this may be undesirable for some sensitive persons.

Q—Please define an extra heart-beat for me.—Mrs. M.S.

A—In all probability what you mean is a condition known as extra systole which is a rather common condition. It is not a disease nor does it necessarily reflect any serious trouble with the heart itself. What it is is an extra early and large beat of the heart which is followed by an extra long pause before the next beat. The extra large beat is often felt, though not painfully, and may cause a good deal of worry. There is little reason to be concerned about extra systoles in most cases.

Q—I am 38 years old and for the past year have been bothered by my knees cracking when I go up and down stairs. The last two or three months they have been a little sore but there has been no swelling. What could be the cause?—Reader.

A—The most likely cause is a little degeneration of the cartilage of the knee joint. This is a form of degenerative joint disease and simple measures such as losing weight, or the use of an elastic bandage may be helpful. It is not likely to lead to serious trouble though some discomfort may be hard to avoid.

Q—Please discuss pericarditis. I had an attack several months ago and still experience sharp pains around the heart.—Mrs. M.

A—This is an inflammation of the lining of the membrane which surrounds the heart. Perhaps the most common variety is associated with rheumatic fever. Someone who has had this condition should remain under careful observation for some time but the chances are that the sharp pains of which the writer complains will disappear eventually.

Silent Sound

By DELOS SMITH

United Press Science Editor

NEW YORK (UP) — One of the fascinating "scientific" mysteries around the world since the beginning of the 1930s is what "silent sound" does inside the body.

It produces heat, for one thing. Of that there is no doubt. It also is capable of producing chemical and biological changes. Of that there is no doubt either. The big question is, what changes are what "silent sound" does?

"Silent sound" is sound of such high intensities, the human ear can't hear it. The ear stops hearing when sound passes about 17,000 vibrations per second, ap-

proximately. Anything higher than 20,000 is "ultra-sound."

During 1955, ultra-sound medicine spread through the country. The American Medical Association accepted it, with reservations. It has its enthusiasts but there are many doctors who are frankly afraid of it.

They're afraid because it represents an awesome power whose effects on the body are poorly understood. In industry, ultra-sound when coupled with abrasive materials will drill holes through steel. That requires frequencies which approach the astronomical—there's ultra ultra-sound.

For medicinal purposes, ultra-sound is produced with a top capacity of around one million frequencies per second. This is accepted as safe provided it is applied for short periods at one time and with careful regard for the general state of the patient.

With this limited ultra-sound, doctors have been reporting some extraordinary results in relieving the pain and crippling of such diseases as arthritis and other rheumatic conditions and such diseases as bursitis. It should be understood that there have been no "cures."

What gives these results is heat, according to the majority of professional opinion. The sound can be directed at inner faces of muscle and tendon and muscle and bone. The heat appears there, not on the surface of the skin. The deep heat relieves pain, and in some cases, relieves symptoms.

Short wave or micro-wave diathermy and deep X-rays will create deep heat, too, and will also relieve pain and symptoms in some cases. The trouble with them also is the trouble with ultra-sound. Some patients do not respond at all and some respond so little the result hardly is worth the trouble.

Some scientists think that because the amount of heat safely limited ultra-sound can produce is small, it must have some other effect to have brought about some of its dramatic individual results. But in the words of Dr. Louis N. Rudin, of Baltimore, a leading authority, "sufficient basic information is lacking regarding the exact mode of action on tissues."

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

WASHINGTON—Joseph L. Rauh Jr., president of American for Democratic Action, on presidential candidates in 1956:

"It would be a great luxury for the American people to have a choice between Chief Justice Earl Warren on the Republican ticket and such a man as Stevenson, Harriman or Kefauver on the Democratic ticket. The American people couldn't lose either way."

LONDON—Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, on the subject of Russian music:

"Soviet music and musical criticism have resolutely taken up the position of Socialist realism, gained in the struggle against formalism, naturalism, aestheticism, cosmopolitanism and against the neglect of classical heritage and manifestations of anti-popular bourgeois ideology."

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower in a special Christmas message:

"This Christmas is brighter in promise for the future than any we have known in recent years."

WASHINGTON (D-Okla) — Rep. Ed Edmondson (D-Okla) on the tenting American servicemen in Korea:

"The tents in use by our troops in Korea are undoubtedly better than those used in the Civil War and World Wars I and II, though I suspect some were in use in previous wars, but there is an urgent need for improved housing in that theater."

ALDEN, Minn. — The Rev. Forest Strand on the attendance at church of turncoat Richard Tenneson who had once renounced his family, country and religion to go to Red China:

"Richard was very well accepted by the church members."

SANFORD, Fla. — Golf star Tommy Bolt, claiming that fans helped Sam Snead beat him in the Miami Open tourney playoff by kicking his ball out of the rough and have done the same thing before:

"Sammy's a fine golfer. He doesn't have to have help to win tournaments. Snead has made his. It is not right he should get unwarranted help from spectator sources."

MIAMI, Fla. — Sammy Snead, denying Bolt's charges:

"If he could see the ball stop or see somebody kick it with two or three thousand people milling around, he must have radar eyes. If somebody did kick it, he didn't do a very good job. It was still in the trees and out of sight of the green."

TOKYO — Police said today they had arrested Hideo Nakamura, 45, a high school teacher who has lived alone, away from his wife and three children for the past four years. They picked Nakamura up in a bookstore, trying to steal a book entitled "Autobiography of a Wife-Fearer."

TAIPEI, Formosa. — The Nationalist Chinese Tatoo News Agency claimed today that 10 American prisoners of war captured in Korea were being trained as spies near Mukden, Manchuria. The report, without confirmation, mentioned no names.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

SUMMER PHYFFE GETS ALL THE SHADE FROM THE TREES ON THE EDGE OF HIS PROPERTY LINE...

HI, NEIGHBOR! IS IT HOT ENOUGH FOR YOU?

YOU LUCKY GUY, NEW-NEW-GOOD EXERCISE—AND IT MAKES SWELL MULCH FOR YOUR GARDEN...

THANK AND A TIP OF THE HAT TO YOU, EDDIE C. KING, 36 CALIF.

AND WHAT DOES NEIGHBOR DRUM GET? HE GETS TO RAKE UP ALL THE LEAVES IN THE FALL!

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Wild Storms Lashing Coast Of California

By GLENN STACKHOUSE

SAN FRANCISCO (UP) — North-Central California covered today in the ash of a storm that left a widespread trail of property damage.

The storm was of such intensity that the wind man gnawed whole gale warnings posted north of Point Reyes in Marin County. That meant winds between 55 and 72 miles an hour could be expected.

The weatherman ordered storm warnings between Point Reyes and Point Sur, and small craft warnings south of Point Sur.

The storm hit the San Francisco Bay Area yesterday afternoon with whiplike force. From scores of communities came reports of power lines snapped, trees toppled, roofs torn off houses, windows blown in and other damage.

The winds were measured at a steady 80 miles an hour on Mount Tamalpais, with gusts of 100 miles. The weatherman reported gusts of 65 miles an hour at San Francisco Airport.

With the winds came heavy rains along the coast and in the valleys from the Bay Area and Stockton north. Heavy snow fell in the Sierras of Nevada and Sierran Mountains.

In downtown San Francisco, the wind shattered plate glass windows at the F. W. Woolworth Company store, the Mode O'Day dress shop, 300 on Market Street; and at the Holmes Book Company at Third and Market streets.

The same gust of wind that blew in the book shop window tore the hood from a passing auto.

The wind also tore the roof from a two-story apartment building in the Crocker-Amazon District. One section of the roof fell to the street, damaging five automobiles. Twenty persons inside the building were led to safety. None was injured.

In the Linds Mar subdivision on the San Mateo County coast, the wind ripped off large sections of the roofs of 13 of the 11 structures comprising the Oddstad School. The chunks of roof fell into nearby homes, shattering windows and doors and tearing holes in walls.

Many San Francisco residents reported windows shattered by the wind.

Police were kept busy guarding "hot" power lines blown down by the wind, until Pacific Gas and Electric emergency crews could arrive. The PG&E called out every available man for emergency duty on both sides of the bay.

Scores of communities in San Francisco, Marin, San Mateo, Alameda and Contra Costa counties were without power for varying periods.

Television stations KPX, KGO, TV and KRON were off the air last night for periods ranging from five minutes to two hours.

State Highway No. 1 was closed near Muir Beach in Marin County because of a slide. On Highway 101, the traffic lights went out at 7 p.m. at the Alto Way, causing a dangerous traffic jam. At one point, cars were backed up for almost a mile south of the Waldo tunnel on the Golden Gate Bridge approach.

The Golden Gate Bridge itself apparently suffered no damage. The winds blew parallel to the span, instead of against it as in 1951 when it had to be closed for three hours at the height of a storm.

In San Francisco and Hayward, trees fell on parked cars.

ATTACK
ALGIERS, Algeria (AP) — French authorities reported Monday Algerian rebels killed 100 Algerian soldiers and wounded another 100. The rebels also burned two military vehicles.

The ambush was reported to have taken place Sunday near the village of Yusuf, about 10 miles from Bone.

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