

The Herald and News

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES CARRIER

1 MONTH \$ 1.50
6 MONTHS \$ 9.00
1 YEAR \$18.00

MAIL 1 MONTH \$ 1.50
6 MONTHS \$ 7.50
1 YEAR \$12.00

ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS
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Waterfowl

By KEN MCLEOD
If you are a dyed-in-the-wool, avid pursuer of waterfowl and interested in their life and habits then a new book just published by the University of Minnesota Press called "Travels and Traditions of Waterfowl" should be of interest.

"Travels and Traditions of Waterfowl" is the result of 15 years of research on the part of the author, H. Albert Hochbaum, an alumnus of the University of Wisconsin who majored there in wild-life management and is presently the director of the Delta Waterfowl Research Station, Maniitou, Canada.

Hochbaum theorizes upon man's oldest mystery — how migrating birds navigate during their flights of thousands of miles in their annual migrations. He presents abundant evidence in support of his opinion that the simplest explanation may be the one to solve this mystery in the casebook of science. Hochbaum's work is illustrated with scores of waterfowl drawings for which he is so well known.

Scientists have usually found it necessary to invoke the so-called "sixth-sense" to explain bird navigation. How this sixth-sense operated was never explained, but supposedly it was akin to a built-in biological compass. The most clever experiments fail, however, to show an influence upon birds of the forces that operate a compass — magnetic and electrical.

Radars baffle migrating birds, but only for an instant, and then they quickly recover their equilibrium. This observation has given weight to the sixth-sense theory, but it deepens rather than clears up the mystery.

Gustav Kramer, a German scientist, recently proved that birds have a sense of direction but this is not a sixth. This directional sense he believes is merely a highly developed ability to take reading from the sun's position relative to the time of day. Ants and bees so he claims do the same thing — and so has many a lost hunter, though in a somewhat less accurate fashion.

But all this does not explain how birds find the pinpoint and they call home. In doing so it is Hochbaum's opinion that ducks exercise nothing more mysterious than eyes and memory.

Anatomy of the avian eye supports the general belief that ducks possess better direction than human beings. This belief, says memory and capacity to take direction from the sun — is all the equipment the bird needs for navigation is Hochbaum's thesis.

A duckling learns its marsh, explores surrounding areas for food when it can fly, finally joins a mass migration to wintering grounds. Migratory flights are usually at heights of thousands of feet. At this height, only a few scattered landmarks can guide a flight for hundreds of miles — a landmark coming into view can be many miles distant from one going out of sight.

This then raises the question of night migration and Hochbaum attempts to simplify the mystery believes that as man takes a course from the stars so do the birds and it is on only the darkest and most deeply overcast nights that landmark outlines are visible. Birds are known to prefer not to migrate on such nights. Even seas have frequent guideposts in islands and persistent cloud formations, and in currents of different color and temperature.

A well known migration of ptarmigan and shovellers stretches from North America to the Hawaiian Archipelago, a target 1,600 miles broad, with "the knot of major islands about 400 miles across. This would be about as hard for a duck to hit as a man walking on land to hit a 190 mile-wide target 240 miles away. Is one of Hochbaum's analogies. Once on the archipelago, he states that the ducks would be on familiar ground and could fly to their traditional home islands.

This theory of migration may explain why regions that once bred great numbers of ducks are now "burned out." If for any reason — all ducks that called this region "home" were killed, or otherwise kept from breeding, years might elapse before the area again becomes the traditional breeding ground or "home" to another duck population, Hochbaum says.

For a region to be occupied by migrant waterfowl at some stage of the annual life cycle, living ducks must hold the memory of the land in their minds and consider it a traditional end point of migration. And the excitement mentioned by Hochbaum seem to support the rule.

Migration is Hochbaum's subject but he approaches the problem through topics of value to waterfowl hunters as well as to the scientist — chapters on local feeding flights, waterfowl memory and vision, habits and patterns of flight — subjects many seasons in a hunting blind might not clearly reveal.

Hochbaum's book is for scientists — but it will brighten many a hunter's evening during the dull days of winter. It is most interesting to anyone with a bump of curiosity about wild things. It is beautifully written and for all to understand. It is a monumental work the theory of which will not be accepted by all scientists but will add fuel to the fire of controversy for as we have pointed out before in this column that science takes these problems seriously, and, while the theory holds strong for those birds which depend upon the knowledge of old, mature birds who have made the migration flight and thus have

the memory developed from experience it appears to deepen the question of migration of the birds when the young without any experience migrate before the adults.

Rebel Dreams

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — One of my favorite rebel dreams is to see a waiter at the Ritz spill a plate of soup on a celebrity.

"How often does this happen?" I hopefully asked Steve Terzano, the maitre d'hotel there.

Steve, who has been a high priest to two generations of international gourmets, lifted his eyebrows in horror.

"Never!" he exclaimed indignantly. "It could not happen. At the very worst a waiter might drop a hot plate to the floor. But spill something on a guest? Never! Never! Never!"

To Steve, who can spot a wrinkle in a napkin at 40 paces, such a thing would be a greater tragedy than the collapse of the Leaning Tower of Pisa. And particularly if it happened while he was on duty. While he is on the job food is his religion, service is his god.

Except for 28 stomach-searing months in an Austrian prison camp during the First World War, Steve, who was born in Italy, has spent the last 47 of his 61 years in Ritz hotels, first in Buenos Aires, then in New York.

When the old Ritz was torn down several years ago, he and most of the staff moved up Madison Ave. to the new Ritz restaurant in the plush Carlton House.

Steve deplors the hurried habits of today's hurried diners, remembers fondly the days when people took their vitamins more leisurely.

"No meal should be eaten in less than an hour," he said firmly, "and it should be accompanied by a good French wine. Then you will live longer."

Many of Steve's longtime guests refuse even to look at the menu. They insist that he select for them, a task he thoroughly enjoys, for to him a good meal is like a table sympathy.

What do celebrities like to eat? Here are some favorite dishes of some of the well-known people he has served:

Ronald Amundsen, the explorer — corn beef hash topped with an egg.
Robert Montgomery and Queen Marie of Romania — cold chicken with a liver pate.

Former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and George Jessel — boiled beef, Gladys Swarthout — lobster thermidor.
Kate Smith and Tommy Manville — french land chops.
Grace Kelly and Wendell Willkie — chicken hash.

Ent President Herbert Hoover — Bouillabaisse.
I asked Steve, who has selected hundreds of thousands of meals for notables, his idea of a dream meal — "the perfect dinner." His eyes sparkled at the thought.

First, assorted hot canapes a la Ritz with a dry martini," he began dreamily, "followed by some black caviar and a nip of acavuit. Next, a cup of petite marmite, a soup made of chicken, beef, beef marrow and fresh vegetables, served with grated cheese and floating pieces of toast."
"Next, the fish, English sole veronique, cooked with white wine and white grapes and accompanied by a Rhine or Moselle wine."
"Next, tender string beans and tournedos Gaston, a filet mignon with pate, invented by our general manager, Gaston Lauryszen, and named in his honor. A good French Bordeaux wine with this course."
"Next, a vanilla souffle with Grand Marnier liqueur, followed by a glass of champagne."
"Finally, coffee demi-liqueur, with green cream and menthe for the ladies and a good French brandy for the gentlemen."
"After a dinner like that, it is to feel you are in paradise. You will remember it the rest of your life."
What would it cost? Well, buying a dinner like that is like buying a yacht. If you're going to worry about price, you might as well forget the whole thing and order a hamburger.

Dynasty Continues

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — The political dynasty set in motion 28 years ago by Louisiana's Sen. Huey P. Long is still formidable instead of fading when he was shot to death in 1935.

re-election in 1954 for a term expiring this year.

Huey's political control of the state has been matched by the state of his family, nor has any of them come close to matching his national prominence. But none of them has tried to be another Huey.

Huey was daring, ruthless, a rabble-rouser, and brilliant in his particular kind of way. His energy was endless, like his ambition. He had fantastic power in the state. He hungered for more. His minimum goal was the White House.

It is no mystery how he made his name political magic. He did many things for the people in a state which was so shabby and backward when he was elected governor in 1928.

Russell Long looks like his father but isn't in most ways. Huey was feared in the Senate and was himself afraid. He walked surrounded by bodyguards. Russell is liked in the Senate and acts as if he wants to be liked. He doesn't make much noise.

Huey was an enemy of President Roosevelt. His son is pretty much a political conformist. Rep. George Long doesn't try to be a heavy-weight.

Earl has most of Huey's old fire but apparently only a small part of his ambition. He has seemed content with being governor.

Like Huey, Earl talks in terms of poor people. A record number of Negroes, 154,000, registered to vote in this election. Mrs. Margaret Dixon, managing editor of the Baton Rouge Advocate, told the writer Long got the Negro vote.

Why? Long and his four opponents all came out for segregation. But Long, in his 1948-52 term as governor, got old age assistance raised and equalized the pay of white and Negro schoolteachers. Earl may not try as hard as some other Southern governors to frustrate the Supreme Court's ruling schools.

Heart Ailments

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

It sometimes seems as though the progress of medicine were remarkably slow. When one pauses to review what has happened it often looks better. This is the case with heart disease and diseases of the blood vessels.

From the standpoint of prevention, much has been done over the past few years. Other developments quite possibly are just around the corner. Not too long ago, for example, syphilis caused great damage to the heart and blood vessels. Today, there is much less heart and blood vessel disease of syphilitic origin.

Another step forward in prevention of heart disease has been the recognition that some congenital defects of the heart, that is heart disease present at birth, apparently result from German measles or some other viral disease suffered by the mother during the first three months of her pregnancy.

Prevention of exposure to German measles, therefore, may be expected to reduce somewhat the number of infants who are born with heart disease.

Another great advance has been the observation that attacks of rheumatic fever could be greatly reduced in frequency by giving susceptible individuals penicillin over a prolonged period of time.

Less far along are the preventive possibilities of using diet and other measures to lessen the amount of fatty substances deposited in the walls of the arteries — arteriosclerosis. Whether this will evolve into a practical method of prevention is not yet entirely clear, but it certainly is a possibility.

We know more, too, about the outlook in various forms and stages of heart disease. It was all too common in the past for people to throw up their hands in despair whenever the label of heart disease was put on them or members of their families. This dismal outlook is no longer valid and it is recognized, for example, that many children and grownups with heart murmurs, many of those with other forms of heart disease, are often able to lead normal or near normal lives for long periods.

We have moved forward, too, in the treatment of several forms of heart disease. One known as subacute bacterial endocarditis, involves invasion of the blood stream and chambers of the heart by germs. This was formerly almost always fatal in the long run. Today a high percentage of victims can be successfully treated by penicillin or other antibiotics.

The tale is recorded in that boy's autobiography — now is retold almost a century later, by his granddaughter, Lady Nora Barlow. Said young man was Charles Darwin. His enthusiasm, his careful observation attracted attention, saved him from becoming a square peg in a round hole. He was destined to be neither physician or clergyman. He became the most powerful philosopher in biology since Aristotle, 2,000 years earlier.

The out-of-doors can be so used to educate kiddies that biological witricity will be reduced. If once we obtain in America absolute biological literacy, as did Iceland of reading and writing, our country will eventually have lawmakers with clearer vision. We have only and two presidents really educated in biology — Jefferson and Theodore Roosevelt. Writer has had much to do with social service legislation, both at Sacramento and Washington. Lack of grasp of the fundamental principles of biology which affect human life is appalling at both lawmaking centers.

Faithfully,
C. M. Goethe

About Finland

By CHARLES MCCANN

United Press Staff Correspondent
Soviet Russia, in a burst of big-heartedness, is about to give up its Porkkala naval base on the southern coast of Finland.

Formal transfer of the 192-square mile territory, which Russia forced the Finland to lease to it for 50 years, may come any time between today and a week from today.

But Russia will keep the Petsamo area, with its rich nickel mines, and the other territory it has seized from Finland in two wars.

Also, Russia evidently intends to keep the defiant, freedom-loving little country under its thumb politically as long as it can.

Finns have just finished voting for electors who will meet on Feb. 15 to choose a president for a six-year term.

Russia, quietly let the Finnish government know in advance that it wanted the new president to be a safe man — safe, that is, from the Kremlin's viewpoint.

Juho Paasikivi has been president since 1946. The Russians made it known that they would like him to remain president. But Paasikivi, now 85 years old, wants to retire.

Premier Urho Kekkonen, 55, has obtained a dominant plurality of the 300 presidential electors. Finnish voters chose. The word from Helsinki, the capital, is that he probably is the elected president.

Like Paasikivi, Kekkonen favors a policy of friendship with Russia. It is a forced friendship, however. Neither man is at all pro-communist. Both realize, however, that Finland's only course is to avoid antagonizing the Soviet government.

It is indicated that the Kremlin may accept Kekkonen. But it is still possible that it will insist on Paasikivi, and that the electors will agree.

The Kremlin never has been reconciled to the loss of Finland in the Russian revolution of 1917.

Finland was an autonomous grand duchy under the Russian czar. It declared its independence on Dec. 8, 1917, and made it stick.

Soviet Russia invaded Finland on Nov. 30, 1939, when the Finns defined their demand for territorial concessions. That was one of the most shameful wars, Finland resisted bravely, to the admiration of the world. But of course it lost in the end, and Russia grabbed 16,170 square miles of Finnish territory.

When Adolf Hitler attacked Russia in 1941, Finland sided with the Germans. As the results of that war, Russia seized northernmost Finland including Petsamo, the little country's only Arctic port, and the nickel mines. Russia thus extended its frontier to Norway.

Russia also forced Finland to lease the Porkkala navy base. Its "lease" would not have run out for another 39 years. But last September it was announced that Porkkala would be restored. Russian troops were evacuated, and all that remained was the formal ceremony of handing it back. The Kremlin probably had the presidential election in mind when it decided to surrender Porkkala.

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

FOR YEARS MADRILENE TRIED HER BEST TO HAVE HER SPINSTER PAL CROWEENA MEET THE RIGHT MAN—AND THIS LOOKED LIKE IT MIGHT CLICK....



THANKS, CHEDDAR—YOUR DRAPES CERTAINLY WORE WELL—LOCUST SAYS I SHOULD GET NEW ONES EVERY YEAR—HE INSISTED I GET A MAID—HOW DO YOU DO ALL YOUR OWN WORK, MY DEAR? TAKE MY ADVICE—ETC., ETC.

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Negotiator Renews Talks

PITTSBURGH (UP) — Full-scale negotiations in the 95-day Westinghouse Electric Corp. strike resumed today with indications that week-long man-to-man talks between the principals paid off.

Federal Mediator John R. Murray, renewal of full-strength sessions late Wednesday. The three-hour meeting of the bargaining teams of both sides was the first since Jan. 4.

Full negotiating committees were standing by here for a week while Murray hammered away with company Vice President Robert D. Blasier and President James B. Carey of the striking International Union of Electrical Workers.

Observers felt Westinghouse may be ready to offer the union a proposal on two main issues: time studies of non-incentive workers and wage contract terms.

"We've reached a point where full-scale negotiations can be resumed," Murray said. "We will consider and negotiate a basis for an agreement."

The last full-fledged sessions were held in Philadelphia Jan. 4 and ended when the company rejected a government proposal that a non-binding fact-finding board study strike issues.

The IUE called its 44,000 Westinghouse employes on strike at 30 plants Oct. 17 to enforce demands for an immediate 15-cent wage increase and a one-year contract. About 10,500 members of the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) went on strike a week later to support similar demands.

The 10,200,000 shares—representing 22 per cent of the Ford Foundation's holdings of Ford Motor Co. stock—was offered Wednesday morning through a giant investment banking syndicate at \$64.50 a share.

The brokers had to allocate the shares in small lots because of the over-demand. All the shares were allotted to investors before the sale.

There was no comment from Moscow.

SPOUT SINKS BOATS
TSU, Japan (AP)—A giant waterspout engulfed a tugboat and eight dredges yesterday, sinking three, badly damaging the rest, and killing four men. Dazed survivors said the waterspout was more than a half mile in diameter and at times sucked water and flying spume 400 yards high. The tugboat and its dredges were seven miles off the Pacific Coast of Central Japan when the spout hit.

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Thousands Of Investors Now Have A Ford In Their Future

NEW YORK (UP) — Thousands of investors from London to San Francisco now have a Ford in their future.

They are the tycoons and ditch-diggers, the housewives and secretaries who bought the first shares of Ford Motor Co. stock ever sold to the general public.

It is estimated that between 200,000 and 500,000 persons bought the 10,200,000 shares of Ford stock sold Wednesday.

To many of these lucky stockholders their Ford shares will become collectors' items. Others bought the stock to make a profit, or for income, or "to put away for my kids."

Whatever their reason for buying Ford stock, they took part in one of the most momentous securities offerings in the annals of finance.

A "thunderous" demand greeted brokers when the sale began and it lasted all through the day. "We could have sold three, five or 10 times that number," chorused brokers from the English Channel to the Pacific Coast. To which their customers added a loud "Amen."

From coast-to-coast, brokers described the sale with such adjectives as "spectacular," "astounding," and "unbelievable."

The biggest complaint heard from customers was that they didn't get enough stock.

A broker in Atlanta said the remarks of some of his disgruntled customers are "unprintable."

In Chicago, New York and other major cities brokers also admitted some of their old customers were "angered by their inability to get more than five, ten or 25 shares."

"The amateurs are putting Ford away in great quantities," said a Pittsburgh broker. "They just want to say: 'I own a share of Ford.'"

A. E. Ponting, vice president in charge of Blyth & Co.'s San Francisco office, said the group would stage many events prior to the rodeo this year. Abner appointed Barney Cavanaugh as chairman of a committee to secure information on plans and costs of a club stage-coach to be used in promotions.

The organization is in the process of incorporating under state laws and will establish a bank account for expenses, Abner announced.

Other officers of the group are: Jack Otterbein, secretary; Marvin Brown, vice president; and Bob Beach, treasurer.



ATTY. GEN. ROBERT Y. THORNTON announced Thursday that he will seek reelection as state attorney general in 1956, and will actively campaign for the Democratic nomination in the May 18 primary. A former Tillamook County legislator and Tillamook city attorney, he was the only Oregon Democrat elected to major office in the Eisenhower landslide in 1952.

Klamath 'Pokes' Plan '56 Rodeo

The Klamath Kurshstone Kowpokes made plans for their pre-rodeo events scheduled for next Fourth of July at a meeting in the Winema Hotel Wednesday.

Alan Abner, president of the organization, said the group would stage many events prior to the rodeo this year. Abner appointed Barney Cavanaugh as chairman of a committee to secure information on plans and costs of a club stage-coach to be used in promotions.

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