The Herald and News

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Fish Research

By KEN McLFOD

The other day we wrote about work being carried on with funds supplied under the Dingell-Johnson Act for the improvement of sports fisheries, this is one federal aid program that was established by the demand of sportsmen who were willing to tax themselves by an excise tax on fishing tackle for this purpose. Another federal aid program that also is applied to problems of fish research comes from the Saltonstal-Kennedy Act of 1954 which gives aid to the commercial fishery. The Saltonstall-Kennedy Act provides up to $3 million dollars annually, derived from import duties on foreign commercial fish is applied through a program of education, research and market development.

A recent U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service news release summarized the expenditures of the Saltonstall-Kennedy funds during the first year. The research projects being conducted under these funds is mostly by universities and other public institutions. Some of the projects seek to solve problems that are of interest to both commercial and sport fishermen.

For example, $216,700 is being spent to determine racial characteristics of salmon, to develop methods of counting salmon, and to secure data on escapement. Also on our Pacific waters a $114,500 allotment was made to find out why the supply of sardine, anchovy and mackerel fluctuated so extensively. It would appear that west coast commercial fishermen don't relish the strongly supported charge of overfishing the sardines to a point of near destruction and so they would like to discover some other explanation to refute the charges if such an explanation is responsible.

Another project on Pacific waters has been started with the allocation of $216,500 for biological studies on the Pacific tuna. Studies of the effects of predators and of logging practices on Alaska salmon received $108,300.

In the East, $32,000 went for Atlantic striped bass studies. This interest on the part of commercial fishermen in giving aid to striped bass research was welcome news to the sportsmen of the east who have already seen more than twice that much invested in east coast striped bass studies out of their Dingell-Johnson funds.

For fresh water, $23,100 was allocated to develop methods of artificial propagation of channel catfish, at the University of Oklahoma. This study on the part of the commercial fishing industry may prove to be the forerunner of an expanded program of research on the development of commercial fisheries in fresh water. It is now a recognized fact that there is a great commercial potential in inland waters. Its development would open up a new source of protein now going to waste. The commercial fisherman and the sport fisherman are beginning to discover that there are places where both can fish together without undue conflict. Commercial fishing often becomes a necessity to establish control over abundant supplies of rough fish that become limiting factors to the production of improved sport fishing.

Research is continually bringing up new items of interest about our aquatic life that has never been known before, here is an example: A sturgeon tagged by the California Department of Fish and Game in San Pablo Bay in November 1954, was recovered 10 months later off Astoria by an Oregon commercial fisherman. This was the first concrete evidence that these monster fish migrate between the Sacramento-San Joaquin River system and the Columbia.

Agra Fort

(Eds Note: The following article was sent by Kathleen Ward of Klamath Falls who is currently on a tour of the Far East. While on her tour Mrs. Ward is acting as official correspondent for the Herald and News.)

By KATHLEEN WARD

AGRA, India—Arriving at Agra Fort Station, I took a Tonga (horse cart) to the Holman Institute. Miss Catherine Justin, the manager of this institute, was expecting me and greeted me with warmth and a round hug that was delightful and made me feel as though I had come home. This interesting woman has devoted 32 years to the missionary service of the Methodist Church in India. The past nine years have been spent here at Holman Church and School in Agra. Of these 32 years, only four have been spent at her home in Kansas, on leave. She enjoys the distinction of being the only American resident of this city of around 400,000 people and while there are several other mission schools, of other faiths, hers has much the largest enrollment. There are nearly 900 at present and many more clamoring to enroll. These missionary schools are performing a very necessary service to Indian children, as they make it possible for many of them to receive an education, where only a small portion would be educated if they had to depend entirely on government schools.

The entire front verands of Miss Justins quarters is stacked with barrels of dried milk and boxes containing corn syrup. It was heartwarming to see them stamped, "Donated by the People of the United States." Every Wednesday, this institute, along with several other groups, takes part in the distribution of these supplies to needy families. This program is timed, simultaneously, so as to eliminate the possibility of anyone receiving more than their fair share. Miss Justin and her helpers give one pound per person to approximately 2,500 families. The results are carefully checked and the general health standards are quite remarkable in the families who are under this program. The headquarters for the handling of this huge program are under the direction of Mr. Donald Rugh, in Delhi. He is the head of distribution of relief supplies for the World Council of Churches. I'm anticipating meeting him and learning more about the operation of this wonderful program upon my arrival in Delhi.

Now for the sightseeing marvels of this very ancient city. Agra dates back to about 3000 years B.C., but the modern city was founded by the emperor, Akbar the Great, in 158 A.D. The Red Fort has been the scene of most of the historical events affecting the lives of all Indians, in one manner or another, during the centuries. The influences of the great rulers, both Mugal and Hindi, have left their mark on the architecture throughout the huge fort. There are marvelous views of the Taj Mahal through the many beautiful Moorish arches in the different palaces of the fort.

The story back of the construction of the incomparable, Taj Mahal is one of beauty and human devotion. I'm sure most of you are familiar with it, but for those who are not: It was constructed by the Emperor Shahjahan as a tomb to hold his wife and Queen Mumtaz Mahal. I'm sure I share the feelings of many of my sex at the first sight of this glorious structure, "I would gladly die tomorrow to have such cover over me."

It was a spiritual experience to see it (for the third and last time) last evening in the nearly full moonlight. The four Minarets stand simple and beautiful in design in comparison to the elaborate carvings on the actual tomb and act as a frame for the lovely picture. The whole structure is built of white marble and seems to glow in the moonlight, giving one a feeling of reverence and a desire for complete silence. I shared the experience with two couples who are also guests of Miss Justin.

There is a constant program of renovation going on at the Taj, as it naturally is one of the greatest national shrines of India because of its superb beauty.

How I hate to leave the protecting wing of Miss Justin, but there is so much more to see, so on to Delhi.

No Enthusiasm

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate has displayed no unusual enthusiasm—in fact, almost none—for the move by Sen. Hennings (D-Mo) to find out if senators got political contributions in the natural gas dispute.

But the performance of the 52-year-old Hennings was unusual. It isn't clear why, with his eyes wide open, he walked into a buzz-saw.

In trying to get his investigation started he chose to lock horns with two of the best political pros in Congress, both Democrats; Senators Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the floor leader, and George of Georgia, the Senate's dean.

In this encounter Hennings came off second best.

For days senators on both sides of the natural gas bill—designed to take direct federal controls off gas producers' prices—complained big corporations were using tremendous pressure to influence their vote.

On one side, they said, were big oil companies which produce gas; on the other, big utility companies whose costs would rise if gas prices went up. Both sides were acussed of spending a fortune to get the vote they wanted.

But no one said he had been offered money until Sen. Francis Case (R-SD) reported a stranger interested in his vote had thrown $2,500 into his re-election campaign fund. He said he refused the money.

The stranger later identified himself as John M. Neff, a Nebraska attorney who last year was registered with the State Legislature as an oil company lobbyist. Neff said he had given the money with no strings attached.

As long as the charges about lobbies had been vague the Senate showed no interest. It couldn't ignore Case's specific statements. This is what happened then:

On Monday, before the Senate passed the bill, Johnson proposed the Senate appoint a special four-man committee to investigate the Case matter, and only that.

Hennings, chairman of a Senate subcommittee on elections, said he'd go along with the idea of an investigation by a special committee but he wanted it to go into the circumstances under which "any senator" might have been offered contributions to influence his vote.

This opened the door to an investigation of any senator and of the political activities of the oil and utility companies. There wasn't any rush of senators to Hennings' support.

Johnson objected to linking the Case investigation with the kind of broad search Hennings urged. Johnson said "I have no desire to cover up anything" and added he thought the special committee ought to get to work on the Case matter in a hurry.

Johnson was backed up by the Republican leader, Sen. Knowland of California.

On Tuesday the Senate unanimously voted for the special committee. George was named chairman. It had hardly been appointed before Hennings said he wanted Case to appear before his committee at 2 p.m.

This could be interpreted as defiance of the Senate and its leadership. George promptly ordered Case to appear before his committee at 2 p.m.

This could be interpreted as defiance of the Senate and its leadership. George promptly ordered Case before his committee at 2 p.m. Case chose to go before George's group.

Then George boxed Hennings in by telling Case not to talk to anyone until he appeared again before the special committee tomorrow. Hennings backed down—but not all the way.

Yesterday he said his committee would wait to start a broad investigation until after George's committee had finished up the Case problem. Then, to add to the confusion, Hennings said he would step off his committee before it began its investigation.

Hennings is up for re-election this year and it is customary for a member of the elections subcommittee to step aside if he has a campaign of his own coming up.

Training

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Small children, like grownups, are sensitive to their experiences and these are not only in the emotional field but the physicial field as well.

An excellent example was sent in by a reader recently. She said: "About three months ago I took my little three-year-old son downtown. While in town he had to go to the bathroom so I took him into one of the stores. Afterward, I flushed the toilet and it made a terrific noise which frightened him. I had almost had him trained, but since then he will not go near a bathroom anywhere except at home. Now the problem is that we are about to move and he will not even go near our new bathroom."

Obviously, this child was frightened and associates his fright with the performance of his natural functions.

I believe that calmness and firmness in helping the boy to get over his fear will do the job. Certainly he should not be punished for his present fright and the mother will probably have to make up her mind that it will take some months to get the boy back where he was before.

This question raises the problem of training children in toilet habits. In this connection, I should like to say first that not all children develop control of the same speed or exactly the same age. Those who are somewhat slower in this respect will probably grow up just as well as the ones who achieve control early.

A healthy baby usually begins to establish bowel control between one and two years old. When the baby is nine or ten months old it can be placed for short periods on the "potty" — this should be done at first with the child lying down as it is not able to sit up safely so soon.

Most infants begin to catch on quickly, especially with praise. The "potty" should be used regularly at the same time of day, usually after the first morning meal. But neither the mother or the baby should be exhausted by keeping it up too long if success is not achieved.

Every infant enjoys cleanliness and appreciates the praise received. The parents should avoid scolding when the infant fails. Once bowel control has become established and the child is a little older, the responsibility for the bowels should be placed on the child rather than the parents.

The process of emptying the bladder in small babies is automatic. As soon as the bladder is stretched to a certain point, the nerves carry the message to the spinal cord and the bladder is emptied without conscious thought.

Gradually, the sensation of a full bladder begins to be carried to the brain itself and when this develops, it is possible for the child to control urination. Until the message is received in the brain, however, it is useless to expect something the baby cannot do.

The emotions play a big part. The problem is almost always more difficult in children who live where the parents quarrel, in broken homes, or those in which one child is favored over the others. In fact, almost anything which makes a young child feel insecure tends to delay control of these bodily functions.

Spring Water

Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—As to the fluoridation of the city water I have lived in cities of California and you can't drink their water, and most of the people down there have spring water. That is why you go into any home, hospital, dentist or Dr. office, any business place and find water coolers of pure spring water.

I say the water should remain pure as God meant Oregon people to be blessed. As for me and my neighbors keep it pure.

Mrs. J. Brown

Fluoride OK

Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—We have read the letters printed against fluoridation from a couple of your readers and we wish to state that we, as parents, are definitely for it.

Since one writer, Floyd V. Stafford, states that he has so few teeth that he isn't interested, we wish to state that our boys have whole mouthfuls and we desire to keep them that way. At 4 and 8 years of age they have too many fillings in their mouths as it is, and their dentist strongly recommends the fluoridation and since he knows results from proven facts, why don't we go along and support those facts? If we can help our children why hinder them? We live in a country where we can voice our opinion and do what is best for us—why not take this opportunity and add tasteless fluorine to our water along with all the other chemicals that are in it already and for which we weren't asked for an opinion—they were put in and we still like the taste of our good Klamath Falls water.

Let's promote the idea of fluoridation instead of keeping it hushed up and we may have more than just 50 people writing to the Oregon Water Corp.

Maude E. Card
4620 S. 6th.

Right Idea

Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—Are we sure that fluoridation is what we want when we stop and do a little serious thinking about the issues involved and examine some of the evidence?

For example, when medical opinion is divided as to whether or not it is wise to adopt the practice of fluoridation of water supplies, have we the right to compel everyone to submit to this experiment? We have an example of an undecided medical opinion in our own state, when the Multnomah Medical Society recently rescinded its 1951 recommendation of fluoridation of the Portland city water supply, pending further study.

Yet even in the face of a divided opinion among medical men, there are still those who would compel every individual to submit to fluoridation without even giving him a chance to vote on it. Have five men on the City Council the right to decide this issue for the whole community? Do we like methods like this coming under the heading of "police power," upon which the Oregon Supreme Court based its recent decision, ruling that cities have the right to go ahead with fluoridation with only city council approval?

Speaking of "police power," I like very much a statement which came to my attention, written by a member of the Oregon State Medical Society in the medical journal, Northwest Medicine, for March of 1954. He says, speaking of public health officials: "When they step from the bounds of communicable and contagious disease, they step out of their legitimate, well recognized field, into the realm of medical therapy, whether preventive or curative, where the rights of individuals are of paramount importance and far transcend the interest of the public. Police Power of the state, from which stems public health authority, has no place in the prevention or treatment of a disease which harms only the victim thereof."

There must be some fallacy in all this fluoridation propaganda which is being foisted upon us, as you may judge from the following interesting item as reported in "This Week" magazine. The article was by Dr. Eugene H. Payne, a member of the medical research staff of the pharmaceutical firm of Parke, Davis & Co. He has spent nearly a quarter century studying diseases in South America and has this to say about artificially fluorinating water supplies, "We should be interested . . . in a remote area in Brazil, located in northern Minas Gerais, where I found a large section of the populace with really dreadful teeth. Only a few people over the age of 15 have more than rotten front stubs in their mouths to chew with. Lack of fluorine in their drinking water? On the contrary. Knowing the territory was highly mineralized and contained many fluoride mines, I gathered samples of water and had them analyzed. Fluorine was high in all water examined! Elsewhere in Brazil, in areas where fluorine in the water is absent, I found whole communities with sensationally good teeth. The incidence of dental caries was lower than any reported in our country. Surely we need to investigate!"

Yes, we do need to investigate instead of "swallow" the high pressure salesmanship which has persuaded many communities and many well meaning individuals to lend their support to a scheme which is not only an attack on individual liberty, but which also has not been accepted by many in the medical profession.

Are we really sure this is what we want for our children? Has the experiment been tried long enough to have enough evidence as to the long range effect on all ages? Are you willing to be one of the guinea pigs in this mass experiment, and do you like the method being used of forcing millions of people to come under this edict who do not want it? And what is the reason they do not wam it? Because, all the evidence in the case of fluoridation is NOT GOOD!

Mrs. A. Fisher
1717 Main St.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

NEW YORK — Former President Truman, in his memoirs in Life magazine, on why he fired Gen. Douglas MacArthur as Far East commander in 1951:

"I could no longer tolerate his insubordination."

SLANT, Va. — John Salling, 109-year-old Confederate veteran on Alfred Woolson, a northern Civil War veteran, who celebrated his 109th birthday this week:

"The old scutter is one of my best personal friends and even if we did have a quarrel at Gettysburg we still are friends. I hope we can meet before we get passed to that great beyond."

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Stevenson Supporters File Opposition To Kefauver

CONCORD, N. H. (AP) — A politically powerful slate of Adlai Stevenson supporters signed up Thursday to battle Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn) in the nation's first presidential primary of 1956.

Backers of the 1952 Democratic presidential candidate filed formal petitions placing a 12-member slate of delegate candidates on New Hampshire's March 13 primary ballot.

They said in a joint statement "we intend to work hard, to reach out to every man and woman in this state who desires a capable and brilliant leader as the 1956 Democrtic candidate for president."

Their action assured an initial test of strength between Kefauver, trying to repeat his 1952 New Hampshire primary victory, and Stevenson, who has rejected the Tennessean's challenge for a showdown fight in the preference poll phase of this state's two-pronged March 13 primary.

In one phase of the primary, the voters express preference for a candidate himself. In the other, they choose delegates, either pledged or favorable to a candidate.

The slate backing Stevenson, 1952 Democratic presidential candidate, is running as favorable to him. In that category they do not need his consent, as they would if they were running as pledged candidates.

Kefauver's slate is pledged to him—with his consent.

In advance of the formal filing ceremony, William L. Dunfey of Durham, chairman of the New Hampshire Stevenson organization and president of the state's Young Democratic clubs, said in a statement:

"We have in no way underestimated the strength of Sen. Kefauver in New Hampshire. This is his strongest primary contest. We have felt it important to give the many supporters of Adlai Stevenson a chance to register their support."

Although Dunfey didn't say so, there were reports that the strategy of Stevenson's supporters is to wage an intensive battle in the hope that even a partial Kefauver defeat here might deal a death blow to the senator's second bid for his party's highest honor.

New Hampshire has been generally regarded as Kefauver territory ever since he swept to an upset victory over then-President Harry S. Truman in the 1952 primary before Truman decided not to seek reelection.

However, if several Stevenson candidates should win delegate seats after a campaign in which Stevenson will not participate his supporters could be expected to make political capital.

Former Dorris Resident Dies

Rosa Kelley, who lived for a time in Dorris, died February 7 in Red Bluff where she had made her home with a son, Edgar Kelley. She was 82 years old, born October 6, 1873 at Vincent, Indiana. Mrs. Kelley had been a patient for the last month before her death in a Red Bluff hospital.

She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Pearl Cooley, Vancouver, Washington and Mrs. Jessie Green, Eugene; four sons, William Kelley, Dorris; Frank Kelley, Salem; Edgar Kelley, Red Bluff and Virgil Kelley, Eugene; 19 grandchildren and 25 great grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held from the Nazarene Church, Dorris, 2 p.m. February 10 with the Rev. A. Lee officiating. Final rites and interment will be in Picard Cemetery.

PLOTTERS ON TRIAL

SEOUL, (AP) — Five Korean civilians charged with plotting to kill President Syngman Rhee went on trial Thursday in Seoul. Three South Korean soldiers already have been convicted of the assassination plot. A fourth soldier was acquitted.

Reds Exhibit 'Balloons'

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Foreign Ministry held a news conference Thursday to exhibit before Russian and foreign newsmen "captured" American balloons.

The Soviets protested Sunday to the U.S. government against release of American weather and propaganda balloons which drift over Soviet territory.

The balloons were placed under the glare of Soviet newsreel and television cameras in the driveway of Spiridonovka Palace. There were more than 100 pieces of equipment, including radio transmitters, on exhibit.

On some of the equipment were inscriptions in several languages, including English, French, Chinese and Arabic, saying:

"This came from the sky. It is harmless. It has weather information in it. Notify authorities and you will receive a valuable reward if you turn it in as it is."

The Soviet government complained in notes to the United States, Turkey and West Germany against sending the balloons over Russian territory. It charged they were military balloons used for aerial reconnaissance and a hazard to aviation.

The State Department announced in Washington Wednesday night that the United States would suspend the launching of weather balloons from West German and Turkish territory for an investigation of whether they had been flying over Russia.

ARCHBISHOP DIES

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Archbishop Luis Maria Martinez of Mexico died Thursday. He was 74. In failing health for a year, the Roman Catholic prelate had been in a coma since Monday. He suffered five hemorrhages last week.

Work, Sleep, Play In Comfort

Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation ...with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable, with restless, sleepless nights, don't wait, try Doan's Pills get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Labor Opposes Nine Senators

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Leaders of the combined AFL-CIO today were reported to have tagged nine members of the Senate for organized labor opposition in the fall elections.

The nine, all Republicans, were reported to be Senators Duff (Pa), Capehart (Ind), Thye (Minn), Kuchel (Calif), Welker (Idaho), Goldwater (Ariz), Millikin (Colo), Wiley (Wis) and Butler (Md).

AFL-CIO leaders participating in winter meetings here also were reported to have decided to support Sen. Morse (D-Ore), but to withhold any organized labor support in the prospective Senate race in Ohio between Gov. Frank Lausche, Democrat, and Sen. Bender (R-Ohio).

These preliminary appraisals of key Senate races in next autumn's elections were reliably reported to have been made at a meeting of the newly merged AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

AFL-CIO President George Meany denied to reporters that the meeting had been concerned with individual political races or that any 1956 union political spending budget had been discussed.

It was reported later that those attending the committee were supplied with copies of an analysis of prospective congressional races with "black marks" indicating congressional members marked preliminarily for labor opposition.

Campaign Issue Cited By Thornton

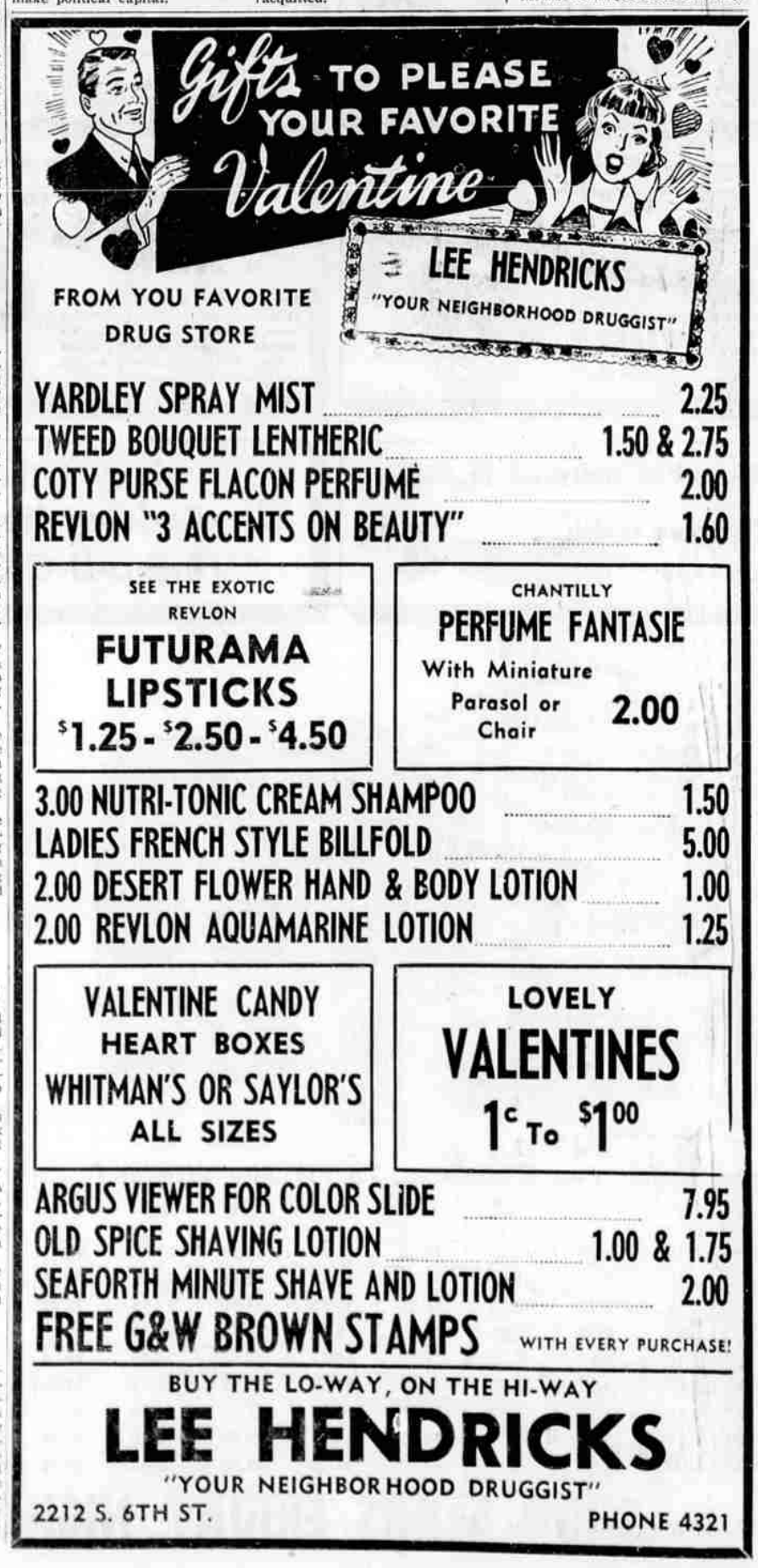
ROSEBURG (AP) — The dominant issue in the coming presidential campaign will be "socialism vs. Americanism," Dan Thornton, ex-governor of Colorado, told a Republican Lincoln Day dinner group Wednesday night.

He said this country has been subjected to a "socialistic attack which has enslaved the minds of people."

Thornton added that "socialism" does not work, and said the TVA area and the Pacific Northwest, where the federal government entered the power business, are the only places in the country with a power shortage.

Thornton lauded the record of the Eisenhower administration in meeting domestic and foreign problems.

About 200 persons attended.

HEALTH PROGRAM

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—The director of the Cleveland Health Museum says he believes too many people are physiologically illiterate and something should be done about it. Dr. Bruno Gebhard commented last night that most people know a lot more about what makes their automobiles run than about how the human body functions and what it needs to stay healthy. He was here for a rehabilitation program meeting.