The Herald and News

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Ducks and Deer

By BILL JENKINS

Last Sunday I was carrying on about the interstate deer herd, a subject which I shall return to in the very near future as it is worthy of fairly extensive study and consideration.

But today I'd like to mention a discrepancy in the area hunting picture that also warrants some deep study by sportsmen.

California is faced with a situation on her deer herds where the only answer seems to be more hunters taking more deer. Otherwise the ranges are in eventual danger of being grazed out, winter browse will wane and the picture will not be bright at all. Consequently there are all kinds of plans and proposals being considered which it is hoped will lead to some sort of solution. Allowing hunters more than one deer, although not in the same area, more antlerless deer permits, etc.

While all this is going on the powers that be still, seemingly, stand stubbornly by their guns and refuse a straight waterfowl season for the state, refuse to consider a special zone for Northern California, and refuse to do antyhing about seeing to it that us residents up here in the North get a fair whack at the duck and goose hunting.

It sounds sort of ridiculous, doesn't it? This business of pleading with sportsmen to go out and kill off a few more deer on one hand, while on the other hand they are favoring the Central and Southern portions of the state with special kills, a split season and a refuge system and seasonal shooting date plan that will keep the migratory waterfowl out of the crops in Central and Southern California.

During the deer tour a few weeks ago the question of a straight season on ducks was brought up. It met with no answers. It is certainly true that no state can have the final word on a season. The federal government controls the opening and closing dates, bag limits, etc. But each state is given a choice of opening and closing dates within the framework of the federal plan, and many states have zones which allow the best hunting conditions for the various areas of the state.

I, personally, fail to see why we can't have separate zones in both Southern Oregon and Northern California, and splits within these zones to give gunners an equal chance both East and West of the mountains.

Now is the time for sportsmen to start their campaigns for an open season that will do some good. The Flyway Council, pretty much all-powerful, will meet later in the year to make its recommendations. They should have all the evidence before them at their first meeting. And they should know what the sportsmen want.

I dare say that if the sportsmen would work together as one solid unit they would swing more weight politically and financially than do the interests who speak for the agriculturists in those portions of California mentioned previously.

Our conservation program, and more power to it, is making strides each year, but the hunters are slowly being squeezed out of more and more hunting. An odd situation, but true, nonetheless.

I sincerely hope that we will see some concrete action by sportsmen, both as individuals and groups, in the battle over the coming migratory bird situation.

Might also add that early risers who brave a drive out along the shores of Upper Klamath Lake or any other body of water commonly used by migratory waterfowl will be treated to a heart warming sight these days. The birds are starting their spring antics and it is a sight and sound well worth your time and trouble.

Johns-Manville

By DEB ADDISON

At the time of the Johns-Manville announcement a couple of weeks ago we gave here a little of the background of the negotiations that finally are bringing a $12 million investment to the Klamath Basin.

As this was entirely a project of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce we'll add a little more in that light.

At the meeting last Wednesday of the chamber board of directors, Manager Frank Tucker read several letters from Johns-Manville officials. Following is a quote from A. R. Fisher, president of the international corporation:

"I wish that it were possible for me to express adequately in words our deep gratitude for the invaluable guidance and help given to us during the negotiations by you and other officials of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce. Without the assists provided by you, and others in the Chamber, I am afraid that the new plant we are going to establish in your community could never have been undertaken."

Following is an excerpt from a letter from K. W. Huffine, senior vice president of J-M:

"Glenn Jackson was in town (New York) today and came over and had lunch with us. I therefore had an opportunity to tell him personally how much we appreciated his efforts on the Board Mill project at Klamath Falls, but I want to repeat again my sincere appreciation for your help and that of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce. We would never have gotten the job done without such wonderful assistance, and we have yet to figure out how in some way we can repay this wonderful cooperation.

"We are pretty well lined up on the engineering and construction work and naturally it will take some time to complete the details, but by the time the snow is gone and the weather is suitable for construction we hope to be able to start breaking ground on the new site."

Glenn Jackson, as pointed out here before, is a member of the Klamath County Chamber though his home is in Medford, and his whole hearted assistance was most effective on this project.

We'd like to point out particularly Mr. Fisher's statement that without the chamber assistance the project "could never have been undertaken," and Mr. Huffine's that "we would never have gotten the job done."

We'd like you to note further that the heads of one of the largest corporations of its kind are thanking us for helping enable them to invest in Klamath Basin resources and add to the payroll and tax base of our economy. It is a refreshing contrast to those who come with their hands out.

Finally, we'd like to note that there has to be a chamber of commerce that is adequately financed and manned all the time — day in and day out, year in and year out — to achieve the results we now are considering.

None of this would be possible without the financial assistance, through membership in the chamber, of the firms and individuals who have built up the organization over a period of time. There still is need for improvement.

Kentucky

By KEN McLEOD

I remember the books of my childhood were full of exploits of the advancing British frontier and especially Kentucky out of which strode Daniel Boone in all his glory. Kentucky is another of our words borrowed from the Indian language, the name has been translated to mean "the dark and bloody ground," a most familiar quotation to any reader of history. Perhaps it may not have been so dramatic yet the genesis of the name is obscure. This writer would hazard a guess that the word may have come from the Tuscarora who had a village by the name of Kentanuska in North Carolina in 1701. The Cayuga language, however, has the word (kent'a') which means a field or meadow. Both Cayuga and Tuscarora are tribes of the Iroquoian family occupying the area through which the English frontier had to penetrate. The reputation of the Iroquois is such that in any conflict with the whites or with other Indians the land would be truly "dark and bloody."

Around 1750 the surviving Algonkin of the east joined their family relations in the Ohio country. The Ohio country was French soil and so at this time there were concentrated in this area under French influence such Algonkin tribes as the Shawnee, Miami, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox; Chippewa, Ottawa, Illinois and Delaware. These began to draw together, under the influence of the French, to resist the advances of the English frontier.

The powerful Iroquois were loyal to the English and were still feared by the Algonkin. The most important French forts controlling the situation were at Detroit, Niagara, Duquesne, Vincennes and Mackinac Island, the main links in a chain of lesser forts stretching from New Orleans to Quebec, a kind of bristling crescent into the hollow of which the English frontier was advancing. The French relied upon the Algonkin to hold the English back in Ohio and Kentucky. To this end they armed the Indians and encouraged their depredations. While England and France were at war in Europe, the French led small bodies of troops, supported by larger groups of Indians, against the colonists of the east. Not infrequently, certain Algonkin chiefs received uniforms similar to those of officers of high rank in the French army. All this training and experience was turning the comparatively peaceful Algonkin of the northwest into a hard fighting band, good marksmen and geniuses in ambuscades and surprise attacks.

The final stand of the French was the so-called French and Indian War, 1754-1763. In reality the actual fighting had reached a level of war some years earlier, and the name for the war itself indicates the large share the Algonkin had in the conflict. Braddock led an English and colonial army against the French Fort Duquesne, the site of present day Pittsburgh. The reader knows that sorrowful tale, how a relatively small body of Algonkin and a few from other Indian families, under French leadership, defeated the English and colonials. However, the main campaign of the French and Indian War was around Lake Champlain and Quebec.

The French brought in large bodies of Indian warriors from the Ohio country to assist Montcalm in defending Ticonderoga and other strategic points. Yet in the end the English took Quebec and with it acquired all the French territory east of the Mississippi.

The Algonkin leaders then faced a dilemma. They had enjoyed the war; it gave them a new outlook on life and educated them in European ways of fighting; they had been praised by the French; their easy victories over the English destroyed what little respect they still had for them; their raids upon English settlements had enriched them in scalps, captives and other booty; their own villages were secure, so their outlook upon life was most promising. Naturally, their grasp of what happened at Quebec was outside their ken for their knowledge of European affairs was next to zero. The English were not in their country, but just when the future seemed brightest their French friends told them all their country was now in the hands of the English; that a handful of English soldiers would soon arrive to take possession of Detroit and all the other forts; that English traders would come and take their furs, etc. This they could not understand. They began to look upon their French friends as cowards and traitors. They saw themselves not only deserted but handed over to the enemy.

Hoover's Answer

By FRANK TRIPP

If a man owns a dog or a car that causes damage, he is held accountable for it, both financially and publicly. Yet he can rear a delinquent who can steal and vandalize and get off scot-free and unknown.

J. Edgar Hoover wants to do something about it. He says:

"It is my belief that juvenile crime could be abated if parents were made to face legal and financial responsibility for the criminal acts of their children."

But, of course, Mr. Hoover is a poor judge of that. He is only the head of the FBI, the nation's top crime detection agency — the American Scotland Yard.

His thought will rouse all manner of discussion and protest in social and political circles committed to a futile policy that has borned and fostered the country's most elusive crime bloc, put juvenile viciousness out of control, almost entirely beyond effective punishment and hung up a disgraceful record:

One half million arrests of delinquents in one year.

This chronicler's mail on this topic, in the past, forecasts the type of "parental responsibility" that is likely to emerge, if at all, after a million more young hoodlums have launched on careers of crime. Following the meddlers' pattern, idealists will pull the teeth right out of Hoover's solution and perforate it with loopholes.

It is discouraging, the number and type of people who are naively engaged in promoting juvenile crime, through their well-meant protection of delinquents against accountability for their vicious acts.

It must never be known whose "child," under 19, broke into a liquor store, stole two bottles of Scotch, three cartons of cigarettes and $35.

The unfortunate darling didn't know what he was doing. He must have another chance. He takes it. Just as soon as the 35 bucks is gone.

There is little on the record of do-gooders getting to the source of the trouble. They convene and resolve, but seldom go to the mat with parents who let their children run wild until it becomes a game to outsmart the cops.

It all starts back when a householder complains to a neighbor that his youngster is ruining his lawn.

For his trouble he is told, "It's just too damned bad about your lawn and that great big yard of yours. Too bad if my kid wants to play in it. The hell with you!" The child is egged into the first stages of delinquency by his own father. Trespassing is the first step.

Let's suppose that the parents of the youth who robbed the liquor store had been haled into court, made to pay for the theft, fined and publicized, as would happen had they themselves committed the crime.

It might have been too late to save such a boy at least it would separate the sheep from the goats and make heedless parents conscious of their responsibility. Which, after all, is the basic purpose of all penalties—example and warning.

This impact upon would-be offenders is completely lost under a system which holds breathing, thinking humans under 19 even less accountable than an automobile or a dog and immune to publicity for their acts.

Hoover says pile the blame where it invariably belongs. It makes sense and in those cases where it doesn't, press censorship or suppression still could prevail.

Existing immunity is protection and license to the vicious through consideration for the few. By ignoring parental responsibility it has abetted home laxity and bred the nation's most alarming crime problem.

Next to the police, publicity is the most effective deterrent to crime, one of the newspaper's most important services. Ask any crook.

Yet in countless serious cases the police do their part but publicity cannot do its. Society is left unaware, still exposed to shielded culprits, who may live next door.

Let the real delinquents, the negligent parents, take the rap and the problem is half solved.

Hoover has the answer.

Vets Mail Bag

July 25, 1956, marks the end of the 12-year-old education and training program for all but a handful of World War II veterans under the GI Bill. Veterans Administration has answered questions by large numbers of veterans regarding further training.

The question most frequently asked is: "If I have unused GI training entitlement, can I use it after July 25, 1956?"

VA's answer is "no." Under the law, no GI training may be provided after July 25, even though a veteran might have remaining entitlement.

Another question is: "If a veteran is in the middle of a summer term at school, can he complete it even though it would carry him past July 25?"

Here again, VA's answer is "no," for the law cuts off the program definitely on July 25, and does not make provisions for veterans who may be in mid-course.

Still another question is: "If a veteran's GI entitlement expires after he has reached the mid-point of a term or semester, he normally is allowed to continue to the end of the term or semester at government expense. Will this rule still apply, in light of the July 25 termination date?"

VA's answer: "It will not." Instead, the veteran will be permitted to continue his training to July 25 — but not beyond.

Only those World War II veterans who enlisted between October 6, 1945, and October 5, 1946, under the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act, have nine years from the end of their enlistment to wind up their training.

All other World War II veterans are subject to the July 25 deadline.

During the life of the World War II GI Bill, more than 7,800,000 veterans — or one out of every two who served in World War II — received GI training benefits. There are 70,000 currently in training.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK:

Q. I am a World War II veteran with a permanent GI insurance policy. Could I convert my policy to term insurance?

A. No. Permanent GI insurance policies may not, under the law, be converted to term insurance. However, GI term policies may be converted to permanent plans.

Noisy

Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor) — My husband and I moved to Klamath Falls in October, from Oakland. Not that we did not like Oakland but was contemplating the joy of peace in a smaller town. Away from the noise of the Key trains and traffic. However little did we reckon with the dogs. Then how could we. If national statistics are correct 80 per cent of all the dogs in the U.S. live in Klamath Falls. The good old trains and traffic were quiet from midnight to 5 a.m. Not so with the dogs. When one group gets tired the next group takes over. And if you complain? Your one heck of a neighbor. It seems the dog situation here is just like the weather. Everyone seems to rant about it but no one does anything about it.

Emma Burk.

Opposed

Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor) — I send this letter to give a little idea as to who is behind fluoridation and who stands to profit.

"Oscar Ewing, attorney for the American Aluminum Co., of America which has sodium fluoride as a waste product, gave the fluoridation movement its big push when he became Federal Security Administrator. He left $750,000 a year with the Aluminum Co. to take $17,500 a year as FSA head. In 1951 his agency asked for two million dollars for fluorine propaganda alone. He also has millions of dollars to give out to dental and medical colleges, state departments of health, as money grants. Of course, these money grants are given only to those dental and medical colleges and state health departments who foster and promote the programs of the U.S. Public Health Service. It all fits together like a glove!

The above item was copied from a broadside, prepared by the Citizens Committee Against Fluoridation, La Crosse, Wis.

Thus, the price of sodium fluoride jumped from 1½ cents a pound when sold as a rat-poison up to as much as 15 cents a pound when sold for human consumption in drinking-water."

E. O. Martin
Lakeview Highway
Klamath Falls, Oregon

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

SAN FRANCISCO — Sen. Estes Kefauver on winning the vital Minnesota primary from favorite Adlai Stevenson:

"There were no sharp differences between myself and Mr. Stevenson. But perhaps I present my position in more detail and in a more positive fashion."

DECATUR, Ill.—Adlai Stevenson on losing the Minnesota primary:

"When as a candidate for public office you believe something and you believe in it strongly and you try to say it to the people—and then you lose a round in an election battle, as I have in Minnesota—you don't feel injustice or even defeat."

LONDON — British trade chief Peter Thornycroft in reply to a Parliament demand that he look into charges that Scotland is selling its whiskey too cheap in America:

"I am always happy to look into the price of whiskey."

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — Gubernatorial candidate Harry Stokely on settling the segregation issue:

"It is time for realism. And if the 1956 model Carpetbaggers and Copperheads will leave us alone, we will work this problem out in a manner satisfactory to all parties."

WASHINGTON — Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis) on the repudiation of Stalin by Soviet leaders:

"The real target of Comrade Khrushchev's 'expose' is not the dead Stalin, but the neutralist nations of Southeast Asia, and our wavering allies in Western Europe."

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Confident Kefauver Pushes Ahead In California Drive

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

An increasingly confident Sen. Estes Kefauver kept up a hot campaign pace in California Saturday after extending a peace offer to pro-Stevenson forces he upset in Minnesota's Democratic presidential primary.

Adlai Stevenson, admittedly no longer the front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination, was in Chicago regrouping for what may be do-or-die tests against Kefauver in Florida on May 29 and in California on June 5. The two also will clash before then in delegate contests in Alaska and the District of Columbia.

In Washington, Sen. Lyndon Johnson, the Democratic Senate leader, bided his time as he tried to make up his mind whether to go after endorsement as a "favorite son" presidential candidate from Texas. His decision may come in a few days.

Some fellow senators, mainly Southerners, have raised Johnson's name as a possibility for the head of the 1956 Democratic ticket in the event of a deadlock at the party convention in Chicago in August. Sources close to Johnson said yesterday he is concerned lest these senatorial boomlets be construed as meaning he might try to head off somebody else's candidacy. He said recently both Stevenson and Kefauver "are friends of mine."

Meantime, another name cropped up as a possible "dark horse" candidate. An informant close to the administration of Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler of Kentucky said in Frankfort Friday friends of the governor believe this would be the logical time for Chandler to say he's available.

Chandler declined comment on the report, but the Cincinnati Times-Star said it had learned the Kentuckian "is in the process of setting up a nationwide organization to support his candidacy."

Kefauver, in the midst of a hand-shaking swing through parts of Southern California, said in Los Angeles Friday he saw "a lot of work to be done here." But, he added: "I am confident we will carry the state." California will have 68 delegate votes at the Democratic convention.

Stevenson—unsuccessful Democratic standard-bearer four years ago — Friday criticized Eisenhower administration opposition to proposals for broadening certain social security benefits.

Stevenson came out for the proposals, which call for lowering from 65 to 62 the age at which women may draw social security retirement benefits, and for payments to disabled persons 50 years of age or older.

The administration is against the proposals for women and the disabled on grounds they would put the social security system in shaky financial condition, and that required additional taxes would be a burden to wage earners.

Amid the mounting talk of "favorite son" candidates, there came a suggestion for a "favorite daughter"—Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Maine).

In South Portland, Maine, Clinton D. Wallace, a state convention delegate, said Friday night a move in behalf of the nation's only lady senator for the GOP vice presidential nomination "shatters a precedent and could be the snowball that starts a landslide. . . ."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson, in a recorded interview last night on the British Broadcasting Corp., said the farm problem "cuts across party lines in America, and for that reason alone it is not likely to be a decisive issue in the presidential elections."

Benson told the National Press Club in Washington Friday he couldn't conceive of Eisenhower signing the much-amended farm bill the Senate passed last Monday night. Benson said that bill would "hurt the farmers more than it would help them."

Annual Farm Dinner Set

The third annual Symbiot banquet will be held at the Oregon Technical Institute cafeteria at 8 p.m. Wednesday, April 4. Burton Woods, agricultural economics department head at Oregon State College will be the speaker. His talk will be of special interest to farmers and persons interested in agriculture. The program will also include the formal induction ceremony for new members.

Woods, the speaker, Gene Cross, Klamath experimental farm superintendent, and Ralph L. Morgan, state supervisor of agricultural education of the State Divison of Vocational Education, Salem, will be inducted as honorary members.

Banquet tickets are $1.50 per person. Reservations will be necessary since space limits the attendance at 200. Reservations may be made by calling the Agriculture Department, 2-3466, extension 41, or extension 57.

Squirrel Control Best In May, June

While it is possible to poison ground squirrels at almost any time they are out and active, the best season for control operations is in late May and through June, according to H. B. Schieferstein, weed control expert.

At this time both adults and young are out and poisoned grain is taken more readily than earlier in the season.

Failure in getting good kills is sometimes the result of improper baiting. Bait should never be placed inside the burrows, but should be scattered above ground and to one side of the burrow. A teaspoon full is sufficient for a bait. Tossing the bait is a good way to put it out and allows one to cover more ground in less time. Large areas may be treated from horseback. Trails and runways are excellent places to scatter the bait.

One need not hesitate to put out poisoned grain for fear of killing quail and pheasants, since it has been found that these birds can consume ather large quantities of the poisoned grain without ill effect. Chickens are also immune but geese, ducks and turkeys are all quite susceptible and considerable care must be exercised when using the bait where these birds range.

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FFA Honors Dick Micka

MALIN—The State Farmer Degree was given to Dick Micka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Micka of Malin, at the state Future Farmers of America convention held at Oregon State College last week.

This is the highest FFA award given on the state level and is based on outstanding project and leadership qualities in high school agriculture work.

There have been about 12 members of the Malin FFA chapter who have received this honor. Of 3600 FFA members and 86 chapters in the state, the award was presented this year to 75 members.

FFA members from Malin who attended the convention were Glen Steyskal, Norm Oliva, Dick Steyskal, Eldon Johns, and Jim Conroy, chapter adviser.

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Approximately 3000 Voters Registrations have been cancelled on account Electors failed to vote at 1954 Primary and General Election. If you have failed to vote during past two years or changed your place of residence, please check your registration. If not registered or not registered in the precinct where you reside, or registered as a nonpatisan, you will not be permitted to vote at the May 18th Primary Nominating Election.

Chas. F. De Lap, County Clerk

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