

Pensions And Pensioners 2 Words In Good Repute

NEW YORK (UPI)—Pensions and pensioners are two words in good repute these days.

Pension funds are becoming a factor for stability in the stock market. Each year some five billion dollars are collected for pension funds and many of them go into stocks.

Good words are said for the pensioners and there's many a tear shed for their inability to keep income up to the inflation level of the dollar.

The funds are administered by banks, insurance companies and private companies. The money piles up and must be invested.

These are just one facet of the many-sided retirement program of America. There is a phobia for retirement.

Books have been written about retiring early and enjoying the last days of one's life. At the same time, there are thousands of words pouring out on the fallacy of forced retirement at 65 when many are capable of working much longer.

The pensions go on. The mutual funds are stored away for the time when one retires. And now there's a drive on to sell variable annuities for retirement—annuities which will vary in their payment as the market moves up or down and are supposed to take up the slack of inflation of the dollar.

It wasn't many years ago when a pensioner was a former government worker or soldier. Today he comes from many fields.

At one time the pensioner wasn't thought of too highly. Back in our Revolutionary War days, Samuel Johnson in England let his prejudices out a few notches when he defined pension in his dictionary.

For? Dillies like "I Was a Teenage Werewolf" and "I Married a Monster From Outer Space".

Older folks would laugh at such horror epics. But the kids take them seriously.

And what is the status of comedy on the screen? Poor. Comedy used to be a standard commodity in films. Now there is only one comic turning out movies regularly and finding success—Jerry Lewis.

Comedy is also becoming virtually extinct on television. This, of course, cannot be blamed on the youngsters. But if they demanded more comedy on TV, they would get it. The demand does not seem to be there.

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Just kidding. Evidence points to the possibility that today's young people have less capacity to laugh than their elders.

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NEW BOWLING ALLEY addition at Lucky Lanes on South Sixth Street, shown above, is expected to be ready in September. To cost some \$400,000 in building and equipment, it will provide room for 12 additional lanes, 10 of which will be ready by September. The concrete block addition will join the present bowling alley's south side, where existing walls will be removed.

Tornado Hits Sans Warning

By GEORGE J. MARDER
United Press International

A hurricane is considered a killer when it hits 90 miles an hour—the wind velocity inside a tornado has been measured at 300 miles an hour.

That speed and power explain why a tornado can rip up a giant tree by the roots, toss a locomotive into the air, drive straw into fence posts, suck streams dry, explode a house into kindling wood.

The tornado is no respecter of boundaries, calendars or weather bureaus. The deadly twisters have hit every state during every month of the year and without much warning.

Weather experts say there are as many as 25 atmospheric conditions prevalent in the birth of a tornado, which gives you an idea of how unpredictable it is.

The United States has had about 6,000 tornadoes since 1916, when the weather bureau began keeping accurate records.

Tornadoes are comparatively limited in duration. The average one is about 1,300 feet wide and its path of destruction lasts for 16 to 20 miles. But on May 26, 1937, a tornado started in Illinois at noon and twisted almost 300 miles into Indiana before it died at 7 p.m. The most devastating tornado—a twister that began in Missouri, March 18, 1925, swept across Illinois and Indiana and killed almost 700 persons in its three-hour life span.

Meteorologists claim that someday, man may be able to conquer the tornado. Perhaps by firing guided missiles into the twisters so their energy is dissipated before they hit the ground.

Perhaps by seeding clouds with rain-forming chemicals, thus releasing the cloud energy before it forms into a tornado. Or by having an airplane drag a wire through thunderheads, drawing off their electrical charge.

Right now, all science can do is warn when tornado conditions are present. The twisters are spawned by a violent collision between warm and cold air masses, the warm air trying to break through the colder air above.

But there's a new theory that tornadoes are a normal part of the air flow over the earth's surface, and that without tornadoes, the wind velocity would blow down skyscrapers. In other words, that the deadly twister is really nature's safety valve—a theory that offers little comfort to anyone who has felt the tornado's fury.

Two observing groups contributed 23 additional species: Great Blue Heron, Gadwall, Redhead, Cinnamon Teal, Merganser, Sandhill Crane, California Gull, Short-eared Owl, Red-naped Sapsucker, Williamson's Sapsucker, Western Kingbird, Traill's Flycatcher, Bank Swallow, Purple Martin, Crow, House Wren, Mexican Bluebird, Warbling Vireo, Audubon's Warbler, Brown-headed Cowbird, Black-headed Grosbeak, California Purple Finch, Green-tailed Towhee, Lark Sparrow.

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Those who contributed observations to the bird check were James R. Youse, George A. Hephurn, Harold L. Williams, Lorraine Quillen, Naomi Ferguson, Marjorie G. Paul, Russell Pengelly, Ken McLeod, Ira Kosterfader, Elizabeth Kosterfader, Robert Abbey, Norman Wild, C. Warren Arnold, Theodore Arthur, Richard M. Brown, Edward A. Burnham, David H. Huntzinger, J. Richard Koon, James Slezacek, John H. Wirtz.

Members and friends of the Nature Society of the Klamath Basin noted 132 species of birds during their recent nine day check on the bird life of the Klamath Basin taken June 14-22. This became one of the largest lists to be recorded by the society for such a species check of the area. Nine observers working in eight party groups made the tally.

The observed species represent 62 per cent of the total of recorded species on the master check list of the society for the month of June. The master list records the observations of 103 years of bird watching in the Klamath Basin and now has a total of 212 species for the month of June. It may be a surprise to some to learn that bird watching is an old game here in the Klamath Basin for the activity dates back to August 31, 1855 when Dr. John Strong Newberry with the surveying party under Lt. R. S. Williamson made the first recorded observations of bird life in the area around Tule Lake (then known as Reith Lake). Newberry became our first bird watcher.

The birds most commonly noted and reported by four or more party groups were 30 in number, 38 per cent of the observed list. Western Grebe, the White Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Common Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron, Canada Goose, Mallard, Cinnamon Teal, Ruddy Duck, Turkey Vulture, Red-tailed Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, California Quail, Ring-necked Pheasant, Coot, Killdeer, Ring-bill Gull, Forrester's Tern, Black Tern, Western Mourning Dove, Great Horned Owl, Night Hawk, Rufous Hummingbird, Red-shafted Flicker, Western Wood Pewee, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Tree Swallow, Barn Swallow, Cliff Swallow, Steller Jay, Scrub Jay, Black-billed Magpie, Raven, Mountain Chickadee, Marsh Wren, Robin, Mountain Bluebird, Yellow Warbler, House Sparrow, Western Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Redwing, Bullock's Oriole, Brewer's Blackbird, Western Tanager, House Finch, Spotted Towhee, Chipping Sparrow, Song Sparrow.

Three observing groups added 15 more species: Eared Grebe, Dabbling Duck, Lesser Grebe, Swainson's Hawk, Spotted Sandpiper, Rock Dove, Belted Kingfisher, Lewis' Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Clark's Nutcracker, Bushy-tailed Woodpecker, Yellowthroated Sapsucker, Yellowthroat, Savannah Sparrow, Oregon Junco.