Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS, Editor
BILL JENKINS, Managing Editor

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BILL-BOARD

By BILL JENKINS

It would come as no surprise to me if people started beefing about the amount of deer hunting stories carried in this column lately. But I got to earn a living too.

The latest comes from Fred Glover who was telling us of the saddest story of the year. Seems he and Dick Brown, of Lakeview, went up in the Silver Lake area over the weekend to nail their big one. Hurdling logs, stumps, rocks, ridges in the road and rain washed gullies Dick herded his red pickup far up into the hills and finally struck up an old logging road. Way back in the hills a big one jumped out. Dick squared off with old Betsy, and the buck went down with a slug through the forequarters.

The boys couldn't turn the car around so Dick tossed his rifle into the truck, broke out a knife and headed for the deer while Fred took the truck down to find a turnaround. As Dick walked up to buck getting ready to gut him out, lo and behold if Mr. Deer doesn't jump to his feet, give Dick a rousing Bronx cheer and head for higher and safer ground.

All of which left Dick sobbing in rage, Fred up the road with his gun and nothing but the silence of the forest surrounding the spot where the buck was last seen.

Not such hard luck for George Adler. He nailed a buck up on the Sycan that looked like a steer when we saw it. Twelve points on one side, a good spread and an all-around good buck. Two neck shots brought the beastie down.

Ducks Unlimited, with which every hunter is familiar, comes out with the first good news of the season in their periodical called "Duckological." And I quote:

"General Summary: Surface waters and waterfowl numbers throughout the southern prairies from Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains have never been so uniformly good since DU started operations in 1938 or for many years prior to that. Considerable migration south particularly of blue winged teal, pintails and some mallards, has already taken place but replacements from the north have augmented the duck population so that there are more present now than at any time this fall and the peak has not yet been reached . . . Ducks are abundant in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Canada geese are numerous on the Saskatchewan river delta marshes at The Pas, Manitoba. . .Condensing it into capsule form, the veteran naturalist (Bert Cartwright) says, "As the 1951 breeding season builds up to its climax it becomes increasingly evident that it has been one of the best in many years."

That was from a Canadian dispatch dated October ninth. And we hope they are right.

The weather has a difficult time making up its mind these days what with clouds and rain one day and bright sunshine the next. But the barometer, that sensitive instrument that is supposed to tell us all about climatic probabilities, there has been no problem at all. It has merely gone along as level as a pool table. Sometimes you can't even rely on science.

Much comment about the January one deadline on gambling devices—including shuffleboards. A passing thought. Will the men in blue take the money away from prospective tavern patrons before they enter the premises on the grounds that they might indulge in a game of pitching pennies at a crack?

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

Hal Boyle

Poor Man's Plato

NEW YORK, (AP) — Remember floating with your sweetie through "The tunnel of love?"

Well, the tunnel of love at Playland, a million-dollar amusement park at Rockaway beach, is now called "the Atom bomb shelter" and "To hell and back."

One section shows a typical atom bomb shelter of the future. In the second section the boat glides through the eerie caverns of hell, past weird scenes of torture and horror.

NERVY

"But none of the kids under 14 are scared at all," said A. Joseph Geist, president of the park.

"There is an absence of fear in children today. Nothing frightens them. It shows up more in adults."

The renaming of the popular old "tunnel of love" is typical of a drastic change going on in the old-fashioned amusement park. The simple thrills that excited the kids of yesterday bore the children of today. They want something more modern—a la Buck Rogers.

"We are living in an atomic age," said Geist, "and the children are responsive to it. They know all about atom bombs, rockets, space ships and geiger counters. And you can't fight their interest in things like that. It's there.

"The problem for amusement park designers is to try to figure out what is in the modern kid's mind. And, believe me, that takes a lot of figuring."

He told of one 4-year-old boy who rode discontentedly on a merry-go-round, then said:

"This is all right, but where is the atomic fire engine? I want to ride on it."

Geist said many small fry endure the children's rides only to please their parents, and immediately demand to go on the grown-up rides. These now bear such futuristic titles as the A-disc, the cyclotron, the atomic ray booster, the buzz bomb, and the H-bomb rocket, a 60-mile-an-hour whirl for father and son.

A big favorite replacing the gay oldtime ferris wheel is the new flying saucer, in which the children are whirled in revolving buckets.

And what has happened to the shooting gallery? It's the bazooka gun range now.

'SILLY'

Amusement parks still have colorful and glamorous Alice in Wonderland and Mother Goose villages. But Geist said only the very young children will have anything to do with them. After a trip in the flying saucer, even little girls think that a ride on the miniature train is "silly."

Instead she wants to climb into an atomic jet fighter so she can man the machine guns, or else take a daring spin in a motor torpedo boat.

And she calls for a flying sausage and a slug of atom juice now instead of a hotdog and a bottle of soda pop. Atom juice is a fruit drink.

One old-fashioned ride, however, still appeals to all the children—a trip through a toy Wild West town in a cart pulled by two horned white goats.

"The children still have a love for animals," said Geist, and he sighed:

"But as for everything else—they've gone atomic."

CAUGHT In The ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

The resignation of William "Sweetlips" Boyle as Demo national committee chairman, because of his health, brings the surmise that Mother Boyle must always have taught her boy to wear his rubbers when it rains and to git fer home when conditions get unhealthy.

Boyle is the man who said, when it was suggested that his nickname be changed to "Influence": "I've always striven to conduct myself as my mother would want me to."

IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE—

AP dispatch from Havana, Cuba, Sept. 24: Cuban police today seized Tiempo, a sensational political daily, for "insulting the president." The seizure of Tiempo came soon after it had published under huge blue and red headlines a charge that the army and the police had attempted to "assassinate" Rolando Masferrer, the editor.

AP dispatch from Buenos Aires, Argentina, Sept. 28: La Prensa will reopen as the voice of the government-controlled trade unions Oct. 18, government newspaper circles report. The date chosen comes the day after the country's annual "loyalty day" honoring Pres. Juan Peron and marks the 82nd anniversary of the paper's founding. It was reported that the paper, once one of South America's greatest independent journals, would be directed by a control board of the labor leaders picked by the government-sponsored General Labor Federation.

IT DID HAPPEN HERE—

President Truman on Sept. 24 issued Executive Order 10290 setting up regulations "establishing minimum standards for the classification, transmission, and handling, by departments and agencies of the Executive Branch, of official information which requires safeguarding in the interest of the security of the United States."

Four classes of classified security information are set up: top secret, secret, confidential, and restricted. In effect, it places in the hands of government agencies determination of what news and information the public is to receive.

The American Society of Newspaper Editors has filed protests. One of the primary objections of the ASNE is the fact that there is no appeals provision in the Executive Order.

William Boyle's resignation, for reason's of health, was preceded by a story in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch about strange doings in the realm of politics and finance betwixt the party chairman and the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

Presumably, under the new Executive Order 10290 it now is within the power of RFC officials to classify their doings as top secret, secret, confidential, or restricted.

What's become of Guy Gabrielson?

Telling the Editor

THANKS

Gentlemen,

We wish to thank you for your very kind support of the Klamath Kennel club dog show. We realize your cooperation made the show the success it was.

It is conservatively estimated that at least six hundred out of town visitors attended—spending at least $6000.00 locally. It may interest you to know that only seven more dogs were shown in the Portland show than here and one third of the exhibitors in Portland were local whereas a small percent of our dogs were local. Participants in the Klamath show came from California, Oregon, and Washington.

We feel and hope you benefited by this show which we know is a credit to any community.

Our organization is non-profit and the show cost us between $1400.00 and $1500.00 to put on.

Thanking you again for your very kind cooperation and regretting that our thank you is somewhat delayed. We remain

Very truly yours,
The Klamath Kennel Club

GI Answered By Mother

BURBANK, (AP) — Mrs. Charles Kelly heard a voice on the radio ask:

"Do the folks at home know what's going on over here in Korea—do they know how it is?"

So she took her pen in hand and wrote a letter. It said in part:

"It was Heartbreak ridge you were talking about lad, and you wondered if we knew you'd had your hands full and a rough and ugly go.

"I want to tell you, we do know. I want to tell you for all the moms and dads and sweethearts and wives that want to tell you but can't find the words, that we know.

"We hurt for you—but mostly we pray for you."

The letter was received yesterday at Gen. Matthew B. Ridgways headquarters in Tokyo. It was addressed to all the GI's in Korea.

Mrs. Kelly has a son in the service, but not in Korea. He is Pfc. William A. MacMullen, 19, with the air force in Casablanca since August. She said the lonliness of her son as communicated in his letters home prompted her to write the note to Korea. She urged others to write, "because I suppose lots of our men over there feel like they're being crossed off our lists."

ON THEIR OWN

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., (AP) — Six blind pupils have been enrolled in Jacksonville high school and will be "on their own" with children with normal sight. The pupils, four boys and two girls, from the Illinois school for the blind, were entered in civic and English courses with regular students. No special arrangements are being provided for them. Leo J. Flood, superintendent of the school of the blind, said this is "a significant development in the training of blind children."

Elton C. Fay

Military Affairs

WASHINGTON, (AP) —The military may be trying to persuade the administration to change its mind about a three-year-old ruling that the armed forces shouldn't have custody of atomic bombs now being mass-produced by the atomic energy commission (AEC).

The belief grew yesterday in light of an extraordinary meeting at the Pentagon recently.

In that session, Sec. of Defense Lovett talked at length with AEC chairman Gordon Dean; two members of the commission, including Dr. Henry D. Smyth, the nuclear physicist who wrote the detailed report on the first nuclear bomb; and the commission's general manager, Marion W. Boyer.

Although Dean occasionally comes to the Pentagon, the full-dress atmosphere produced by the appearance of the others stamped the meeting as something more than routine. The participants refused to say what was discussed.

While there was speculation that custody of the bomb might have been a major item in the talk, probably other matters also were considered. Particularly, there was a recent series of statements by AEC and congressional leaders about the new atomic weapon capability of the United States, statements which caused concern in the Pentagon over what officials there regarded as too-enthusiastic public interpretation of such talk.

BOOK

The Pentagon atomic conference came at about the time a book was being published which reported that the late James Forrestal, first secretary of defense, had recommended to Pres. Truman in 1948 that the military be given custody of atomic bombs.

The book, "The Forrestal Diaries," said Mr. Truman decided against that because he did not want "some dashing lieutenant colonel to decide when would be the proper time to drop one (an atomic bomb)."

In what could have been a forerunner to the present situation, Forrestal wrote that he told Mr. Truman:

"The conditions of readiness of these weapons was highly uncertain—that what a civilian might think was ready would be a long way from readiness for battle use.

(The atomic energy commission, under the act which created it, is composed of civilian commissioners, although military men are on its staff and a formal military liaison is maintained with the defense department.)

COOPERATION

Forrestal's diary also reported that in 1947 he had the impression from members of the military liaison committee working with the AEC that "contrary to the public statements of Mr. Lilienthal (David E. Lilienthal, first AEC chairman) as to cooperation, we were actually getting none."

Forrestal said that Lilienthal objected to allowing the military custody of completed atomic bombs, arguing, among other points, the bomb was not just another weapon but an instrument of destruction "which carried the widest kind of international and diplomatic implications."

DOUBTS

The diary discloses that under the pressure of events and by the persuasion of the air force Forrestal receded from original doubts about the capability of American atomic bomb carrying planes and in the final period of his office even recommended a six-group increase in air force strength, although he had been battling to balance the strength of the army, navy and air force to fit it into an economy-restricted budget.

He wrote after a trip to Europe in late 1948 that he was "increasingly impressed by the fact that the only balance that we have against the overwhelming manpower of the Russians, and therefore the chief deterrent to war, is the threat of immediate retaliation with the atomic bomb." Then he added:

"The central question, of course, is whether or not our bombers can get in to deliver this attack. A year ago I had substantial misgivings, and while nobody can say anything with certainty about war, I now believe the air force can get in with enough to deliver a powerful blow at the Russian capacity to make war."

Bruce Biossat On Capitol Hill

The report of Rep. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania on his recent visit to Gen. Eisenhower is the most important indication thus far gained of the general's political intentions.

If Scott is reporting accurately what "Ike" said and how he acted, then it seems justifiable to conclude that he regards himself as a Republican and that he is willing to be a candidate for the GOP presidential nomination in 1952.

Here are the crucial parts of Scott's account:

He told the general the people who are working for his candidacy have a right—at the very minimum—to assurances that the rug won't be pulled from under them by any statement disavowing presidential intentions.

VITAL TASK

Eisenhower answered that he is engaged in a tremendously vital task which he took on at considerable personal risk and sacrifice. He added that if Scott's friends in the United States believe their goal is worth pursuing, they, too, ought to be willing to take whatever risks are involved in that pursuit.

Scott then said he would accept that, and told Eisenhower he assumed he would continue doing what he had been doing up to now—work for the general's nomination. To this the general did not assent verbally. But neither did he offer objection.

Eisenhower later called Scott's attention to a recent article in a Washington newspaper which flatly stated the general would make no statement and take no action of any kind at any time to get the nomination. He said this was a clear statement of his position.

The only sane conclusion to be drawn from this account—always assuming its accuracy — is that Eisenhower will take the nomination if he is genuinely drafted, but will do absolutely nothing by word or sign to further that end.

This is perhaps not the kind of active cooperation his ardent followers would wish for, but it is nevertheless a green light. For the general fully understands the effort being made now in his behalf, and he has not acted in any way to curb it. The tacit assent his supporters need as a minimum assurance has been won.

IKE'S CHANCES

Whether this is enough to capture the nomination for him is another question. Eisenhower's popularity with the public is beyond doubt, but the public seldoms plays a large role in nomination. The professional politicians govern convention tactics. And unless "Ike" can go into the Chicago conclave with a really substantial block of delegates, his chances are slender.

Only one candidate in modern American times was truly drafted: Charles Evans Hughes. In 1916 he was on the supreme court. Though he made no statement and eschewed all political activity, he gained the GOP nomination against the later victorious Woodrow Wilson.

But speculation on the outcome of the 1952 Republican sweepstakes is fruitless. The significant development at this moment is that Eisenhower seems definitely in the race and that the Taft vs. Eisenhower battle long forecast is fast becoming a reality.

Japan Groans Under Growth

By OLEN CLEMENTS

TOKYO, (AP)—Japan's tiny island kingdom is groaning under a population of 84,000,000 (M) people.

It is the highest level of Japanese population since vital statistics were first started in Japan 51 years ago.

There was a big population spurt after the end of the war in 1945. It dropped off this year for the first time. So did the death rate.

GROWTH

At the end of world war two Japan's population was 72,000,000 (M). During the five year period that followed, the population rose by 11,200,000 (M). Another 900,000 (T) were added this year.

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway's headquarters estimated Japan will reach a population of 100,000,000 (M) by 1970 at the latest and by 1961 at the earliest.

The postwar population spurt was due to things: the return of a heavy portion of the male population from the war and the repatriation of 6,250,000 (M) nationals from abroad.

Under new sanitation measures given Japan by the Allied occupation, life expectancy in the islands has been extended 11 years compared to prewar expectancy.

Japan is faced with two major problems caused by the growth of the population:

1. How is Japan going to curb a population which is bound to increase in the future?

2. How is Japan to keep unemployment down?

CONTROLS

Family planning is on the increase in Japan. It is practiced more in urban areas than in the country. The drop in births this year was attributed to the widespread use of contraceptives and to the increase in abortions by practicing physicians.

The government recently estimated the 19 percent of the Japanese now practice birth control. The government permits abortions in justifiable eugenics cases, penury and conceptions following rape.