

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

It is with sorrow indeed that we notice the first signs of what will probably be the seasonal rush to the great outdoors to dump a winter's collection of junk, garbage and assorted throw-away stuff that has piled up in the basement the past five or six months.

Seems that people just can't learn to haul their junk to the garbage dump where it will be burned or otherwise disposed of and not remain as an eyesore.

You'd think that anyone except a mint condition damn fool would know better than to dump his old cans, bottles and rags alongside a forest road, but they don't. They pile 'em up for the fishermen, hunters and nature lovers to clamor over on those golden moments when they are able to steal a little time out of the office and get out in the fresh air.

I'm not at all sure but what there should be just as stiff a penalty imposed on anyone found dumping (I know that there are already laws, but they have no more teeth than a chicken) rubbish in our recreation areas as there is for the man who illegally shoots a deer or fishes in a closed area. Maybe stiffer.

If you think that some of us are only 'holerin' down a rain barrel about the situation, then go out and head off on any of the little side roads in the country. Nine out of ten of 'em are littered with trash and rubbish.

I say it's high time for action.

Speaking of penalties, I was tempted at the meeting of the

League of Oregon Cities a few days ago to furnish the brains with a pretty fair method of stopping speeders on our city streets. Retained simply because I don't think it would have gone over so big.

But if you really want to stop speeding on the streets throw away the summons and the warning ticket and start using psychology. Just pull your speeder over to the curb, explain the charge and then let the air out of all four of his tires.

By the time he gets 'em pumped up, or arranges to have it done, he'll have suffered a great deal more than he will under any ticky little fine or a dressing down from the officer on the beat.

And I would imagine he'd think twice before risking it again.

I know I would.

Speaking of enforcement it might interest you to know that during 1953 game enforcement officers of the Oregon State Police arrested 2730 violators and warned another 2878. They took in a total of \$110,373 for their efforts, and gave back \$17,725 of it to 196 people who were acquitted of the charge placed against them. That made the average fine around \$2.

Most common violations were fishing and hunting in closed areas or by unlawful means, exceeding the bag limit, failure to properly sign deer tags and hunting without a license.

The game cops also inspected 155,392 licenses and bag limits and made 17,877 searches.

They had a busy year.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

One of the earliest written accounts of wild sheep in America was by Father Picolo a Catholic missionary at Monterey, California, in the year 1797, who, after describing it, oddly enough, as "a kind of deer with a sheep-like head, and about as large as a calf one or two years old," naturally hurries on to remark: "I have eaten of these beasts; their flesh is very tender and delicious."

Mackenzie, in his northern travels, heard the mountain sheep spoken of by the Indians as "white buffalo."

Lewis and Clark tell us that, in time of great scarcity on the headwaters of the Missouri, they saw plenty of wild sheep, but they were "too shy to be shot."

John Muir, who probably spent as much time as any white man in the study of the wild sheep 1870, developed a great love for these creatures of the high mountain wilderness. Muir compares their expression to that of domestic sheep by writing: "the domestic sheep, in a general way, is expressionless, like a dull bundle of something only half alive, while the wild is as elegant and graceful as a deer, every movement manifesting admirable strength and character. The tame is timid; the wild is bold. The tame is more or less ruffled and dirty; while the wild is as smooth and clean as the floss of his mountain pastures."

Of course the first hunters of wild sheep were the Indians. Muir writes: "A few of the more energetic of the Pah Ute Indians hunt the wild sheep every season among the more accessible sections of the High Sierra, in the neighborhood of passes, where, from having been pursued, they have become extremely wary; but in the rugged wilderness of peaks and canyons, where the towering tributaries of the San Joaquin and the King's rivers take their rise, they fear no hunter save the wolf, and are more guileless and approachable than their tame kindred."

"While engaged in the work of exploring high regions where they delight to roam," Muir writes, "I have been greatly interested in studying their habits. In the months of November and December, and probably during a considerable portion of the mid-winter, they all flock together, male and female, old and young. I once found a complete band of this kind numbering upward of 50, which, on being alarmed, went bounding away across a jagged lava-bed at admirable speed, led by a majestic old ram with the lambs safe in the middle of the flock." (This was in the Modoc

Lava-bed region a story already given in this column.)

Muir continues: "In spring and summer, the full grown rams form separate bands of from three to 20, and are usually found feeding along the edges of glacier meadows, or resting among the cattle-like crags of the high summits; and whether quietly feeding, or scaling the wild cliffs, their noble forms and the power and beauty of their movements never fail to strike the beholder with lively admiration."

"Their resting-places seem to be chosen with reference to sunshine and a wide outlook, and most of all to safety. Their feeding grounds are among the most beautiful of the wild gardens, bright with daisies and gentians and mats of purple bryanthus, lying hidden away on rocky headlands and canyon sides, where sunshine is abundant, or down in the shady glacier valleys, along the banks of the streams and lakes, where the plushy sod is greenest, here they feast all summer, the happy wanderers, perhaps relishing the beauty as well as the taste of the lovely flora on which they feed."

"When the winter storms set in loading their highland pastures with snow, then, like the birds, they gather and go to lower climates, usually descending the eastern flank of the range to the rough, volcanic table-lands and treeless ranges of the Great Basin adjacent to the Sierra. They never make haste, however, and seem to have no dread of storms, many of the strongest only going down leisurely to bare, wind-swept ridges, to feed on bushes and dry bunch-grass, and then returning up into the snow."

"Once I was snow-bound on Mount Shasta for three days, a little below the timber line. It was a dark and stormy time, well calculated to test the skill and endurance of mountaineers. The snow-laden gale drove on night and day in hissing, blinding floods, and when at length it began to abate, I found that a small band of wild sheep had weathered the storm in the lee of a clump of Dwarf Pines a few yards from my storm-nest, where the snow was eight or 10 feet deep. I was warm back of a rock, with blankets, bread, and fire. My brave companions lay in the snow, without food, and with only the shelter of the short trees, yet they made no sign of suffering or faint-heartedness."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

SMEDLEY PRACTICALLY KILLED HIMSELF LAYING UP DOUGH FOR A RAINY DAY...

THERE'S OLD SMEDLEY PUTTIN' MORE DOUGH AWAY—YOU THINK HE'D BUY HIMSELF A NEW SUIT...

HE DON'T EVEN EAT HIS DOUGH GOES INTO BONDS, INSURANCE AND BANK ACCOUNTS...

LOOK, SQUATWELL—WE'VE BEEN MARRIED SIX MONTHS—WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO GET A JOB?

KEEP YOUR BIB ON, BABY—I'M MANAGING YOUR BUSINESS AFFAIRS, AIN'T I? LET ME SEE YOUR LIST OF STOCKS AGAIN...

THANKS A LOT TO THE FINE PEOPLE OF KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON...

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JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government still faces a stiff road before it can try to convict a spy or subversive on information picked up by tapping his telephone.

The FBI for years has had information against alleged Communist spies obtained by wiretapping. But the law forbids its use in court. Therefore, says Atty. Gen. Brownell, those cases can't be brought to trial.

He asked Congress to change the law. The House agreed to this yesterday. Unless the Senate also approves, the law remains unchanged. The Senate hasn't begun to consider the problem yet, although Congress ends its session in a few months.

The difficulty goes back to 1934 when Congress passed the Federal Communications Act, part of which said: "No person, not being authorized by the sender, shall intercept any communication and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect or meaning of such intercepted communication to any person."

In a test case later the Supreme Court ruled the law meant the government could not use as evidence against a man on trial in federal court either information obtained by wiretapping or even information for which the wiretapping merely provided leads.

One attorney general after another, including Brownell, has acted in the belief that the Supreme Court didn't say wiretapping itself was illegal under the 1934 law but only that wiretap information couldn't be used as evidence.

So for years the FBI has been tapping wires under the approval of the attorney general, whoever he happened to be. President Roosevelt himself in the early days of World War II authorized it.

This was the result of growing national concern about spies and saboteurs, a mood which has increased with the disclosure in recent years of the activities of Communists in the government.

Here are examples of how the mood has changed:

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in 1929 said he opposed wiretapping and would fire any of his men who tried it.

House Republicans in 1941 overwhelmingly voted against a bill to legalize it.

Now the Republican administration—spurred by Brownell and led

by the Republican leadership in the House—yesterday put through the House a bill to permit the use of wiretap evidence in court.

Nevertheless, Brownell didn't get all he asked. He wanted the 1934 law changed to say this:

In any case involving national security wiretap information could be used against a man in federal court if the attorney general had approved the wiretapping beforehand.

By national security was meant subversion, treason, sabotage, spying, conspiracy. Wiretap information in any other crime, like murder or kidnapping, still could not be used as evidence in court.

But House Democrats and some Republicans headed arguments that someday an attorney general might abuse the power and no one could predict where that might lead.

So, instead of giving Brownell exactly what he asked, a majority of the House voted a bill which said:

Wiretap evidence cannot be used in court, even in a case involving national security, unless a federal judge previously has considered the case so grave that he has authorized the government to tap wires for evidence.

(The FBI could still tap wires without a judge's approval, but in that case their evidence couldn't be used at a trial.)

Nevertheless, under the House-passed bill, wiretap information obtained in previous years against alleged spies and saboteurs—information useless under the present 1934 law as evidence—could

now be used in court to prosecute some of those Brownell couldn't bring to court before.

But the bill still has to go through the long route of hearings and consideration in the Senate before Congress closes.

By BESSY, the Basin Bossy

Don't let the SPRINGTIME urge get hold of you too early, females. We can well afford to make the winter frocks last through March, which so often in this neighborhood comes and goes both as a lion. And through April, perhaps, when showers of

and temperatures which seem balmy are really just above the freezing levels. No low-necked, light-clad Spring dresses 'til Lady Spring has surely made up her mind.

With warmer-designed clothes, we can still look smart just that few weeks longer — and we'll stay healthy, too.

Incidentally, I probably needn't remind anyone, but a sure cold 'n' cough beater is plenty 'o' milk. The nourishment from each glass you drink offers just that much more protection against the common cold. And, should the misery get to you first, fresh MILK will help build your system back and get your resistance up again.

Our hairdo's of 1954 are certainly nothing to handle compared with so many styles in past years, are they? My hair-dresser, who handles a mean milking machine on the side, the got it straight from his Mrs., who in turn got it from HER hairdresser! says these are designed strictly for modern living. Easy to manage, short and snappy and not ungainly. Personally we like them.

You can make many of your things last through several style changes by merely re-arranging them. Take your hats, for instance. They vary so in color, shape and general wearing appearance, that most any change you make in them keeps them up to date. Stripping off lace netting to give your hat a cleaner-cut, modern look is easy to do. Top it off with some tiny, glittering costume jewelry placed at just the right locations.

Save the veil, though. You may want to attach it to another of your hats to change it. This, incidentally, gives you a constantly changing wardrobe of topper-offers that can go on for years once you've got the makings going.

Remember, to add that healthy sparkle to your very own YOU, keep right on drinking delightful, refreshing, nourishing MILK.

Union Charges Postal Leader

WASHINGTON (AP)—An AFL union Thursday charged the Post Office Department with illegally attempting to influence Congress on postal pay legislation and said Postmaster General Arthur Sumnerfield should be held responsible.

Leo E. George, president of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, said the department distributed the text of a recent Sumnerfield speech via government-leased teletype facilities and ordered local postmasters to distribute it to newspapers.

The incident is the latest development in a growing fight between Sumnerfield and unions representing the department's 500,000 employees over rival salary raise plans now before Congress.

Abe Goff, Post Office Department solicitor, said in an interview there was nothing illegal about distributing Sumnerfield's speech text on the government teletype system and having local postmasters carry it to newspaper offices.

But George maintained that the action violated an anti-lobbying law prohibiting use of government funds to pay for transmission of material "intended or designed to influence in any manner a member of Congress."

Anyone interested in joining any of the divisions of CAP is cordially invited to attend our meetings at Alamo Junior High, Monday evenings, beginning at 8:45.

Hans Norland Auto Insurance, 627 Pine St.

Wing Tips

This week we're going to tell you the history of CAP and bring you the highlights of our last meeting.

The Civil Air Patrol was organized December 1, 1941, under the office of civilian defense to utilize the civilian flyers and their private planes for assignments that would relieve Army Air Force personnel and equipment for active duty. The first assignment was the coastal patrol.

Other assignments were the cadet training program, courier service, target towing, lost plane search, border patrol, and recruiting for the Air Force.

On April 23, 1943, President Roosevelt proclaimed CAP to be taken over by the War Department as an auxiliary of the Army Air Force. In 1946, CAP was voted a charter as a non-profit, public education corporation, for the promotion of aviation. This places CAP along side such public purpose organizations as the Red Cross, American Legion, etc.

CAP is the only nationally organized semi-military organization with the assignment of promoting aviation. Training cadets, air marking, lost plane search, flood and fire control, participation in civil defense, maintenance of an emergency communications network, and generally making ourselves felt as builders of aviation is our peace time assignment.

At the CAP Cadet meeting Monday, April 5, a dress inspection was held for all members with uniforms. Lt. Peery, Squadron Commander, and Captain Keesee, cadet officer, were the inspecting officers.

We were very pleased to have with us the Rev. John M. Recher, Jr., pastor of the Hope Lutheran Church, who has consented to be the chaplain for the senior and cadet squadrons of CAP.

A short but impressive memorial service was held for the late General Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff.

Following this, two movies, "Oriental Express" and "Hawaiian Paradise" were shown. These pictures showed some of the natural beauty of the Hawaiian Islands and the Oriental countries, portrayed interesting customs and dances, and the preparation and use of native foods.

Attending this meeting were 16 boys and eight girl cadets, four rocket members, and eight senior members.

The rockets are composed of boys and girls who are 14 years of age or are in the seventh grade and interested in aviation.

The girls flight would like to thank Sears and everyone else that helped to make our food sale a success.

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Army, Air Force Plan Big War Games In Washington

FT. LEWIS, Wash. (AP)—The largest joint Army-Air Force maneuvers to be held in the Pacific Northwest—Exercise Hill Top—will take place at the Yakima firing center the last three weeks in May. Army officials announced Thursday.

The maneuvers will engage 19,000 members of the 44th Infantry Division and supporting troops from throughout the United States in a test of the speed and striking power of the modern infantry division. Col. Wesley W. Yale, deputy maneuver director, said.

Emphasis will be placed on mobile battalion and regimental combat teams and their ability to move rapidly and strike out in the attack against enemy troops. Military observers will judge the effect of concentrated fire power against enemy personnel and armor.

Troops of the 44th Infantry Division, as friendly forces, will face a well-trained aggressor team which will harass, infiltrate and provide opposition on the battle line.

As part of the training program a simulated atomic explosion will test the reaction of soldiers to radiological warfare. Troops also will be tested under gas attack.

Lt. Gen. Willard G. Wyman, 6th Army commander, is maneuver director. Col. Yale as deputy maneuver director will be in direct control of Yakima activities. Maj. Gen. Robert F. Sink, commanding general of the 44th Infantry Division, will lead his units in the attack against invading forces. Col. Weston L. Blanchard has been named chief umpire.

On the attack side, the Air Force will furnish units from George Air Force Base at Victorville, Calif. Army unit aircraft units under operational command of the Air Force Command will actively engage the enemy. McChord Air Force Base officials said.

Exercise Hill Top will be carried out in three stages, starting with a build-up of supplies and personnel in the maneuver area.

Regimental combat teams, backed up by tanks and artillery, then will move into the attack against the aggressor. In the final phase, the 44th Division and supporting groups will go into action as a single unit.

DOES EVERYTHING

BENDIX DUOMATIC WASHER DRYER

No more drudgery...no more slavery—wearisome washdays become a thing of the past with the Bendix DUOMATIC. Just put in the soiled clothes and set the dials. Like magic, the Duomatic washes, rinses and completely dries your clothes in a single, continuous, unattended operation.

Put the Duomatic almost anywhere—kitchen, recreation room, bathroom. It's only 36 inches wide. Special Bendix Cycle Air Drying sends heat, lint and moisture down the drain. The Duomatic costs less than a separate washer and dryer.