

# The Herald and News

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## Bow And Arrow

By BILL JENKINS

A little late in getting caught up on our news of the Hart Mountain bow and arrow season this year. This season, incidentally, runs from September 8th to September 23rd and is in the posted portions of the Hart Mountain Wild Life Refuge in Lake County. Bag limit is one deer or either sex.

Anyhow, word comes from our man, Charley McFarlan, that the first deer to be checked in was a five-pointer downed by Ernie Freeman, who is the owner of the Town and Country Shop in Lakeview. The story behind it, however, is rather interesting.

It seems that Ernie has a brother, Dick, who has a ranch down around Chico. Brother Dick came up to Lakeview for the season, along with a friend, both of them well equipped with the necessary bows, arrows and other accessories that archery fans carry with them. A warm invitation was extended to Ernie to accompany them but he turned it down, not being an archer.

He did agree, however, that he would drive up on the mountain sometime to see how they were getting along. So the two showed up early and made camp on the mountain. Saturday, the opening day, Ernie drove up in the late morning to see how they were making out. Found the camp all right, but the two nimrods had already left on their hunting trip. He found, however, they had left a bow for him along with three arrows, just in case.

Well, naturally, it all turns out like a Cinderella story. Ernie takes the bow and the arrows and heads off into the brush to more or less see what will happen. Somewhere along the line he came face to face with said deer. Which one was the more surprised would be hard to say.

The buck, apparently used to his carefree life on Hart Mountain, stood and took a close look at Ernie, which gave him time to knock an arrow to the bow and take a practice shot. He missed a country mile; so far, in fact, that the buck was standing there still snickering up his sleeve when Ernie got off his second shot.

Amateur or no, that second one was a real humdinger. The deer went down like he'd been pole-axed, leaving Ernie somewhat stunned but none-the-less elated. And, according to Charley, to make a perfect story out of it, Ernie got his deer back to camp, dressed out and hung up before the two experts showed up.

They, of course, had the usual tales of seeing plenty of big bucks and having long range shots but missing all of them. It was here that the hero of the day modestly showed them his buck, which dressed out at 135 pounds.

I find this a most satisfactory story, just the sort of thing that should happen to people who live right. I will be the first to admit it is a feat which I could not hope to duplicate. Sometime during the summer I wandered into a sporting goods store and ran into a bunch of archery fans around the bow and arrow display.

Being a non-archer myself, I was fair game and they were giving me the whole treatment. Some where along the line someone handed me a hunting bow with instructions to pull it and see how good it felt. I admit, with a good deal of red-faced humiliation, that I was unable to add very much to the curvature of the weapon.

I suppose there's a knack to it because I've seen little, thin women that wouldn't weigh 90 pounds soaking wet pick up a 50 pound bow and bend it as nonchalantly as I would a stalk of celery.

I don't have that knack, however.

If you have ever roamed around on that area of Hart Mountain, however, you'll have to admit that people who go up there are intrepid to an advanced degree. It is rough terrain covered with heavy brush, big rocks, deep ditches and is nearly always hotter than you-know-where.

Anyone with the perseverance to hunt that area persistently deserves much credit whether he comes out with a trophy or not.

It's beginning to look like the archery seasons are here to stay, and they gain a little bit every year. I wouldn't be too much surprised to see as many archers in the field as riflemen in the years to come. The way deer hunters pile into the woods these days perhaps the bow and arrow is the eventual answer.

The accident and fatality rate among archers, at any rate, is just about an even 100 percent below that of the gunner. Considering the long-range lethal potential of the two weapons, I don't know whether this proves anything or not.

If we might interject a cynical note into this, it might not be a flimsy idea if we all became proficient in the use of the bow and arrow. With the vast strides already made in the perfection of atomic and hydrogen bombs, we may be needing this skill one of these here-now days.

## City Planning

By MAX WAUCHOPE

One of the most important phases of adequate city planning is the compilation and establishment of a comprehensive zoning ordinance. The Klamath Falls Planning Commission has spent many hours in the past year setting up just such a zoning code for the past several decades.

Planning commissions, such as the one existing in Klamath Falls may be appointed and organized by city councils under an enabling act passed by the Oregon Legislature in 1919. Or, they may be established as a recognized part of proper municipal functions as authorized under the city's home rule powers under Oregon law.

The new zoning ordinance for Klamath Falls is designed to plug many of the loopholes and settle the inequities and the overlapping of zones that are now present in the inadequate zoning ordinance of the city which has been in effect since 1940.

Zoning, like other phases of city planning, is not set up merely to harass builders or homeowners. It is a necessary regulation of modern urban living for the public interest, health, comfort, convenience, preservation of the public peace, safety, morals, order and public welfare.

The city council is expressly given the power by state law to regulate, restrict and segregate the location of industries, the several classes of business, trades or callings, the location of apartment houses, clubhouses, group residences, two family dwellings, single family dwellings and the several classes of public and semi-public buildings such as churches and government office structures.

Under this law, the council, by means of the zoning ordinance, may divide the city into districts of such number, shape and area as the council deems best suited to the terrain, shape and size of the city.

The planning commission is an advisory board and does not have the power to pass ordinances. It merely recommends to the city council the changes in zoning and other aspects of city planning that are considered necessary for the orderly growth of the city.

The commission is directed by state law to make tentative reports and hold public hearings on major changes in zoning or planning. At these hearings, the citizens of the city may voice their opinions on the projected changes. The final report on changes made to the council by the planning group may then incorporate such alterations and additions as the commission shall decide upon.

After receiving the final report on zoning changes, the council may then afford those persons particularly interested, and the general public, an opportunity to be heard before the ordinance setting up the zoning changes is made a law. Once the zoning ordinance becomes law, then all builders must comply with the regulations or face penalties which may be set by the council.

One reason why cities and towns decay is that people build the wrong thing in the wrong place. Many of these people are undoubtedly good citizens trying to make money out of land which they may happen to own. But one mistake in the type of building constructed in an area can be the beginning of the downhill trend for that particular neighborhood. And proper zoning can prevent this happening.

The Klamath Falls Planning Commission is made up of seven Klamath Falls residents: John Howard, chairman; Bob Beach, Ed Bell, Bob Veatch, E. S. Robinson, Don Sloan (chairman of the zoning committee) and Fred Hoagland. These men were appointed by the council and serve without pay. Mayor Paul Landry is an ex-officio member of the commission.

## The Yahoos

By KEN McLEOD

While we are dabbling with the world of horses of the eighteenth century perhaps it might be well to mention a dignified gentleman of seventy, dean of St. Patrick's in Dublin and Jonathan Swift by name who went to London with a dangerous manuscript stowed in his pocket. Swift had the work neatly printed and brought it out in 1726 under his cousin's name, into the misleading title of "Travels into several Remote Nations of the World, in four parts, by Lemuel Gulliver, first a surgeon and then a captain of several ships." The book has since become world-famous as "Gulliver's Travels."

Jonathan Swift is not considered a bona fide fabulist. Yet the book and grimmest book in "Gulliver" is the Journey into the Land of the Houyhnhnms, which is entirely in the guise of table yet one of the interest ever written upon mankind.

While sailing in the south Pacific, Gulliver comes upon a land ruled by horses. The horses are intelligent, amiable, helpful animals, gifted in many of the arts. It is only in language that they are rather awkward; their vocabulary is not very rich.

In the same land there is another kind of animal, repulsive inside and out. The Horses call these

creatures "Yahoos." To his horror Gulliver realizes that the Yahoos are nothing more nor less than human beings.

This scene, in which a man discovers his own species in all its offensiveness, is one of the most ingenious and gruesome in world literature. Never had mankind's black side been characterized more plastically. Swift's final dictum would seem to be that man is not only an animal, but an animal belonging morally and even physically among the lower orders.

By exposing people to their own bitter truth Swift's aim was to drive home a fearful truth. But something quite unexpected happened. The readers' laughter drowned out their resentment and "Gulliver's Travels" came to be known, because of its picturesque notions, as a rollicking book of fable, the kind one gives to children so that they may be amused by reading how a shipwrecked captain kissed a horse's hoof.

In 1850, William Makepeace Thackeray, one of the greatest of English novelists, lectured upon Swift and other "English Humorists" for "Gulliver" was considered to be humor and not in the actual light it was conceived by its author. Thackeray comments upon Swift's Yahoos:

"When Gulliver first lands among the Yahoos, the naked howling wretches clamber up the trees and assault him, and he describes himself as 'almost stifled with the filth which fell upon him.' The reader of the fourth part of 'Gulliver's Travels' is like the hero himself in this instance. It is Yahoo language: a monster gibbering shrieks, and gnashing imprecations against mankind—leaving down all sense of manliness and shame; filthy in word, filthy in thought, furious, raging, obscene."

"And dreadful it is to think that Swift knew the tendency of his creed—the fatal rocks toward which his logic desperately drifted. That last part of 'Gulliver' is only a consequence of what has gone before; and the worthlessness of all mankind, the pettiness, cruelty, pride, imbecility, the general vanity, the foolish pretension, the mock greatness, the pompous dullness, the mean aims, the base successes—all these were present to him; it was the din of these curses of the world, blasphemies against heaven, shrieking in his ears, that he began to write his dreadful allegory—of which the meaning is that man is utterly wicked, desperate and imbecile, and his passions are so monstrous, and his boasted powers so mean, that he deserves to be the slave of brutes, and ignorance is better than his vaunted reason."

**Jazz**  
By MILTON BESSER  
For HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Jazz provides the United States with its greatest opportunity to win friends and spread good will in Latin America.

This is the firm opinion of jazzman John LaPorta, 36-year-old columnist for Metronome, the musical magazine. He spent nine dizzying days in Caracas this summer as a guest of the Caracas Jazz Club and its president, Jacques Braunstein.

LaPorta's venture to the south and his conclusions thus support the rather obvious but recent discovery that popular music can be one of the most valuable U. S. exports and good will agents.

He found south of the border what others such as Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong have encountered in Europe and Africa, and John (Dizzy) Gillespie in Europe and Asia.

LaPorta has no doubt that the appeal for American jazz is worldwide, but from personal experience he knows the reaction it brings in the Venezuelan capital.

"On the cultural level jazz is the greatest open door we have," says LaPorta, a serious student of jazz who plays clarinet and saxophone. "It is our unique contribution to music."

While in Caracas, LaPorta played with four different groups and delivered lectures on jazz.

The program was varied, including some Dixieland and especially for the trip, called "South American Brothers." And of course some jazz sessions.

"The response was terrific," LaPorta said. "The immediate emotional effect on the audience tremendous."

Despite the language barrier, LaPorta talked with many musicians in Caracas, all of whom he said displayed immense interest in American jazz.

LaPorta said he found in popular Latin American music a very vital rhythm context—and he suspects that explains much of the appeal of American jazz to the Latin.

"But the State Department ought to send American jazz artists all over the world," says LaPorta. "A bunch of those guys blowing but would really do a lot for our side in the cold war."

## Federal Courts

By REM PRICE  
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas has raised a point which lies at the heart of the school integration problem. What happens when there is open defiance of a federal court order?

So far the question has been academic, but in the case of Mansfield, Tex., it came close to being raised in concrete form.

A federal court ordered the Mansfield school board to stop discriminating against the admission of students on the basis of race. The practical effect of this order was to decree the admission of 12 Negro students to Mansfield High School.

When school opened, however, a mob gathered and threatened violence if any Negroes actually sought to enroll.

Shivers then sent six Texas Rangers to Mansfield to help maintain law and order, instructing them to transfer "any scholastics, white or colored, whose attendance or attempts to attend Mansfield High School would be reasonably calculated to incite violence."

In essence, the governor said that if violence threatened to accompany Negroes' entry to the school, they should be sent elsewhere. The Negroes dropped their attempt—at least temporarily.

Shivers denied this was defiance of the federal court, but added, "Should the resulting actions be construed as contempt of the federal court, I respectfully suggest that the charge be laid against the governor and not the local people."

So what happens? Nothing at the moment. Federal courts are blind until there is official notification of a violation. Until the interested parties—the Negroes' lawyer or the school board's—come before the court and inform it the non-discrimination order is not being obeyed, the court will take no action.

But if the Negroes' or school board's attorney does appear, the court can issue a restraining order against interference with the performance of its original order. If this is violated too, then individuals may be jailed by U.S. marshals for contempt of court—but marshals are process servers primarily, not general law enforcers.

If there is continued defiance, the matter becomes quite delicate. Federal courts in themselves have no innate police powers.

Under the division of powers laid down in the Constitution, only the executive branch of the government can exercise force.

Thus, if there is open defiance of a federal court order, the responsibility for action lies with the President of the United States.

At a news conference last week President Eisenhower said he didn't think the federal government should intervene in the Mansfield case since law and order had been restored.

He omitted any reference to the more acute point, presumably because, like the court, he has had no official notification that the court's order is not being obeyed.

Eisenhower did observe, however, "when police power is exercised habitually by . . . the federal government we are in a bad way. So until the states show their inability to grapple with this question properly, which they haven't yet . . . we'd better be careful about moving in and exercising police power."

Eisenhower had an excellent point. Russia and Red China exercise police power at the national level. So did Hitler and Mussolini.

Around at the Justice Department, though, the Mansfield case is under quiet discussion, and the point raised is: When must the federal government act to maintain the integrity of its courts and its own sovereignty?

**RECONCILIATION**  
HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Bandleader Bob Crosby and his wife June, who separated a month ago, have become reconciled.

**Twining Gives AF Warning**  
WASHINGTON (AP)—Gen. Nathan Twining said today that if the Air Force continues to use simpler planes and weapons which would be "less effective."

The Air Force chief of staff posed that possibility in an address prepared for the National Security Industrial Assn., made up of industries producing for national defense.

He contrasted the dearth of technicians in the United States with a vast reservoir of such manpower he said is being created in Russia.

The Air Force estimates, said Twining, that during the next five years "Soviet engineering higher educational establishments will graduate about 420,000 people—about triple our rate."

Twining, who made a visit to Russia earlier this summer, said, "We are not in a numbers race with the Soviet Union, either in the number of bombers, soldiers, submarines, or scientists." Then he added:

"Nevertheless, it is clear that if present trends continue unattended and uncorrected, our comparatively technological status could eventually slip to second best."

He said his commanders all over the world complain of a shortage of skilled technicians.

"It is entirely possible that if we cannot get enough qualified men to operate and maintain the

## H. E. Talmadge Wins Election

ATLANTA (AP)—Georgia's successor to veteran U.S. Sen. Walter F. George will be Herman E. Talmadge, 43-year-old staunch racial segregationist.

Talmadge rode to victory yesterday in the Democratic primary—equivalent to election in this state—over Melvin E. Thompson, whom he has twice defeated for governor, but never by such a squashing margin as in the Senate race.

Thompson, also a former governor, consoled himself that he polled more than 100,000 votes, or more than a fifth of the total.

Talmadge led in all of the counties heard from—147 of a total of 159—and had 378 of the decisive county units in his column to none county units in his column in his campaign for an "overwhelming mandate" to carry his battle for "local self-determination"—and racial segregation—to the congress.

The popular vote count from 1,266 of the state's 1,798 precincts gave Talmadge 372,907. Thompson 105,907.

The 77-year-old George, now President Eisenhower's personal representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, first announced for renomination but changed his mind in the face of a Talmadge threat of a hot summer political fight.

Six of the state's 10 U.S. representatives had opposition but all won handily.

## Quotes

By UNITED PRESS  
GETTYSBURG — President Eisenhower in a plea to the GOP to register a record number of voters:

"A voter without a ballot is like a soldier without a bullet."

GETTYSBURG — Vice President Richard M. Nixon on discussing "Communism at home" in the fall elections should the Democrats make it necessary:

"We don't win campaigns by a diet of dishwasher and milk toast."

PORT SAID — A ship pilot on the mass resignations handed in by all foreign pilots on the Suez Canal:

"We've had enough. We are fed up to our back teeth. When the last pilots step off their ships Saturday, you'll see them throwing their hats in the air."

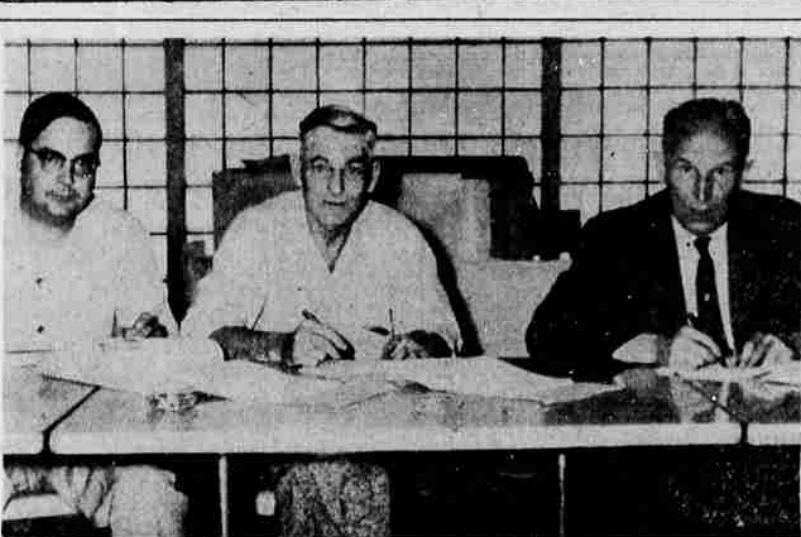
WAYNE, Mich. — Roger Wiselogle, 71, when he heard the news his wife had given birth to a girl, the first girl to be born in the Wiselogle family in 92 years:

"We've done it, we've done it. We've finally broken through the girl barrier."

LONDON — British Prime Minister Anthony Eden on the Suez Canal crisis:

"For this country, military action is a last resort and we shall go on working for a peaceful solution. But we are not prepared to embark on a policy of abject appeasement."

## They'll Do It Every Time



**SIGNING OF THE CONTRACT** between the Tulelake Irrigation District and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation was accomplished this week in Tulelake. Signatories of Sam Anderson, center, president of the district's board of directors and C. H. Spencer, right, regional director of District 2, of the bureau in Sacramento, marked the end of long, drawn out negotiations which paved the way for repayment construction charges and maintenance costs by the Tulelake landowners and the federal government. Left, is Maurice K. Stranz, secretary of the district.

ed and uncorrected, our comparatively technological status could eventually slip to second best."

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**GEORGE L. DOVERI, U.S. Army**, son of Mrs. Theresa L. Doveri of 435 High Street, recently was graduated from the Military Police Training Center at Fort Gordon, Georgia. Doveri, who was a 1955 graduate of KUHS, entered the Army last April.

## New Tropical Storm Brews

MIAMI (UP)—A new tropical storm, 500 miles off the Florida coast, rapidly built up force today towards hurricane strength of 75 miles per hour.

Storm Ethel, fifth tropical whirler of the season, posed no immediate threat to the U.S. mainland, the U.S. Weather Bureau said.

A hurricane hunter plane located the storm's center over the Atlantic east of West Palm Beach, Fla., Wednesday midnight, moving on a north-northeastward course toward the open sea.

Ethel developed Wednesday among squalls churning for days about a low-pressure area in the Atlantic. A cold front moving down from Canada collided with warm air from the Caribbean and started the vast circular movement of a full-scale storm.

Gales fanned out for 125 miles as the squalls formed themselves into a turbulent ring around a calm center. They began a clockwise movement, picked up speed, and Ethel was born.

At about the same time the season's fourth tropical disturbance, Dora, was blowing itself out in Mexico without ever reaching full hurricane strength. Its final thrust left 13 dead in Tuxpan, Mexico.

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