

The Herald and News

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Deer Puzzle

By BILL JENKINS
With the deer season in full swing now, the usual questions will be hashed and rehashed around the campfires and in the camps as to whether there are more deer now than there were last year, the year before and back over the past two or three decades.

It is not only a hotly argued question but one on which any definite conclusion is pretty hard to reach. Anyone who has hunted one area consistently over a period of years can certainly tell fairly accurately whether there are more deer there now than there were last year or two years, three years, four years ago.

But when the same question is applied to a larger area, say southern Oregon or northern California, then the problem is compounded by many adverse factors. Very few of us, as individuals, manage to cover a wide enough area or observe closely and accurately enough to come up with any reliable information.

Practically anyone will admit that deer, much like domestic livestock on the range, tend to drift from area to area as weather and feed conditions change. But just when this shift takes place and where the deer go is usually pretty much of a mystery.

And it is in this field that another great mystery lies. The game commissions of practically every state in the union spend countless hours and use up a lot of manpower in surveying the situation in their area and then in cooperating with adjoining states to try and come up with some sort of an accurate picture.

In addition to this the federal wildlife people are deeply interested in the situation and are in the field the year round. The state and federal groups work together and are, in turn, aided by the private sportsmen's groups who are vitally and personally interested.

Yet in spite of all this careful planning and tedious work, I'm afraid that the average sportsman fails to give these workers their just due. Most of them are tax supported agencies, but the people who are paying the bills, you and me and the sportsmen, are prone to disbelieve the results of the report or claim has one way or the other in those making the surveys.

Gosh only knows that there are enough problems in this deer hunting picture as it is without having to increase pressures with this misunderstanding and blind prejudice. It seems somewhat ludicrous to keep these staffs in the field making checks and then disbelieve the results.

I certainly would not put myself in the position of saying that I invariably agree with such surveys and such annual reports. In many instances, I believe that the figures have been used in such a manner as to decrease the value of the overall picture summed up in the report itself.

However, I would be the last one in the world to say that we should drop the effort and go on hunter say-so alone. In other words I think perhaps it would be a pretty fair idea if we got a closer understanding of what the game management experts are trying to prove, evaluated their reports carefully and then took a wider interest in the situation, keeping in mind all the problems of multiple use on our deer ranges.

Which reminds me that another survey will be coming up on the week of October the fifth down the interstate deer herd area. During that week the deer herd committee will undertake the fall forage utilization check on the Devils Garden range.

This survey, which is a direct tieup into the spring survey, will tend to determine livestock use on browse species during the summer grazing season. This browse species, incidentally, is mostly timberbrush. In the spring a similar check is made to determine the browse use by deer during the winter period when more livestock is on the range.

By comparing the two reports we find out which is making the biggest inroads on the browse, deer or livestock, and can, by studying the reports, achieve a more accurate balance of range use between the two.

These surveys, incidentally, are conducted not only by the California Fish and Game Commission and the Oregon Game Commission but private sportsmen's groups, and individuals are also in attendance and doing their share of the work. It is certainly no one-way survey.

On the last one that I attended the stockmen outnumbered the game experts and enthusiasts about two to one, and I might add they were deeply interested in everything that was going on. I kept hearing these rumors that the stockmen want all the deer killed off to leave more room for livestock, but from my observation that's far from true.

All the stock operators I've run into, at least, with only one or two exceptions, are vitally interested in the deer and want to see that they get the best possible range use.

In closing I might say that last

Monday I spent the day on the Klamath Forest working out of the Mt. Hebron ranger district under the careful guidance of Ted Schlapp, the district ranger down there. Along with Bill Ryer of the Butte Valley Star, we covered a big area and saw not one single deer.

But the hunters were there by scores. In fact when we got up into an area that is being logged over we found out that there were so many hunter cars on the roads that trucks hauling in to the Associated Lumber and Box plant at Dorris were being held up about an hour and a half on each run.

Some deer are being taken in the area, but to date the shooting has been rather sketchy. Most hunters are agreed that it'll stay sketchy until a storm comes along to move the deer.

Missing Link

By KEN McLEOD

The man and monkey argument started by Darwin, Haeckel and other enthusiasts around a hundred years ago still rocks certain circles of modern society. Haeckel in all probability created more controversy than Darwin as Haeckel's genealogical tree for man was the first attempt to tie man to ape. Haeckel went far back into geological history to settle upon "Dryopithecus," a tree dwelling ape and the primordial ancestor of man and modern forms of anthropoid apes. However, in order to make the kinship more credible in the transition from ape to man, Haeckel envisioned a theoretical intermediate ancestor in the line of descent. This ancestor, a primitive and entirely animal-like pre-man or super-animal was christened "Pithecanthropus"—the ape-man, or, as popular argument developed—the "missing link."

For many years Pithecanthropus had no existence outside Darwinian writings. But suddenly Haeckel's working hypothesis was hailed as being confirmed, the "missing link" so long sought was said to have been discovered. In 1891-92 a young Dutch army doctor named Eugene Dubois found on the island of Java the remains of a creature which conformed to Haeckel's specifications. Dubois discovered a remarkable back tooth and a skull unlike any fossil human skull then known. After long search he found two more molars and a thigh bone just 15 yards from the site of his first find. For the time being that was all that was known of the Java man as he was later to be called—it took a great deal of imagination to reconstruct a whole body out of these few fragments.

Nevertheless, some facts were apparent. The skull was extremely flat, but less massive than the Neanderthal man. It resembled that of a chimpanzee but with room for a larger brain. The teeth were half human and half ape-like. The thigh bone hardly differed from that of present-day man. Assuming that it was part of the same skeleton, the primitive Java man could probably walk erect, and in this respect was superior to the Neanderthal man who was supposed to be his direct descendant. The shape of the skull, the extremely receding forehead and the comparatively "smooth" brain, without strong convolutions—shown by the markings inside the skull—placed the Java man far below his European rival on the evolutionary ladder. Moreover, the layer of earth in which he had been found was older than the clay covering the Neanderthal man.

Dubois was a man of convictions and as far as he was concerned, the case was crystal clear. The bones he had found must all have belonged to the same creature, and this creature was the long-sought "missing link" between ape and man. It was neither an ape nor a man, but an ape-man. Therefore it could be none other than Haeckel's brilliantly predicted "Pithecanthropus." Since the thigh bone was so well shaped, Dubois added the word "erectus"—the ape-man who walked upright. And so "Pithecanthropus erectus" the Java man took his place in the prehistory of mankind.

When Dubois published his discovery, he started a tremendous furor among educated laymen as well as scientists. All the arguments for and against the descent of man from apes, which apparently had been settled for some time, broke out with renewed vigor. The specialists were particularly aroused by the old question of the existence of Tertiary man. Dubois had boldly asserted that the layer of soil in which he found the ape-man was from the Pliocene—that is, the last period of the Tertiary. Reputable geologists thought otherwise. A sea of ink was spilled over the question of whether the thigh bone and skull came from the same individual. Dubois complicated matters for the specialists by keeping his finds under lock and key, after briefly exhibiting them to the press.

He had a chance to study the bones carefully. They are now in the museum of the University of Leyden in Holland and science is cautious to consider him the "missing link."

Business

By WALTER BREEDER JR.
NEW YORK, N. Y. — "Sell" may have been the battle cry on Wall Street last week, but Main Street found consumers in a mood to buy.

As business headed into the final three months of 1956, signs indicated that consumer spending in the fourth quarter would knock all previous records flat.

Already, the annual autumn spending surge was under way. Brisk fall weather in Northern cities brought shoppers flocking to department stores. Shoppers were also lured by new styles, new merchandise and vigorous sales promotions.

There were signs, too, of solid strength in other lines of business.

With capacity operations indicated for the balance of the year, steel production topped 100 per cent of capacity for the third week in a row. The railroads predicted a substantial gain in freight carloadings for the fourth quarter and Eastern and Western carriers made formal applications for a 15 per cent freight rate boost.

With Detroit's sleeping giant, the auto industry, due to soon come to life, auto workers laid off in the slack summer months were being called back for production of 1957 models.

Soft spots in the economy were also apparent. One was the stock market, down \$4.90 on the Associated Press 60-stock average at \$174.70—lowest since Feb. 16—with no clear-cut indication yet that the decline had run its course.

Layoffs were announced by some manufacturers of home appliances and farm equipment.

The government ended its program of encouraging copper producers to raise their output. There's enough of the red metal on hand now for a war emergency, it said. Texas officials ordered another cut in the state's allowable production of crude oil. Petroleum refiners were urged to throttle down their output of gasoline.

The credit pinch was tight as ever. Peabody Coal Co. sold \$5 million dollars on bonds bearing an interest rate of 5 1/2 per cent. Auto finance companies raised commercial paper rates. Home builders renewed their complaints about the scarcity of mortgage money.

But most of the big indicators still pointed higher. And there was every indication that for the time being, at least, they would stay that way.

Conspiracy?

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Legal maneuvering in Kentucky and Tennessee, new testimony before a House subcommittee in Washington, and a Florida governor's criticism of a decision to fire a woman county health officer marked segregation developments at week's end.

The possibility that anti-integrationists boycotting three elementary schools in Henderson, Ky., may be subject to prosecution under Kentucky conspiracy laws jolted White Citizens Council leaders late Friday.

Boycott leaders said they may seek instead a Kentucky-wide system of private schools supported by state aid. It would be similar to the plan adopted recently in North Carolina.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Matthews Jr. said that boycotters might be subject to conspiracy penalties carrying a maximum 12 months in jail, a \$3,000 fine or both. He also said parents who keep children out of school are violating the state's compulsory attendance law, a misdemeanor.

It appeared possible this might dampen enthusiasm for the five-day-old white boycott at Weaver, Central and Seventh Street elementary schools where 12 Negroes are enrolled. Chairman Rayburn Sugg of the White Citizens Council called for a chair telephone campaign to support the boycott.

At Clinton, Tenn., John Lee West, district attorney general, said he planned to go ahead with the sedition trial of segregationist John Kasper despite a question as to the validity of the state act. Trial has been set for Nov. 5 on charges arising from the Washington, D.C., bookseller's activities against racial integration at Clinton high.

Validity of the Tennessee sedition law, dating back to 1859, was questioned in view of a U.S. Supreme Court decision last April that all such state laws have been superseded by federal law.

In Washington, Howard West, a Washington Health Department aide, told a special House subcommittee that about one in every four Negro children attending schools in the nation's capital are illegitimate. He presented detailed figures on the number of white and non-white illegitimate births in 1954. Schools were integrated there in the fall of 1954.

On the other hand, Mrs. Bessie Wood Cramer, director of supervision and instruction in the city's elementary schools, said she believes integration "has done a great deal" to make Negro children from broken homes "feel more secure and loved."

At Tallahassee, Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida said the decision

to fire Dr. Deborah Coggins, the state's only woman county health officer, because she had a business lunch with a Negro nurse was "an evil act" and that he was "sick about it."

"The action cannot be squared with right and justice and conscience and if I didn't speak up and say so, I feel I would, by my silence, condone an evil act," the governor said, adding:

"This would never have occurred two years ago—it is a by-product of the passion aroused by efforts to coerce integration of the races against the will of the people."

Dr. Coggins, 32, was ordered dismissed by county commissioners because of a luncheon conference Aug. 2 with Ethel Kirkland, midwife consultant for the Florida Board of Health.

At Nashville, Tenn., two white men enrolled as graduate students at Tennessee State University, a Negro institution. Dr. W. L. Crump, public relations director, said they were accepted "under the state board of education desegregation program."

The students, both graduates in missionary work at Scarritt (Methodist) College in Nashville, were listed as John Shylock, 28, and John Schervinus, 30.

At Houston, Tex., an injunction to prevent the payment of teachers' salaries at the University of Texas as long as Negroes are enrolled there was sought in District Court. Judge Dan Jackson said he will consider the request for a temporary restraining order Monday.

Texas, seeking to bar the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People from doing business in that state, charged the NAACP filed a school integration case without the consent of the Negro student plaintiffs.

Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd said in a hearing Friday at Tyler that the NAACP solicited, recruited and coerced Negro students to file suits. He further charged that the NAACP is not complying with the laws of Texas.

Texas seeks to make permanent a temporary injunction granted against the NAACP last week.

Childhood

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

It is a mistake, I think, to blame every physical and emotional ill of adult life on what happened in childhood. Nevertheless, it is certain that each and every one of us is profoundly influenced physically and emotionally by what happened to us when we were children.

A letter bearing on this point has come from a correspondent who says: "I saw a boy of nine scolded severely and punished because he was afraid to try to catch a swift ball his father threw him. The boy started to cry and his father made him quit crying instantly. What effect," he asks, "will this kind of treatment have on the child's emotional make-up and will it be likely to hurt him in any other way?"

Here is a common problem. No doubt the father of this nine-year-old boy wishes his youngster to become proficient in sports, particularly baseball, so that the father can be proud of him.

When the boy failed to measure up, the father was annoyed and instead of recognizing that the boy was not yet the kind of athlete he wanted him to be, he took out his annoyance on the boy.

Probably the boy cried because he realized he was disappointing his father. I am inclined to feel that a single incident of this kind would usually not have much emotional effect on a youngster. If often repeated, however, it might well build up a sense of inferiority, resentment and other emotional disturbances which could well be carried into grown-up life.

What the father should realize is that one cannot expect a child to grow up in one's own image or in the image of some other admired person, be he big-league baseball player, musician, author, or president. Every child is an individual and no two are exactly alike. Each child should have room to develop his own personality and skills without always being forced into a mold built by others.

There is no doubt in my mind and I believe the psychiatrists agree that repeated mismanagement of the problems of children does affect the later emotional life.

Nowadays, too, there has been increased recognition of the interactions between the emotions and the physical state.

Consequently, it would not be surprising if someone who had been emotionally disturbed in childhood would develop physical symptoms in later life traceable to such strains and stresses.

Although it is impossible to be a perfect parent we can usually avoid repeated mismanagement of our children which may permanently harm them.

By this I do not mean that children should not be disciplined for legitimate faults.

Moreover, I have a feeling that recognition by a child that he has the constant affection of his parents will lessen the harm from numerous parental mistakes.

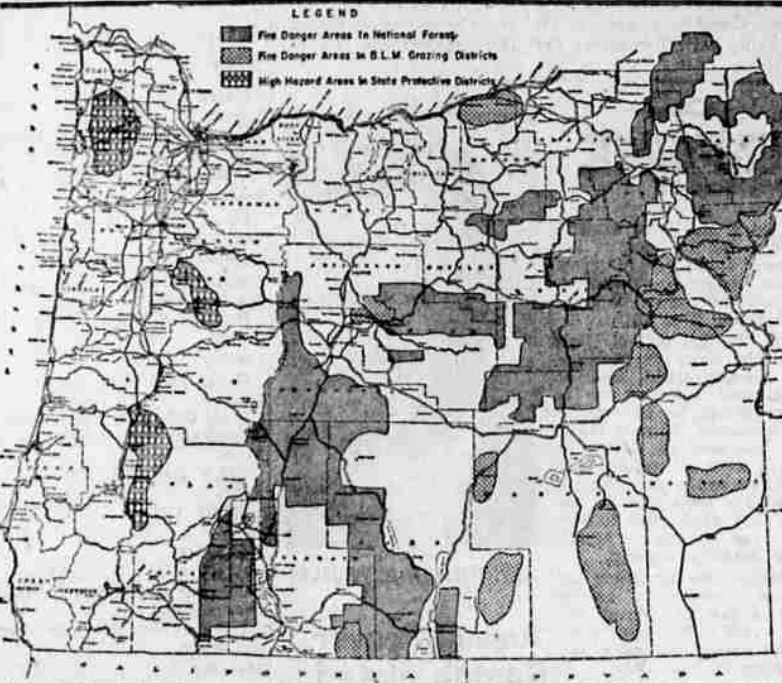
They'll Do It Every Time

ROSOLIA SPENDS ABOUT AN HOUR MAKING OUT A GROCERY LIST...



By Jimmy Hatlo

BUT NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN SHE LEAVES IT HOME AND TAKES ANOTHER HOUR SHOPPING BY MEMORY!



HUNTERS! TAKE A GOOD LOOK at the map shown above. It illustrates the portions of Oregon in federal, state and private ownership where the current fire hazard is highest and where the greatest caution must be practiced. Last winter's high precipitation record combined with fine summer growing weather brought on an unprecedented growth of grasses and weeds which are now tinder dry and very dangerous.

Edward Geary Explains Reasons For Tax Hike

Stressing the fact that general from within the state, and that opinion terms the current Oregon tax base completely out of line with a disproportionate amount of the state's revenue derived from the state income tax, Speaker of the House E. A. Geary Friday told Klamath Falls Rotarians that the Interim Tax Study Committee will probably recommend a three per cent sales tax measure to legislators at the forthcoming session.

Discussing the rising cost of state government, along with the possible means of raising the needed revenue, Geary said it is anticipated that the amount required for the 1957-58 biennial will surpass half a billion dollars, with the amount required for the general fund being about 277 million dollars. That is compared with a 196 million dollar general fund budget for the 1951-53 biennial, and a 222 million dollar general fund outlay during 1953-55.

REASON FOR INCREASE

Geary briefly explained the reasons for the increase, particularly citing the demands of a growing educational system, the population growth of the state, increased highway needs, the requirements for expanded institutions, and the rise of governmental cost as a part of the overall living cost increase.

"Such as our schools, highways and institutional programs are necessarily expanding as a part of the changing times and population growth," he said, "and the greater majority of the persons I've talked with feel that the increased bill should be footed from sources within the state rather than inviting further federal encroachment through financial participation on the part of the federal government. Also, only a bare minority of the persons I have talked with have expressed the thought that the state is spending too much money or offering unnecessary and valueless services."

With that in mind, Geary expressed the view that the rising governmental cost should be borne

ALEXANDER
SHOW OF
WONDERS
The ARMOY
2 DAYS
Sunday, Oct. 7th
Monday, Oct. 8th

in an uncertain revenue raising program. Also speaking at the meeting was State Representative Henry Semon of Klamath Falls. In addition to introducing the speaker, he expressed a need for the November passage of Proposition One.

MOLLET ARRIVES
BOON, Germany — French Premier Guy Mollet arrived Saturday for talks with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer on European unity and the Saar.

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Elvis Sued Over Picture

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — If you were an attractive, 20-year-old girl and saw your picture in a magazine with Elvis Presley's head on your shoulder, what would you do?

Well, Robbie Moore threatened to sue. And Presley, the rock 'n' roll singer, paid her \$5,500 in an out of court settlement.

Presley told reporters he had known Miss Moore, a Memphis telephone company clerk, "for many years and had no idea she would object to the picture."

The settlement was revealed Friday when Miss Moore asked Chancery Court to permit her to enter into the out of court agreement as an adult.

Miss Moore testified she was sitting in a cafe when Presley entered with another girl and a photographer. She said Presley clowned with her, leaned his head on her shoulder and the photographer took their picture.

The picture later appeared in Presley's fan magazine, "Elvis Presley Speaks."

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