

The Herald and News

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Fast Draw

By BILL JENKINS

Many things may come and go but it looks as if the fast draw craze was here to stay.

Hal Shidder left an announcement on the desk the other day telling of a national championship fast draw match to be held — should we say shot out? — December 10-13 at the Hotel Sahara in Las Vegas.

Presented by the Las Vegas Gambling Peacekeepers the show has a list of rules that look like a summit meeting prospectus.

Right off the reel you part with \$10 for a registration fee. Then you must prove that you have a single action gun of .22 caliber or greater. It must be carried in an open top holster which covers 90 percent of the cylinder and must be carried around the waist. No claspless, spring or swivel holsters allowed.

The gun must be out of the holster when fired. Missiles, busted parts or any other mishap are at the shooter's tough luck and don't get him another go round.

Contestants must be 21 or over. Both men and women may compete.

The type of contest will be the "walk and draw." I quote from the brochure:

"Two timers are set about 50 feet apart facing the contestants. Two contestants stand about 100 feet apart facing each other. At the verbal command 'walk' they start walking toward each other. When they are within 15 feet of the start of the walk, an official flicks the switch which starts the clocks, turns on the light and sounds a buzzer. The contestant draws and fires. The sound of the shot automatically stops the clock which records the elapsed time. Two judges are also on hand to determine if the shots were level."

It sounds like quite a show. And the prizes are quite magnificent. Winner will get \$500 cash, plus a single action Colt peacekeeper from the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company. Second man will get \$250 plus a Colt Frontier Scout (a smaller version of the peacekeeper), third \$100 and a couple of Colt derringers and so on down to \$50 for fifth place.

Of course in the good old days the second place winner would have gotten a free funeral at the town's expense, six feet of space on boot hill. But, then, things have changed.

It is interesting to note that the "walk and draw" system was chosen because it is most like the gunfights of the old days. Somehow I can't hardly swallow that. I've spent a good many years poring over old volumes, western newspaper files and what have you and have found that most gunfights of those days were as far removed from today's Hollywood version as a man from Mars probably is from a native Oregonian.

The sheriffs and marshals of early days, as well as the outlaws, mostly packed their shooting irons stuck in the waistband of their pants or in an overcoat pocket, depending on the weather. Holsters, back in the good old days, were a pretty poor affair and getting a gun out and into action fast was pretty much a matter of luck. Also, the guns and ammunition left a good deal to be desired. Missiles were common and it was not at all unusual for a score of shots to be exchanged with no one suffering any but minor injuries. Unromantic as it sounds it is nevertheless true that serious gunmen in the "good old days" relied on a rifle when they had any serious shooting to do. If a man had to go out and scrag someone he wanted all the odds possible in his favor.

Luke Short, who was possibly the deadliest gunman of them all, was really the only one who relied on a pistol. He used a heavy caliber derringer to great and good effect, always using, we are told, only one shot and invariably drilling his man between the eyes.

However, it is a good clean sport as practiced today and is a lot of fun. If it wasn't so far to Las Vegas I'd go down.

A world championship should be something to watch.

K. A. R. C.

By FLORENCE JENKINS

The showing of the Cinemascope film, The Dark Wave, at 8 p.m. tonight at the Balsiger Motors salesroom is part of the National Retarded Children's Week sponsored locally by Klamath Association for Retarded Children.

The 1959 observance, from November 15 through 26, will not only repeat the definite fact that retarded children can be helped, but will emphasize also that, with proper education and training, re-

tarded children can help. They can become useful and happy citizens.

The Klamath Association for Retarded Children is assisting again this year in the appeal for unwrapped suitable gifts to be delivered to Oregon's two hospitals for the mentally ill and to the Fairview Home.

Mrs. Hagan A. Moore is president of the group and has opened her home as receiving depot for gifts for patients at these hospitals. The address is 324 South Fifth Street.

Members of this group give time each week to assistance in classroom work for retarded children here in Klamath Falls. These classes are a part of the curriculum of the school system here and offer special instruction to those youngsters who cannot attend regular classes.

Although the film showing tonight is on the subject of epilepsy, all persons interested in the work being done by the Klamath Association for Retarded Children, especially those who wish to help, are invited to see the film. There is no charge nor any obligation, of course, and the showing requires less than one-half hour.

Retardation has become a subject of great interest to a great many national organizations, including the American Legion and its auxiliaries, the Knights of Columbus and others.

One magazine is carrying an article this month on dancing for the retarded, written by one of the Rockettes who have sponsored this program.

Timber Policies

By CHARLES V. STANTON
Editor Roseburg News-Review

Ervin L. Peterson, assistant secretary of agriculture, probably sent cold chills up and down the backs of some of our politicians when he addressed the Pacific Logging Congress at Seattle recently.

Peterson once was a dairy farmer in Coos County. He was appointed to the office of director of agriculture for the state of Oregon and gained fame during the state's "milk wars." He has been some five years with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and has been quite active in the work of the U.S. Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest. Some of Oregon's Republicans were quite disappointed recently when Peterson refused to return to Oregon to battle Neuberger for the U.S. senatorial job.

At the anniversary convention in Seattle, Peterson said, among other things:

"So, responsive as a public agency must be to public opinions and concerns, the Forest Service is now not only a forestry agency—it is a land management agency with wide ranging areas of responsibility for multiple-use sustained-yield management of the national forest system, and for the continuous improvement of that system so that values obtainable from it may be fully realized as the need for them develops."

Peterson earlier had pointed out that the U.S. Forest Service in earlier days was strictly a "custodial agency." Its lands were remote, terrain was rough. There was plenty of privately owned timber in easy access. But private timber is diminishing. Trucks make it possible to get into the more distant, rougher forest lands. In a few years the Forest Service has changed from custodian of resources to an active timber and land management agency.

In outlining policies, Peterson said: "I conceive the purpose of government to be that of unleashing the creative capacities of its citizens, placing only those restraints upon them necessary to prevent freedom from becoming license. I believe government should not undertake to do for people, either as individuals or groups, that

which they are capable of doing for themselves."

"I believe that today government in the total sense has so proliferated its activities into the lives of all of us that it performs few of the functions it undertakes either well or efficiently."

Ouch!

Peterson really stepped on some political toes!

For several years our do-gooder politicians have been urging that the federal government be all things to all people. Some of our politicians appear to hold the view that spending public money is the answer to all questions. They advocate spending from the public treasury for virtually every purpose.

But Peterson holds that the federal government shouldn't be doing anything for people they can do for themselves, except that controls would be put upon the destruction of resources because of selfishness and greed. The federal government would preserve resources for coming generations.

More than that, however, he contends that the federal government has spread its efforts so thin, in trying to undertake activities that could be handled by private enterprise, that government is shot with inefficiency.

We need only look at the terrible waste of taxpayer money, at the burgeoning bureaucracies, at the subsidies provided more for getting votes than for the public welfare, to know that Peterson speaks the truth. We need only read the proposals of some of our do-gooders, their continuing suggestions for dipping into the public trough, their tin-cup legislation, to know that Peterson's philosophy of government is contrary to that of some of today's prominent politicians.

Surely his frank statements must have caused some shudders among those who need political approval for their jobs.

Red Challenge

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — What happens when the Soviet Union really gets rolling? Premier Nikita Khrushchev talks blithely of peaceful, economic competition. It sounds almost jolly and sporting. It could be deadly.

It's a long-range thing and the kind easy to lose sight of in the more immediate problem of trying to work out a way of getting along with the Soviet Union to cut down on armaments and avoid the possibility of war.

Yet the question of competing with the Communist world may become the greatest challenge the United States has ever faced.

It's a question brought to mind now by the direction the Eisenhower administration is taking in giving loans to needy nations. It's been called "Buy American."

It means that if backward countries need American money to buy things, then they should spend it in this country. If they want money to buy things elsewhere, then let them get the loans elsewhere.

Recently the administration nudged its West European allies to do more on their own in lending money to needy peoples overseas. There was a time, during the 1940s, when they were too broke to do that. We did it. Now they can do some of it.

The reason behind the "Buy American" idea—without getting into the complex economics of it—goes like this: This country is still selling more abroad than it is buying abroad. But the gap is getting narrow.

And American money is flowing overseas in other ways, too. For instance, in American investments overseas, in money spent on American troops and bases, and so on. The result is that this country is sending out a lot more than it is getting back.

Yet, this whole idea of "Buy American" is being heatedly debated and challenged. The argument will get worse when Congress returns.

Still, far in the background like a ghost, is that challenge of Khrushchev to the United States to eliminate military competition and compete with the Communist world economically.

Right now there is not much danger to this country from such competition. The Soviets still are not abreast of us industrially and, because they want big armaments, they are still far behind us in producing consumer goods for their own people.

They will overcome that in time. So will the rest of the Communist world. And, since their living costs and pay scales are much lower than here, the things they eventually will make for the world markets should cost less than American goods.

You can be sure the Communists will use trade for a double purpose: to make money and to influence other peoples in their direction.

If relations between this country and the Communist bloc remain peaceful, then the day is also coming when they will probably try to compete with American goods in America.

Some day the United States almost certainly will have to face this kind of competition, particularly since the state-owned means of production under communism can take a loss on one item it wants to sell and make it up elsewhere.

Under the American free-enterprise system, the government as we know it can't do that unless it subsidizes an industry in order to help it sell below cost.

This problem isn't immediate. But it lies ahead. The United States and the rest of the free world will have to find a way to solve it. This is long-range, to be sure. But it seems to be a problem which must be faced inevitably.

The Almanac

United Press International
Today is Tuesday, Nov. 24, the 328th day of the year, with 37 more days in 1959.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning star is Venus. The evening star is Saturn.

On this date in history:

In 1784, Zachary Taylor, 12th president of the U.S., was born.

In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving.

In 1901, Anna Edson Taylor became the first person to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel.

In 1943, American forces captured the Gilbert Islands from Japan.

In 1944, U.S. Superfortress bombers made their first raid on Tokyo.

A thought for today: The Greek philosopher Socrates said: "The life which is unexamined is not worth living."

Quotes

United Press International.
LANGLEY FIELD, Va. — Air Force Capt. Donald K. Slayton, chief of the seven U.S. astronauts, expressing confidence that the pilot of America's first space flight will get back even if automatic devices fail:

"It's a misconception that you have to build a system that is perfect automatically before you put a man in space. It's the man aboard that gives you reliability."

HAVANA — Premier Fidel Castro, telling Cuba's two-million-member Labor Confederation (CTC) that their conduct had convinced him it would be unwise to arm and train "workers brigades":

"What would happen at this convention if each of you had a machine gun in his hand?"

CHICAGO — Robert F. Hurleigh, president of the Mutual Broadcasting System, calling for a single program rating service and for a Senate hearing on the impact of ratings on programming:

"This will unearth some of the mumbo-jumbo, the double-talk, the weasel-wording and defensive me-too tactics that undeniably are some of the causatives for the problems of our industry."

FUKUOKA, Japan (UPI) — A doctor here reported today he had removed from the eye of Uheki-ehi Seki, 71, a grain of rice that got stuck and took root. He said the root had grown to a length of about a third of an inch in 10 days.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



384 Children Cared For At Nursery

TULELAKE—In a resume of the community effort in operating a free day nursery for children of migrant potato harvesters, Mrs. Kenneth Thompson gave figures on the number of women and girl workers, numbers of children cared for and other pertinent facts.

During the three weeks that the nursery was in operation, 124 women and girls of the various churches, organizations and high school volunteered assistance, a total of 384 children were brought by parents to the Home Economics Building at the fairgrounds to be cared for from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily except Sunday.

FIFTY NINE children from 29 families were taken from the fields and enrolled in the nursery. Attendance varied from 10 to 33 children daily with an average of 21. Ages varied from 6 weeks to 5 years.

Operation was made possible through donations and volunteer help from the following churches and Basin groups: American Legion Auxiliary, Assembly of God Church, Holy Cross Altar Society, Newell Baptist Church, Order of Eastern Star, Senior Girl Scouts, Klamath Falls, St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Klamath Falls, Tulake Baptist Church, Tulake PTA, Tulake Presbyterian Mariners and Guild, VFW Auxiliary, Winema Club, and the Migrant Ministry of the Council of Churches.

CHILDREN WERE provided snacks at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. with a hot lunch at noon, given naps and daily vitamins supplied by Dr. L. Spomer, kept as clean and dry as possible, and played with as time permitted. The high school girls from Mrs. Elmer Brough's home economics class, came to the nursery in pairs to play with and read stories to the children every afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Barrows donated and delivered two gallons of milk daily and during the last week Mrs. Russell Smith donated and delivered a gallon of milk daily which supplemented some

provided by the parents. Organizations that donated money include: American Legion Auxiliary, Assembly of God Church, Holy Cross Altar Society, Newell Baptist Church, Order of Eastern Star, Tulake Baptist Church, Tulake PTA, Winema Club, Tulake BPW, Iota Sigma Chapter, Retary Club, Newell PTA, Kiwanis Club, Tulake Farm Center.

Doug Thomas as treasurer, received donations and paid bills. Cash was used to pay cost of utilities at the fairgrounds and the salary of Mrs. Ruth Welch who worked daily in the nursery from 6 to 9 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

PAST EXPERIENCE proved that it is best to have the same persons admitting and checking out the children daily. Mrs. D. M. Crawford and Mrs. Isabel Hannon assisted Mrs. Welch during these opening and closing hours on alternate days.

The 1959 steering committee were Mrs. D. M. Crawford, Mrs. Isabel Hannon, co-chairmen; Mrs. A. E. Ryckman, Lloyd Barber, and the Rev. Roy Biggs of the Church of Christ.

Christian education classes for school age children in the Tulake Community Presbyterian Church, directed by Mrs. N. C. Wilkinson, assisted by Mrs. Byrl McIvor, Council of Churches migrant minister from the Malm labor camp, Louise Thompson and True Hoyle, Tulake.

The afternoon program included religious instruction, Bible stories, organized games and refreshments. Through the co-chairmen, Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Hannon, the steering committee expresses appreciation to all groups and individuals who made possible this year's nursery operation.

NAVY DECORATES DUFK

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Navy Monday decorated Rear Adm. George J. Dufek who has played a leading role in U.S. antarctic expeditions during the past 20 years.

On behalf of President Eisenhower, Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, chief of naval operations, presented Dufek his second Distinguished Service Medal. Dufek commanded Navy forces in the antarctic during the 1957-1958 International Geophysical Year.

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Siskiyou Group Elects Officers

McCLOUD — Allan Carter will head the Southern Siskiyou Gem and Mineral Society next year. Others elected at a meeting held last Thursday evening were Frank Hollingsworth, vice president; Mrs. Helen Carter, reelected secretary-treasurer; Edward Vandermark, field trip chairman; James Lambarger, display chairman; Mrs. Clyde Browning, membership chairman; Eldon Bontrager and Tyler Evans, the latter of Mount Shasta, board of director members.

Plans were made for an annual Christmas party to be held December 13 at McCLOUD.

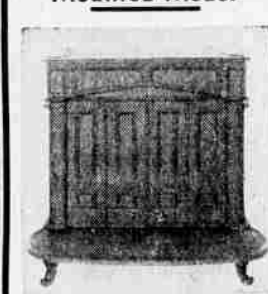
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SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal



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