

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written, along about the middle of the morning, no more whopper bombs have been set off. Old Kroosh hasn't blown his top about anything new. There are no new political scandals. No new tropical hurricanes are on the prowl. So far, there have been no shocking new murders.

But— There's a story in the news. It's an oddily interesting one.

It starts off like this:

The homesick islanders of Tristan da Cunha, 262 of them, sailed this morning into the 20th century world to make new homes for themselves following the volcanic destruction of their island home where they had been living, for all practical purposes, IN THE 18th CENTURY.

They arrived in Southampton, England's big southern port, on the liner Stirling Castle. They carried their forlorn possessions, tied up in cardboard cases or sacks or blankets. They saved only a few of their things when on October 10 their island blew up.

They were entering a new world almost as new to them as if they had been stepping out of a space liner onto a new planet.

How come all this?

Well their island was discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese navigator named Tristan da Cunha—hence the name. It was forgotten for 300 years. It was first settled in 1810. It is a part of the Saint Helena island group, and the most exciting thing that had ever happened in that part of the world was when Napoleon Bonaparte was banished to Saint Helena in 1815.

Nothing much else happened until a month ago, when Tristan da Cunha's volcano blew its top much as our Mount Mazama did when Crater Lake was formed.

When that happened, the islanders were moved temporarily to the adjacent island of Ascension and from there they were taken back to England, whence their ancestors came. They were perplexed and bewildered when they landed in Southampton this morning. And VERY homesick.

"I'm afeared for us all," their island chief explained when they came ashore. "Now," he went on, "our children must face evil for the first time. My people are good and innocent. We will never forget our island. A lot of us will go back, if that is possible. I want to go back. Pray for us that we may remain as we have been. I do not want your world to change our people."

These islanders come from a simple place, without complications—no TAXES or red tape. No automobiles. No trains. No planes. NO PRISONS—because they have had no crime. No television. No noise. NO MONEY—they have lived by barter.

Pity them. What problems they are going to be up against. It's little wonder they hope they can go back home someday.

In conclusion, one touch of nature.

Some of the women cried as they landed from the ship that had brought them into the 20th century. Anxiety and concern showed on the faces of the men. But—THE YOUNGSTERS WERE BUBBLING WITH EXCITEMENT AND INTEREST.

That's the way of the world.

Sub Fires Two Rockets

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (UPI)—America's largest missile-launching nuclear submarine fired two advanced-model Polaris rockets 68 minutes apart today from the depths of the Atlantic Ocean.

The Ethan Allen triggered the first of the bottle-shaped missiles from a launching tube in its deck at 32 seconds past 6:02 a.m. PST. It fired the second at 10:30 a.m. It was learned both shots apparently were successful.

The shots, as with most other Polaris launches, were not announced by the Navy.

Before the tests today, U.S. nuclear submarines had recorded 20 successes in 34 submerged launches of Polaris rockets.

Shooting Times

November 4-5
OREGON
6:10 a.m.—5:00 p.m.
CALIFORNIA
6:12 a.m.—4:57 p.m.

Weather

Klamath Falls and vicinity — Partly cloudy tonight. Mostly sunny Saturday. Lows 28-33. Highs 48-53.

High yesterday	54
Low last night	40
Precip. last 24 hours	.00
Since Oct. 1	1.76
Same period last year	.39

Herald and News

Price Ten Cents—16 Pages KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1961 Telephone TU 4-8111 No. 6864

Weather

Mt. Shasta-Siskiyou—Cloudy and cooler through Saturday with rain today and tonight with snow above 5,500 feet.

Northern California — Cloudy in north today and tonight with rain north of Fort Bragg. Fair in north Saturday; cooler north interior today.

Walker Quits Army; Backs Convictions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, stripped of his divisional command, says he is quitting the Army because "I must be free from the power of little men who, in the name of my country, punish loyal service."

Walker's decision to leave the Army was announced Thursday in a statement supplied to a Senate Armed Services subcommittee. The 51-year-old West Point graduate defended what he saw as a duty to speak out on communism and he will pass up retirement pay of more than \$12,000 a year.

Walker said he was taking leave of military duty "with a heavy heart" and would "find other means of serving my country in the time of her great need, in order to pursue the dedication of a lifetime."

Later, in San Antonio, Tex., where his mother lives, Walker, a bachelor, declined to say whether he expected to enter politics. He said he was not ready to say, adding: "When my plans do develop I suspect I may have some statements to make."

In his 11-page statement issued in Washington, Walker, who also had been rebuked by the Army, said his removal last April as commander of the 24th Division destroyed his 30-year career "in its usefulness to my country."

In taking away Walker's command and dealing him an official rebuke, the Pentagon had said Walker violated Defense Department regulations, made "inflammatory and derogatory statements" about former President Harry S. Truman and other prominent figures and had tried to influence his troops' voting the last congressional elections.

To support his contention of a right to speak out, Walker quoted an address by George Washington to Army officers: "If men are to be precluded from offering their sentiments on a matter, which may involve the most serious and alarming consequences that can invite the consideration of mankind, reason is of no use to us; the freedom of speech may be taken away, and dumb and silent we may be led, like sheep to the slaughter."

Walker also said: "We are at war. We are infiltrated. We are losing that war every day. Are our hands tied, yours and mine? We need a substitute for defeat. If it is not within the power of this Congress to provide it—then the people of these United States are not truly represented."

"Failure to know the enemy, failure to understand him on all his fronts, failure to prepare completely to battle him to the ultimate in the defense of the United States only gives him aid and comfort described in our Constitution as treason."

"There can be no co-existence of the battlefield."

The Army said it had received no request from Walker for retirement or resignation. In response to an inquiry, the Pentagon said a major general with 30 years service would draw retirement pay of \$1,012.50 a month and would have additional fringe benefits.

The troop education and indoctrination program Walker sponsored while 24th Division commander in Germany led to his investigation and official rebuke. The case aroused considerable controversy, with some Congress members charging that Walker had been disciplined because he was a zealous anti-Communist.

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and other top Pentagon officials denied this.

The Army, in its report on Walker's activities, described him as a member of the John Birch Society, a militantly conservative group, and said his information program and the society's program were "coincidental but remarkably identical." The Army report also said it was felt Walker was sincere in saying his program was not derived from the society.

Walker said that Communist agents and sympathizers had been able to infiltrate government agencies, the teaching profession, entertainment media and "even our free press."

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KIWANIS GOVERNOR VISITS — A joint meeting was held Thursday for Kiwanis in honor of visiting Kiwanis Gov. Ed Mallek of Vancouver, B.C. He is shown here with presidents of other Kiwanis clubs in this district. Left to right, standing, are Don Clements, Yreka; Al Erikson, Bend-Redmond; James Crismon, Linkville club; Clyde Hicks, Grants Pass, and Frank Drew, Klamath Falls. Seated, left to right, are Pete Cudd, lieutenant governor, and Gov. Ed Mallek.

Firm Anti-Commie Stand Needed, Kiwanis Governor Declares Here

Kiwanis Governor Ed Mallek, Vancouver, B.C., praised the work of youthful Kiwanis members in organizations such as high school Key Clubs and college Circle K Clubs, and warned about the necessity of a firm anti-Communist stand during his talk to a combined Kiwanis gathering Thursday noon at the Winema.

Mallek agreed that schools may be over-organized, but added, "But we are over-organized in the right direction." He pointed out some examples for the need of proper direction among the students of our high school and colleges, citing irresponsible demonstrations as an example.

He then turned his fire on the press media, criticizing them for over-publicizing the activity of Russia and underplaying the accomplishments of the United States.

"I suggest we ignore Khrushchev," he said, "and start talking about what we should be teaching our people about our own way of life."

He said he was disgusted with people who were expounding fear based on a slogan of "Better to be Red than Dead." He criticized the demonstration marches which are based on a "ban the bomb" theory, and added, "If you looked at the bottom of these marches you'd find them slightly pink, to say the least." He added he did not mean to impugn the motives of many sincere people who were being led in these activities.

"If you let the Red-or-Dead psychology catch on," he said, "you really will face defeat."

He urged people to stand up and speak out on behalf of this country and its accomplishments.

The rising Belize River threatened floods in the city of 30,000, which bore the brunt of the 200 mile-an-hour winds and tidal waves that crashed in from the Caribbean.

Belize counted 62 dead. An estimated 75 per cent of the buildings in the city were destroyed or damaged. The property devastation was greater than the 1931 hurricane that leveled the city and killed more than 2,000 persons.

There were 38 dead reported in Stann Creek, 1 at Gale's Point, 29 on Turneffe and 14 on Cay Caulker. The latter two are small islands off the coast.

Five persons were reported killed in neighboring Guatemala and two in Honduras.

As far as could be determined amid the confusion, all the 200 Americans in British Honduras were safe.

U.S. Consul Richard Geppert, who fled with his family just ahead of the storm, radioed from Cayo de San Ignacio that they were safe after being stranded at the Guatemala border by a blown-out bridge.

Hondurans trudged the muddy streets of the devastated capital and even managed a chuckle at their survival—but with heavy hearts.

BONHAM, Tex. (AP)—Sam Rayburn's physician said Thursday the House speaker ate better and had a comfortable day but his condition was unchanged.

Dr. Joe Rasser said the 79-year-old Democratic party leader, suffering from incurable cancer, would like to return to his home on the outskirts of Bonham but there are no plans to move him from the hospital.

Burma Man Tapped For Dag's UN Post

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—The U.N. Security Council today recommended unanimously that Burma's U Thant be named acting secretary-general of the world organization in place of the late Dag Hammarskjold.

The action was taken at a brief closed meeting of the 11-nation council after the big powers had reached agreement ending a six-weeks-old deadlock.

The General Assembly was scheduled to act quickly on the council's recommendation at an afternoon session. Overwhelming approval was expected in a secret ballot.

Mongi Slim of Tunisia, the assembly president, will read out the results to the delegates in the big blue and gold assembly hall. U Thant will await the outcome in a room behind the podium.

The Belgian Count Jehan de Nove, chief of U.N. protocol, will escort U Thant to the speakers' platform. Members of the assembly's steering committee and presidents of the three high U.N. councils will be on the platform.

U Thant will make a brief acceptance speech, to be followed by a round of congratulatory speeches by delegates expected to take up the entire afternoon session.

U Thant will have a free hand to choose his chief assistants. The Soviets backed down after trying to specify the number of principal deputies the Burmese ambassador would appoint and

the areas from which they would be drawn. The United States made a similar retreat earlier this week.

The Security Council was called into a closed meeting this morning to recommend U Thant to fill out the term of Dag Hammarskjold, who was killed in a plane crash in Africa Sept. 18.

U Thant, 52, a quiet but determined diplomat, broke the U.S. Soviet deadlock over the issue of his principal advisers by telling the big powers he would name "a limited number." He refused to commit himself in advance to any particular number from any particular areas and told the So-

viets and the Americans they could take it or leave it. U Thant said he would also tell the assembly after his election that he would consult with his advisers on important questions and work with them "in a spirit of mutual understanding." The Soviets originally demanded that the deputies have a virtual veto over the secretary-general's decisions but abandoned this stand weeks ago.

The United States and the Soviet Union also had agreed weeks ago that U Thant should get the job. But they could not agree on the nationalities of the deputies who officially will be closest to the new head of the U.N. secretariat.

Honduras Capital To Move Off Storm-Ravaged Coast

British troops were flown from Jamaica to help guard against looting as the clearing of the debris went slowly, mostly by hand.

"When we are able to remove the debris from the streets, I fear many more bodies will be found," said Prime Minister George Price. "We are waiting for heavy equipment."

Raymond Yates, a waiter at the Fort George Hotel, told of the horror on hurricane night.

"I swam nine blocks right through the streets," he said. "On the way I found two bodies. I put them on a high place, where it was dry, and continued to swim. I came across a woman with two children. I helped the mother to safety, and swam the children to a dry place."

Many still talked about the baby born in Belize Hospital while the hurricane howled at its peak. It was a boy, and therefore not named Hattie.

Evacuation of the thousands of homeless moved slowly. A shortage of gasoline contributed to transportation difficulties. Special food dispensaries handed out rice to the destitute.

Relief supplies continued to pour in from abroad. Planes from the U.S. Caribbean Command in Panama arrived with equipment to purify 900 gallons of water an hour, medicine, and 10 tons of food, enough for 40,000 meals. A disaster relief team came with them to survey the area's needs and additional supplies were readied in the Canal Zone.

The U.S. aircraft carrier Antietam arrived off Belize with helicopters, doctors and more relief supplies. The carrier joined the destroyers Cory and Bristol and the tanker Nespelen, which had arrived Wednesday.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have rejected it in advance.

The committee voted 72-21 with 4 abstentions for the resolution submitted by India and five other nonaligned nations. It appeared certain to get the two-thirds majority needed in the 103-nation General Assembly.

The ballot came shortly after two more Soviet nuclear blasts were disclosed and President Kennedy announced the United States would prepare to conduct new tests in the atmosphere to be ready in case free world security demanded them.

Before the vote, the United States and its Western allies said Moscow's unilateral scrapping of the previous voluntary moratorium on Aug. 31 and its subsequent series of test explosions attested to the futility of any agreement that made no provision for enforcement. The Soviet Union called the

U.S. To Explode New Bomb Types

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials said today the United States can be expected to explode several new types of improved nuclear weapons if President Kennedy decides to order test firings in the atmosphere.

Kennedy announced Thursday he is determined to maintain the U.S. lead over the Soviet Union in nuclear weapons strength. He disclosed that he was ordering the "necessary preparations" for atmospheric tests if in his later judgment they become necessary.

Although the President is reported reluctant to order such explosions, there is a growing belief in official quarters here that the United States probably will undertake a program of atmospheric testing in a few months.

Officials reported that U.S. experts do not have in mind exploding superbombs of the kind that the Soviets fired Monday with a force of 50 megatons. On the contrary, they said, the atmospheric explosions would be relatively small, yet larger than tests conducted underground.

Kennedy said in his statement that if bursts in the air become necessary they would be held within limits that restrict the fallout "to an absolute minimum."

Initial preparations which are now beginning, it was learned, consist of a survey of the types of nuclear weapons which are ready or can be made ready for testing and selection of the sites at which the tests would be conducted. The second stage will consist of the physical preparation for the actual explosions.

The tasks of preparation fall primarily on the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission. The final decision of whether atmospheric explosions actually will be carried out will be made by the President.

Officials familiar with the progress of developments said that kinds of weapons which would undoubtedly be involved in any new testing program would include the much discussed neutron bomb, an antimissile missile and improved types of nuclear warheads designed to give greater explosive power in relation to their weight. These informants said government leaders consider it likely that scientific teams working on weapons development will be encouraged to come up with a variety of new ideas as preparations progress.

The United States resumed underground weapons testing several weeks ago after the Soviet government announced it was ending the three-year-old U.S.-British-Soviet moratorium on test explosions and promptly began a series of atmospheric tests.

The Atomic Energy Commission said the Soviets fired the 29th and 30th shots in their new series Thursday in the Novaya Zemlya test area of the Arctic. The commission said the blasts were of moderate force.

Some delegates predicted the strong support given the moratorium appeal would place the United States in an awkward position if it resumes atmosphere tests. They argued that the propaganda bonus the Americans won from the worldwide indignation over the Soviet Union's violation of the last moratorium would be canceled out if they follow suit.

The United States and its major allies took the position that it would be better to be unpopular with the smaller nations than to leave the non-Communist world at a military disadvantage because of Soviet advances made in the September-October tests.

The committee turns today to a U.S.-British resolution urging negotiations on a test ban treaty under effective international controls but no vote is expected until next week.

Win Claimed By Katangese

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga, the Congo (AP)—The Katanga radio today claimed Katangan troops had scored a great victory over invading forces of the central Congo government. It reiterated claims that all invaders have now been repulsed from this secessionist province.

Congolese national troops abandoned a rail bridge and left arms, ammunition and wounded to be seized by Katangan troops, the broadcast said.

Travelers returning from the frontier town of Kaniama, however, reported that the Congolese army had a walkover up to now and that the Katangans had shown great reluctance to fight.