

The Herald and News

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Too Much

By BILL JENKINS

Ordinarily I'm a pretty easy-going sort of a chap, always willing to believe in the doctrine of live and let live and holding to the belief that undue cussedness will lead only to the grave.

But I ran into a fellow the other day who voiced beliefs so far beyond any acceptable civilized code that the old blood fairly boiled.

"What the fellow said was that dogs should not only be made a member of the family but should be treated like human beings."

Any man who would wish a horrid fate like that off on man's best friend should be taken out in the woods and shot down without mercy.

I'm a dog lover and the thought of treating the canine species like humans is beyond understanding. Can you imagine anyone in his right mind subjecting a dog to the same everyday cruelties that we humans inflict on each other?

How long would the dog remain man's best friend if we lied to him, pressured him, by starvation if necessary, into our way of thinking, denied him the right to think for himself, forced working and living conditions on him that made life unbearable?

How long would the canine mind hold up under the petty backbiting practiced by humans? Could he stand the gaff of sneers and jeers because his coat was last year's color, or his fur too short? Would his naturally sweet nature withstand the human-type barbs of jealousy, greed and lust for power?

I think not.

And, furthermore, I think that anyone who has the temerity to suggest that we treat our dogs like humans should be turned out to lonely pastures never again to be allowed in the bull ring of civilization. And denied the company of the dogs he proposes subjecting to this torture.

Any man who would treat a dog like a human doesn't deserve a dog for a companion.

And while we're on the subject I'd like to suggest that we stop saying "the world is going to the dogs."

We all know it isn't, since they are a minority group and no minority group in this country will ever get enough power to swing the country. And, what's more, if the world did go to the dogs it would probably be a good thing. They certainly couldn't louse it up any worse than the human race has done.

If people as a whole had the innate courtesy and good breeding of dogs it would be a better world to live in. I'm pretty sure that Laiki stands higher in the esteem of the world than Nikita.

If that proves the point, good enough.

If not I shall have to go on by myself, and my two dogs of course, along our chosen path.

Tax Talk

By JOSEPHINE KITTREDGE

I tell you, when taxes get into politics the fur flies! Our esteemed legislators and governor have been intimating that the other fellow "ain't no gent." In pretty plain language, also insinuating that besides distorting the facts, the truth isn't in them. ("Them" being the opposition or "conference" of the moment.) I don't think any of the name calling has served any purpose, other than to make those who were already stubborn just plain mad.

The whole purpose of the organization of an Oregon Nonpartisan Tax League has been to remove taxation and its attendant acrimonious debate between the political parties, on who or who was not thinking of John Taxpayer and the public service they might plan for his benefit, from the political arena (and that phrase is certainly apt at the moment).

I can't for the life of me, see why taxation cannot be decided upon, and the business of the state of Oregon operated as any good going business should be. Good business practice is necessary to get ahead, regardless of whether you work for wages and have to budget and plan to pay your bills, or whether you operate a large industry employing hundreds of people and have to be sure you are able to meet your payroll and continue to operate at enough profit to have some money to plow back into the business and make a decent living.

Business methods that are sound are certainly necessary for farmers. Ranching is a highly competitive business for markets and commodities, and they have to compete in the labor market too.

This present session of the Legislature has reminded me a little bit of two old bulls meeting head-on... bawling and bawling and kicking up the dirt for the benefit of their constituents (in this case) and hoping that the other one will give just enough to enable him to beat a decent retreat. This inevitably brings quite a few scars, and someone is liable to get run over in the rush to leave the scene of the battle. I just hope it isn't us taxpayers!

When the dust dies down a little bit, we'll start picking ourselves up and do a little reassessment of this picture as to accomplishments of the session... and try to calmly and patiently

chart a course of action for the future.

I don't blame those who lost their tempers, but we all know that we usually become ineffective when that happens. It happens to all of us occasionally, and certainly in this instance there has been provocation on both sides. The most annoying factor of the whole session has probably been, that no one, and I repeat... no one... has really known the exact figure that the surplus was supposed to be.

It is reasonable to suppose that each legislator went back to Salem this time, regretfully and a little uncertain of just what he or she ought to do. It would seem that the overall idea of the uncertain economic future of Oregon at present, due to unemployment and jobless citizens this winter, ought to be predominant.

I have felt that we should retain enough of a surplus to look after Oregon people who were out of work and anticipate an increased welfare load, however, we should also make every effort to stimulate business to provide more jobs and industries and put back into the economy any money not absolutely necessary to take care of the state's business. Consideration should be given to the older person living on a fixed income. I know many persons who are doing that and I also know their problems. Tain't funny, McGee!

I had the fun of helping two high school debate teams prepare material for a debate on the income tax vs. the sales tax, this week. The Henley High School American Government class and debaters Susie Williams and Judy Woodruff debated Larry Ferguson and Terry Beyers. I won't tell you who won. I told them that it was necessary to be able to discuss both sides of any question, because if you don't know your opposition's arguments, you can't do too good a job at defending a question.

I would suggest that every school in our state might interest their students in government classes in debating this question. "What Type of Tax Structure Would Place Oregon in a Competitive Position for Jobs and Markets With The Other Ten Western States?" I will offer any help I can give and any source of material at my disposal. It is necessary that our taxpayers of tomorrow be better informed and better prepared to handle the complex problems of taxation, both local, state and national than we have been.

When we become involved in developing the competition that is necessary in the scientific field, we must not become oblivious to the problems in the economic field, or the field of taxing, spending and budgeting. Unless money is well and properly spent, and these expenditures coordinated in a good program, it will result in overlapping production and hysterical overspending. Plan the program and then spend the money... to reverse this would be bad.

I commend the bipartisan conference plan on the national level between the Democrats and Republicans... the narrow partisan must remember... this is a time for courage and control.

Satellites

By JOHN GUERNSEY

Sputnik and Mutnik are soaring hundreds of miles above the earth at speeds which are completely beyond the comprehension of all but those who are expert in the field of ballistic missiles.

First glance, and especially when measured in terms of miles, both of the Soviet launched satellites seem extremely far removed from any direct relationship with the immediate Klamath Basin.

However, when viewed a little more closely, and when appraised through the educational lens, the satellites appear to be of immediate and far reaching significance to the Klamath Basin.

First, consider the status and the

future of Oregon Technical Institute. The last budget request submitted by OTI Director Winston Purvine was just about halved during the past session of the State Legislature. In effect, the required amount for continuing educational programs at the institute was granted, but the bulk of the funds requested for badly needed building maintenance, expansion, and the purchase of modern equipment for instruction was denied.

The legislators appointed a study committee to appraise the post graduate and vocational training programs throughout the state, and to thoroughly study OTI. The unwritten purpose of the OTI study was to determine whether funds should be made available during the 1959 legislative session for properly maintaining and expanding OTI, or whether it would be more beneficial to the state's overall economy to abandon the school at Klamath Falls and establish a similar type technological school at a more heavily industrialized location... say Portland.

In public appearances before and since the legislative action, Director Purvine has steadfastly maintained that the principal question at hand is not whether the institute should be left at Klamath Falls. He has consistently advanced the thought that the big question is where within Oregon should be located one or more technical institutes in addition to OTI. "The important point," he has stated, "is not where Oregon should have its technical institute; but how the state is going to expand its educational facilities to accommodate two or more needed technical training plants."

Therein lies the significance of Sputnik to Klamath Falls and the Basin. Since the launching of the two satellites, President Eisenhower has acted to expand the scientific expenditures of the country and to increase the number of graduate engineers and scientists in this country.

The effectiveness of a scientist or an engineer is negligible if he is required to attempt his work without the assistance of a sizeable team of technically, scientifically, and electronically trained undergraduate assistants. It has been estimated that each engineer, for example, requires no less than a dozen trained assistants to help him if the full worth of the engineer's talents are to be realized.

During the relatively short span of 10 years, the Oregon Technical Institute has become nationally recognized for the caliber of technically trained assistants it produces. Major corporations in the fields of electronics, engineering and research regularly visit the school to hire graduates of the institute.

The beep-beeping of the Sputniks will doubtless result in an intensified program in this country to produce more engineers and scientists. For each additional qualified engineer, there will have to be approximately 12 additional assistants with technical and electronic backgrounds.

That in turn will mean there will have to be a vastly larger number of technical schools for training the needed assistants. Oregon has one such school... OTI at Klamath Falls. How many similar type schools will Oregon need to meet the technical assistant demand?

It just might be that OTI Director Winston Purvine has had his eyes on the doughnut while some of the governing legislators have been peering through the hole.

Timber Policies

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Editor Roseburg News-Review
It certainly is not my intention to set myself up as an expert on timber and timber policies, I most assuredly am not as expert in those matters as is W. D. Hagenstein, executive vice president of the Industrial Forestry Association. Yet I find myself in disagreement with at least part

of the theory he presented before the federal timber sales conference held recently at the University of Oregon under sponsorship of Congressman Charles O. Porter.

As I understand Mr. Hagenstein's position, he accuses federal agencies in charge of timber management of creating a scarcity of timber by failing to furnish the full allowable cut from public domain forests. Because of this scarcity, he contends, operators bid so much for the limited amount of stumpage that they are now unable to operate at a profit. He cites the large number of closures of small mills as proof of his argument.

Mr. Hagenstein contends that the only way to bring stumpage prices down to "levels which will again allow full forest industry employment is the selling each year of the full allowable cut based on a current forest inventory."

He advocates immediate, realistic inventories, construction of access roads and revision of allowable cuts to balance with higher inventories.

I agree with Mr. Hagenstein that we need more realistic inventories and allowable cuts. Recent studies show that the obsolete inventories upon which current harvesting is based are keeping the volume of timber harvest far below the cut which could safely be maintained on a perpetual basis under existing usage.

Inventories now in use include only old-growth, straight-grained, four to six feet above the ground to an eight or ten-inch top. Today's practice, however, takes a tree from one or two feet above the ground to a four-inch top, pays little attention to grain, and accepts a large percentage of conk or other disease. Thus today's mill is utilizing far more timber off a given acreage than in years when the inventory was made.

The full allowable cut from the public domain should be made available to operators. But it is my contention that a larger volume of timber, in times such as these, would impair rather than improve economy.

The present "soft" condition of the lumber market results because there was more lumber produced than the market could absorb.

Tight money policies, invoked to slow inflationary trends, reduced the number of housing starts and cut construction generally. Because of the drop in construction there has been less demand for lumber. The lumber industry cut more lumber than could be sold profitably. Had more logs been available, through larger allowable cuts, mills probably would have produced even more lumber to further depress the market.

It perhaps is true that if operators could buy logs from the public domain at a lesser cost, they could operate on a somewhat lower market. However, the stumpage cost is not the only cost involved. Wage costs have grown proportionately with stumpage. Stumpage prices will fluctuate with the market demand. Labor costs won't. Western mills recently were soaked with a hike in freight costs. That freight hike probably has had as much as anything to do with closing a lot of mills.

Several of our small mills, now not operating, have ample dock decks to run for two or three months. They could be operating right now if it were not for the fact that they can't pay production costs at today's market prices. As soon as the market improves, they'll be back at work.

Making more timber available, in my opinion, isn't the answer to the present situation, which is based on overproduction. There might be a few mills that could continue on a marginal operation if they could get cheaper stumpage. But, as soon as the market strengthens, the price of stumpage will go right back up, forced up by competitive bidding on the part of those operators who, through better utilization, can get more values out of a log than can the operator without adequate utilization facilities.

When the market improves, our industry, in my opinion, should have available to it all the timber it can cut and still stay within sustained yield limits. This I am firmly in agreement that we should have access roads and realistic inventories. If we can cut all the timber the market will absorb at high prices we will have a boom economy. But, if we obtain a boom economy by that method, we also must anticipate soft periods when the market is overproduced. The only way we can avoid soft periods is to provide enough secondary manufacture that when one outlet is oversupplied we can divert raw material to some other usage.

Hagenstein's theory, in my opinion, has much merit in boom times but is no remedy for our current depression.

Quote

By UNITED PRESS

NEW YORK — John S. Curran, 68, on being caught aiming a sling shot at a row of plate glass windows while carrying half-a-pound of brass screws in his pocket: "I was only practicing."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



BUT LOOK AT HIM GO INTO A HIGH DUDGEON WHEN HE CAN'T GET THE PLUSHIEST ACCOMMODATIONS ON THE FLATWHEEL LIMITED!

Negro Ball Player Gets Home In White Area After Hassle

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Willie Mays, the San Francisco Giants' great Negro outfielder, has a home in an exclusive, all-white residential area here — but only after overcoming objections of some of his neighbors-to-be.

"Man, I'm glad this is over," Willie said as he and his wife closed the deal for the \$37,500 home. It overlooks the Pacific and adjoins exclusive St. Francis Wood in the western San Francisco hills.

Earlier, pressure from certain neighbors, despite efforts of civic officials, made it appear that Mays and his wife Marguerite would be defeated again in their second attempt to buy a home here.

Walter A. Gnesdloff, the owner who finally sold, told The Associated Press, "I had several other offers, but Willie's was the first and I decided it should be 'first come, first served.'"

The broker who originally listed Gnesdloff's home for sale, Peter Morgan, turned back the brokerage contract to the owner, declaring: "You sold the house on your own and I had nothing to do with it. I couldn't take the commission."

It would have been \$1,100. Mayor George Christopher said he was relieved because "the reputation of San Francisco, always renowned as a cosmopolitan city of brotherly understanding, was at stake."

"As mayor, I am happy that our true mettle has been shown for all the world to see."

When Gnesdloff originally turned down the Mays' offer because of heavy pressure, the couple was badly upset. Mrs. Mays explained it was their second such turnaround here in a few days.

She was particularly outraged when told one neighbor strongly opposed to the sale wasn't an American citizen.

"We were born in the United States and this is our country, yet this man raises objections to us," she said.

Willie took the dispute more calmly but lashed out at the "concealed prejudice in Northern and Western cities which profess to be

that if he sold to a Negro he might be denied work. He is a small-scale home builder.

Dr. Robert E. Wood

Chiropractic Physician

Has returned to

his office at

2236 So. 6th

California Weather

By UNITED PRESS

San Francisco Bay Region: Occasional rain today and tonight, partly cloudy Saturday; little change in temperature; high today near 60; low tonight 45-52; westerly winds 8-15 m.p.h.; rain probability 70 per cent today and tonight, 20 per cent Saturday.

Northern California: Occasional rain on the North Coast this morning, spreading over remainder of area this afternoon and tonight; partly cloudy Saturday; intermittent snow in mountains through Saturday; little change in temperature; west to northwest winds 10-20 m.p.h. near coast.

Sacramento Valley: Variable cloudiness with scattered showers today and tonight; partly cloudy Saturday; little change in temperature; high both days near 60; low tonight 35-45; variable winds 7-15 m.p.h.

Northwestern California: Occasional rain today and tonight; partly cloudy Saturday; little change in temperature; high today and low tonight Napa 62-64; Santa Rosa 58-64; Ukiah 60-64; Santa Rosa 58-64; Ukiah 60-64; northwest winds 10-20 m.p.h. near coast.

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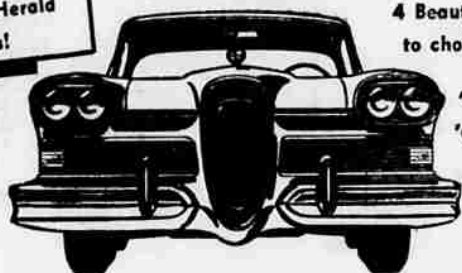
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Event Billed By Local Club

The Thursday luncheon on November 21 of the Klamath Falls Soroptimist Club will be the Thanksgiving program and members are urged to bring Venetian or other guests, Jo Robinson, program chairman, announced. Speakers will be two of the club's travelers, Alice Lamm and Patti O'Connor. There will be a guest vocalist, as well.

Dena D. Backes reported that the Venture Club, which is sponsored by the Soroptimist Club, met for a reorganization meeting at her home on Wednesday night. There are 15 members and they elected Joann Seaburg as president for the coming year. They plan an initiation party later this month. The group holds one dinner meeting each month.

In other business, the matter of possible better control of traffic at the corner of Fifth and Main was turned over to the Traffic Safety Committee composed of Phyllis Slater and Marguerite Ward. It was pointed out that numerous women have been struck and knocked down at that corner by automobiles which fail to come to a complete stop before making a right hand turn onto Main Street. The last instance reported was the daughter of one of the club members in an accident earlier this week.

It was reported that the food sale held earlier in November netted more than \$138, according to Dorothy Rogers, ways and means chairman.

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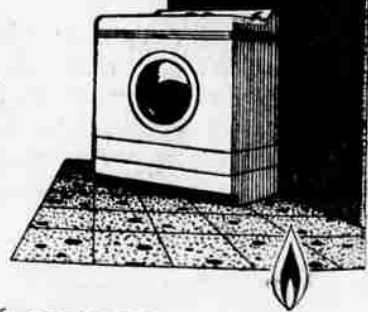


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