

LIKE URGES 'LIVE WITH BUDGET'

In The
Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written, Ike is delivering to the congress his message on the State of the Union.

It contains about 5,000 words. Printed in full, it would fill about a solid page in this newspaper. Its preparation has taken weeks of time. The mere reading of it to the congress will take about an hour.

So don't expect to gain a full understanding of it by reading the headlines and glancing at the first few paragraphs of the story.

Keep this in mind:

Ike's political job is to convince the country that a GOP administration is needed now and will be needed AFTER 1960.

The political job of the congress, which is heavily dominated by Democrats, is to convince the country that the GOP administration must be THROWN OUT in 1960 and a Democratic administration put in its place.

If you keep that situation clear in your mind, you will find it easier to understand what is going on.

Back now to Ike and his message — which can only be highlighted here.

He starts off by admonishing the heavily Democratic congress to "help maintain the marked forward thrust of our economy by CUTTING THE COST OF GOVERNMENT and adopting his forth-coming BALANCED budget."

He adds: "We can afford everything we CLEARLY NEED for the military and for the nation's progress, but we can not afford one cent of waste."

That is to say:

We can't afford to spend any money in the wrong places.

He calls for resolute action by government, business and labor to "curb the wage-price spiral" and prevent further declines in the value of the dollar.

That's a toughie. We all want all we can get. We're much more interested in what WE get than in what the other fellow gets. That's deeply rooted in human nature.

But—

There are dangers.

If we aren't careful, we can PRICE OURSELVES OUT OF WORLD MARKETS. Already for foreign automobiles, to mention only one item, are doubling their sales in the United States each year.

That can't be laughed off.

He closes by appealing to lawmakers of both parties to "join in cooperative work to build a better America."

He says to the members of the congress and, over their heads, to the people of the United States:

"The basic question facing us today is more than mere survival — the military defense of a national life and territory. It is the preservation of a way of life. We must meet the world challenge and at the same time permit no stagnation in America. Unless we progress, we regress."

That is a serious reminder.

We mustn't forget that the over-all objective of communism is to conquer the world. We are the chief defender of the free world. If we weaken ourselves — by too reckless spending, for example, on things that are not fundamentally essential — the free world can GO DOWN. It's just that serious.

All in all, the President's State of the Union message deserves the thoughtful and serious and non-partisan consideration of the American people.

Herald and News

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Castro Purge Strikes Hard Inside Cuba

HAVANA (UPI)—Fidel Castro's revolutionary forces launched a determined search today for 500 rifles and ammunition believed stolen by the rival "Revolutionary Directorate" in a challenge to Castro's authority.

Castro himself in a two-hour radio speech from army headquarters at Camp Columbia promised to exhaust every effort to recover the stolen arms. He warned that from here out the "greatest crime will be to upset the peace" in Cuba.

His statement came as today's newspapers were filled with an increasing number of pictures and news stories of the rebels' strong arm revolutionary justice: Arrests, accusations, summary trials, manhunt and executions.

Latest reports said 1,300 persons were awaiting trial in Havana and another 262 former military police and civilians awaiting trial in Santiago. Twenty have been tried and executed. An unknown number—20 have been reported—were executed without a trial. Others were reported tortured.

Another significant development in Havana was the reappearance today of the Communist Party newspaper "Hoy" banned under the Batista regime. It boldly denounced government agencies which had fought subversive activities and in a front page editorial said: "Down with the Communist Party. Down with the Military Intelligence Service."

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Legislature Will Convene Amid Air Of Perplexity

By PAUL W. HARVEY JR.
SALEM (AP)—The 50th Oregon Legislature will meet here Monday in an atmosphere of confusion and perplexity.

The confusion arises from the fact that the 90 lawmakers don't yet know whether it will be inauguration day for Gov. elect Mark Hatfield. The dispute over whether he or Gov. Robert D. Holmes shall appoint the secretary of state might delay the inauguration.

But once the inauguration is over, the 90 lawmakers will settle down to consider several serious problems.

Among these perplexing problems, the most difficult is the shortage of enough state tax revenues to satisfy the state agencies, combined with a fear that the voters might not look too kindly on new taxes.

This session will be the first since 1878 in which the Democrats control both houses.

The Democratic margin in the Senate will be 19-11. The last time the Democrats ran the Senate was 1878, although the division two years ago was 15-15.

In the House, the Democrats will have a 33-27 edge. They ran things 37-23 two years ago, which was the first time in 20 years they had House control.

The big question is how well the Republican governor, Mark Hat-

field, can get along with the Democratic majority.

The Senate president will be Walter J. Pearson (D-Portland), an insurance man who has served in both houses. Robert B. Duncan (D-Medford), a lawyer serving his second term, will be House speaker.

Here's a rundown on the major problems facing the new Legislature:

Finance—The Holmes budget of 290 million dollars for the next biennium is 24 millions more than is being spent in the present biennium. It calls for spending all revenues in sight under existing tax laws. But several state agencies, notably the state Board of Higher Education, are complaining that they need more money than the Holmes budget would give them.

Buildings—The state Board of Higher Education says it needs 20 million dollars worth of new buildings, and the Board of Control wants 10 million worth for institutions. No provision is made in the budget for buildings. If they are to be built, the Legislature will have to find the money. Gov. Holmes wants to submit a bond issue to the people to build them.

Unemployment Compensation—The Legislature will have to do something to stop the drain on the Unemployment Trust Fund. An advisory committee has recommended increasing employers' tax payments and tightening up on the payment of benefits.

Reorganization—An interim committee has recommended that the governor be given power to reorganize the state government, subject to a veto power by the Legislature. Another interim committee wants to add two justices to the seven-member state Supreme Court.

Highways—The Highway Commission says it needs a one-cent gasoline tax increase and a \$5 increase in the motor vehicle license fee. The money is needed, it says, to match federal highway allotments.

Power—Democrats are certain to try again to put Oregon into the retail power business.

Automobile Insurance—Gov. Holmes is recommending that every motorist be required to buy liability insurance. The insurance companies are fighting this.

Constitutional Revision—Hatfield will recommend that Oregon have a convention to rewrite the state Constitution.

Vocational Education—The Legislature will consider the whole broad problem of vocational education, including whether to rebuild Oregon Technical Institute.

Centennial—Since the Centennial celebration is almost upon us, the Legislature will have to hurry if it is to provide more funds for it.

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De Gaulle Cabinet Features Reshuffle Of Old Figures

PARIS (AP)—Some familiar faces appeared in different Cabinet spots today, but the French government was still heading down the track surveyed by Charles de Gaulle.

Installed Thursday as the first president of the Fifth Republic, De Gaulle may open his seventh year term with some measures of amnesty, especially for prisoners in Algeria.

Michel Debre dropped into De Gaulle's former job of premier, but the post wasn't the same any more. While De Gaulle held the job with strong emergency powers for seven months, Debre as minister of justice wrote the Fifth Republic's constitution to give more power to the president and reduce the prerogatives of the premier and the National Assembly.

One power now removed from the Assembly enabled Debre's Cabinet to go right to work. The Assembly no longer has to approve the Cabinet first and can remove it only by a membership majority, which at the same time must agree on a new Cabinet.

Fourth Republic cabinets, which lasted an average of six months, usually were brought down by a minority of deputies which themselves could never provide a substitute acceptable to the majority of the members.

A strong majority in the new Parliament supports De Gaulle at present. In taking office, however, the World War II hero warned that he felt it his duty "to give France, to impose if need be, what the

public good demands."

Debre appointed a 21-member Cabinet that included 17 ministers from De Gaulle's government.

The most notable departures were three Socialists who went into official opposition and former Premier Pierre Pflimlin, who asked to be relieved. Pflimlin was replaced by Robert Lecourt, another member of the Catholic Popular Movement, as a minister of state.

World News In Brief

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL MESSAGE—Washington — President Eisenhower delivered his State of the Union message to a joint session of Congress. He cautioned them to live within his 77 billion dollar budget.

MIKOYAN—Chicago — Mikoyan will be in Chicago today. He has an invitation from a bus driver to see how the average American lives. No mass demonstrations, such as in Detroit, have been announced.

FILIBUSTER—Washington — Senate expected to hand anti-filibuster vote setback in showdown vote on rules change.

CUBA—Havana — Castro disclosure that rival rebel group stole 500 rifles indicates all not yet settled within revolutionary camp.

FRANCE—Paris — New troubles in Algeria plague De Gaulle in new presidency.

Klamath Girl Gains Honor

Oregon's representative at the national Voice of Democracy speech contest will be Karen, Mode, 16, a junior at Klamath Union High School, it was announced in Salem Friday by the Oregon Association of Broadcasters and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, joint sponsors of the contest in this state.

Karen's taped speech, "The Price," was selected among entries from throughout the state at a meeting of judges yesterday. The tape is being forwarded to Washington as Oregon's entry in the finals of the nation-wide contest, which will be decided next month. Speeches must be from two to five minutes in length.

At the end of the school year, Karen will follow her speech to Washington, a four-day expense paid visit there being the prize for winning the state contest.

Karen, who moved here from Billings, Montana, last fall, is the daughter of Mrs. Asmund Helberg, a teacher at KU. She entered the contest at the suggestion of Miss Ruby Alloway, another teacher at the school, who was familiar with her school background in speech.

The contest was promoted locally by Bob Bartlett, on behalf of the Oregon Association of Broadcasters.

The text of Karen's speech will appear on the editorial page of the Herald and News Sunday.

President Challenges Demo Congress To Meet Red Threat By Wise Economy

By MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower today challenged the heavily Democratic new Congress to meet the Communist threat by living within his 77-billion-dollar budget and working toward tax relief "in the foreseeable future."

In a State of the Union message outlining administration plans for building a better and stronger America in this space age of catastrophic war possibilities, the President said his formula is designed to preserve this nation's way of life.

Useless expenditures, he said, "might tend to undermine the economy and therefore the nation's safety."

His 5,000-word address, prepared for personal delivery at a joint session of the Senate and House, also set forth three other highlights calling for:

1. Enactment of new civil rights legislation to be submitted to Congress soon. Without being specific about the legislation, the President declared closing of some public schools in the integration controversy, and pledged anew he will take every action necessary to enforce the law as interpreted by the courts.

2. New laws aimed at wiping out "corruption, racketeering, and abuse of power and trust in labor-management affairs." Eisenhower expressed disappointment the last Congress, also Democratic-controlled, did not act in this field despite disclosures by the investigating committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

3. Amendment of the 1946 full employment law "to make it clear that the government intends to use all appropriate means to protect the buying power of the dollar."

The President did not specify just what he has in mind, but he again called on labor and business leaders to exercise statesmanship to curb the wage-price spiral. And he announced he will set up a Cabinet committee on price stability for economic growth.

4. Passage of new farm legislation designed to reduce heavy federal outlays in that field eventually, and to assure "greater freedom for markets to reflect the wishes of producers and consumers."

As in the case of the others, Eisenhower went into no detail on the farm program. The specific provisions of all the programs will be set forth in a series of special messages to Congress in the next several weeks.

Eisenhower told Congress the nation's economy is strong and healthy, and that the 1958 business recession is fading into history.

"Personal income," he said, "is at an all-time high."

Eisenhower said his military budget will advance "a sensible posture of defense," along with increased efficiency and avoidance of waste.

But, he added at another point, "The basic question facing us today is more than mere survival—the military defense of national life and territory. It is the preservation of a way of life."

"We must meet the world challenge and at the same time permit no stagnation in America," he said.

"Unless we progress, we regress."

He said spending will increase for health programs, federal aid for science and education, city redevelopment, and federal aid for highways.

He called also for continuation of the foreign aid program, but did not estimate its cost. The request is expected to go higher than



IKE Cautions Congress . . .

the \$3,700,000,000 tagged for spending this year.

Eisenhower did not list the domestic programs to be curtailed or dropped in his campaign to achieve a balanced 77-billion-dollar budget. His budget message will go to Congress Jan. 19.

His challenge to the Democratic Congress to live within that budget underscored an issue almost sure to figure in the 1960 presidential campaign.

Democratic congressmen already have challenged the announced total as unrealistic and inadequate for national security. Some Republicans have joined them in questioning the \$40,900,000,000 reportedly included for defense.

Without mentioning the 77-billion figure today, Eisenhower hit back at contentions it isn't big enough in the light of the Soviet Union's spectacular progress in the space field.

The President called his defense plans sensibly balanced against a need for maintaining a sound economy and fighting off devastating inflation. And he cautioned against useless military expenditures which, in the name of security, might tend to undermine the economy and, therefore, the nation's safety.

"We can afford everything we clearly need, but we cannot afford one cent of waste," he said.

Putting it squarely up to Congress, Eisenhower said: "The Constitution entrusts the executive with many functions, but the Congress—and the Congress alone—has the power of the purse. Ultimately upon Congress rests responsibility for determining the scope and amount of federal spending."

He said the new fiscal year commitments for America's armed forces, the Atomic Energy Commission and military assistance abroad exceed 47 billion dollars, about 60 per cent of the total budget. Eisenhower put the estimate in general terms.

Eisenhower took no direct note of Democratic contentions that the United States is not going far enough fast enough in the missile and general space fields.

With such things as the Soviet Union's rocket to the sun area obviously in mind, the President said: "We clearly recognize that some of the recent Soviet achievements in this particular technology are indeed brilliant."

But he said this country, too, has made great strides. The 4½-ton Atlas rocket in orbit around the earth illustrates a steady advance, he said.

"New and greater developments preoccupy the major portion of the nation's scientists," he said.

Eisenhower called on the nation to remember that these advances and the development of new weapons cost terrifically. He said it must be kept in mind how rapidly weapons become obsolete. "We must guard against feverish building of vast armaments to meet glibly predicted moments of so-called 'maximum peril,'" he said.

As for the cost, he cited these as some examples:

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Weather

FORECAST — Klamath Falls and vicinity: Considerable cloudiness through Saturday with gusty winds and a few showers and some periods of partial clearing. Continued mild. Low tonight 35-40; high Saturday 45-52.

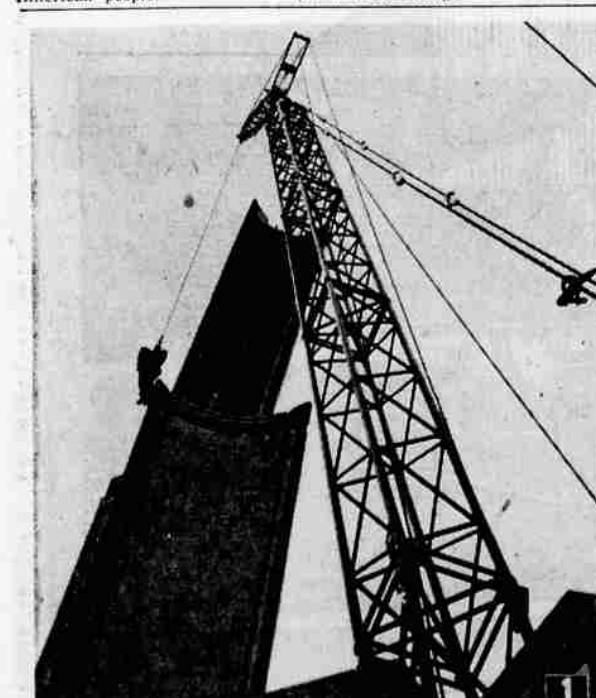
High yesterday . . . 49
Low last night . . . 36
Precip: last 24 hours . . . trace
Since Oct. 1 . . . 1.88
Same period last year . . . 7.96
Normal for period . . . 5.34

Five-Day Forecasts
Eastern Oregon — Temperatures averaging above normal. Precipitation heavier than normal.

Northern California — Recurrent rains with snow in mountainous areas above normal; minimum-maximum Red Bluff 36-52; Sacramento 38-52; Eureka 40-53.

CRATER LAKE
High yesterday . . . 32
Low last night . . . 28
8 a.m. today . . . 31
New snow . . . 3 1/2 in.
Snow depth . . . 40

Roads through the park are open; chains advised for travel over Highway 62 and required from Annie Springs to the rim. Snow is wet for skiing.



THE WHOLE TOWN WATCHED a free show at the Esquire Theater for more than a day while the theater's 40-ft., two-and-a-half ton tower swayed dangerously in high winds. The end began Thursday afternoon when three riggers borrowed from a West Side Bypass construction job nonchalantly stepped into a cable harness and were pulled to the top of the tower's base. The men, shown at the left in this series of photographs by Don Kettler, were Harry Trease, Hank Landerking and Bill Vian. Raised by this Heaton Steel crane with its 105-ft. boom and 25-ft. jib extension, the men fastened a cable inside the weaving tower, released previously placed steel chains and cut loose the two tower feet still not jarred loose by wind gusts. Almost an hour of waiting followed as workmen for the W. D. Miller Construction Company double-checked preparations and carefully judged winds that were getting stronger and seemed to exaggerate the five to eight degree angle from which the tower was swaying. At last, while spectators watched from below and the windows of nearby Fremont School were lined with curious children, a guide rope was



strung from the foot of the tower and tied to a truck below (second photo). The crane motor strained, cables squeaked, a sudden gust of wind arose, and the tower was raised from its unsteady mooring. A sheet metal siding atop the base was knocked loose and crashed on the theater marquee, but the workmen raised the tower with surprising grace. It moved very slowly on its way down (third photo) but with no difficulties and no danger of upending the crane steadied by support jacks on each side. In 10 minutes, at 2:50 p.m., the tower touched the street, 130



feet below, and gave quizzical spectators a better opportunity to see how large it was, and how dangerous a fall from the top could have been. Then the three fearless riggers jumped in their pickup and drove away, the tower was hauled to a warehouse where it is to be repainted and refurbished before rising again — "when the weather is better, whenever that is," theater Manager James Gailatly said — and the crowd dispersed, streets were reopened to traffic, and the free show at the Esquire was over.



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