

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor
FLOYD WYNNE
City Editor
MAURICE MILLER
Circulation Mgr.
Ph. TU 4-752

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KUHS Orchestra

By FLORENCE JENKINS
Under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Jim Wells, money is being raised to send the Klamath Union High School symphony orchestra on a five-day concert trip to Forest Grove and Seattle the first week in March.

Parents of the 62 members of the high school orchestra held a meeting earlier this week and plans got underway within a matter of hours.

Instead of "25-centsing the town to death," Mrs. Wells proposed the sound idea of a ham dinner at the high school cafeteria on Thursday, February 12. In addition to an excellent dinner, the dinners will hear the orchestra play dinner music and be able to see the youngsters in action.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells and their daughter, Janice, came to Klamath Falls from Great Falls, Montana, last year and all three are participating in school, civic and social activities in their new home town.

Mrs. Wells has an excellent committee and they are going to need the help of the entire community to raise some fifteen or sixteen hundred dollars to send the orchestra on this trip.

It is a signal honor for our high school orchestra to be invited to participate in the district Music Educators Conference and Workshop on March 7 in Seattle. A morning concert on that day will be given at a Seattle high school.

On March 5, the orchestra will play an 11 a.m. concert on the Pacific University conference campus at Forest Grove. Arrangements were made by Daniel Preston of the college music department who is a long-time friend of Director M. Dale Hallack, KUHS orchestra director.

We're all proud of our youngsters and the fine reputation our high school orchestra has earned. Getting behind this project is a good way to show the teenagers we are for them one hundred percent.

Curbstone Plato

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—Curbstone comments of a Pavement Plato: The one thing the rest of the world feels surest of about the average American is this: That material success is his god. And the rest of the world couldn't be wrong. Great material success is admired rather than worshipped by the average American—just as he admires achievement in any form, whether it be in the art of home run knocking or hula hooping. He even has a sneaking admiration for a successful bank robber—so long as the fellow doesn't spill blood.

But material success isn't the major goal of the average American. It is only one of his major daydreams. But he doesn't want it had enough to make his dream come true.

Take yourself, as an average American. Why aren't you a success? You probably can't, with honesty, put the blame on fate, your boss or your wife. You can't even blame it on the fact you were born dumb and never outgrew it. The chances are you aren't a big success simply because it isn't worthwhile to you. There simply are other things more important to you.

In my work as a reporter I have interviewed perhaps 2,000 "successful" people over the last quarter century. Asked the reason for their success, about 99 out of 100 gave the same answer: "Hard work." The hundredth person would credit it to "getting the breaks," or admit, off the cuff, he inherited success or married into it.

Many successful people I have met have lacked the charm, personality and even the talent I have found among other men so spectacularly unsuccessful they couldn't buy their way into the city dump. They aren't nearly as much fun to be with.

One difference between the successful man and the average man is obvious. The average man has credit. The successful man has credit plus something else—it is called money.

But there are other differences. The big one lies in how they use their energy. The successful man controls his energy and directs it to a single aim—the winning of success. Everything else is secondary. The average man isn't that single-minded.

Does the successful man himself regret the price he had to pay to get where he is? Often he does—in a very wistful human way. But there is a limit to his regret. The average man sometimes likes to boast he wouldn't trade places with the most successful

man he ever knew. The successful man returns the compliment. He isn't interested in changing places either.

No matter how stern the cost of success, the last thing any successful man I ever met was willing to give up was—success.

Civil Rights Bill

By LYLE C. WILSON
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Take another look at the civil rights bill proposed by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) before writing it off as a phony.

Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), the lefty heir of FDR's New Deal, would so write it off. ADA called the civil rights proposal "a typical Johnson compromise, scratching the surface of the civil rights problem and carefully refraining from digging down to its heart—school segregation."

ADA, northern Democrats in general and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) apparently want a Congressional endorsement of the Supreme Court's ruling against school segregation. Some of those opposing segregation probably would prefer Congressional action to enforce desegregation of Southern schools. The implication of that preference is that desegregation should be enforced throughout the South—as in Little Rock—by the armed forces of the United States.

It is a fact that Johnson's four-point bill avoids direct approach to the immediate problem of schooling white and Negro children together. Assuming that there is a valid argument against Congress attempting to deal directly with the school problem, it probably would be this:

—That both time and patience reasonably could be expected to help toward a solution of the great social and educational crisis now confronting Southern states.

—That direct Congressional intervention, especially with enforcing legislation, would reduce greatly the opportunity of either time or patience to heal raw wounds.

Not just around the corner, but far down the road there appears to be one decisive, home-grown solution to the South's problem of racial integration of its schools.

That solution would be peaceful integration of schools in the South under conditions pretty much conforming to the state's rights point of view of even the most extremist of southern segregationists.

Given time and patience this could and may come to pass by reason of increased political activity of Southern Negroes. The Negro vote already is a political powerhouse in the Northern states. Southern Negroes are more numerous actually and proportionately than are Negroes in the North. But they don't vote much.

Disinterest, disenfranchisement and one thing and another have so retarded voting by Southern Negroes that they have had little political impact. That situation began to change some time ago, and the change continues at an increased pace. The federal civil rights bill of 1957 was intended to speed the change already under way.

The NAACP is campaigning to register 3 million Southern Negroes before the 1960 presidential election. Registration in 1956 was about 1,300,000. There are enough Negroes in the South to put the segregation problem far toward solution if they would and could register and vote. This sort of solution was suggested by President Eisenhower last week in a National Press Club speech. The fourth section of the proposed Johnson civil rights bill would help bring that about.

The section would give the Justice Department instant subpoena to obtain all registration and other records needed to prepare voting-rights cases. Perhaps Southern Negroes will vote themselves into white schools.

smacked down four times in a row. Yet the liberals' failures can't be dismissed as something absolute. They didn't lose entirely. They are an active and vocal force, even if very often they miss achieving their goals. They make their presence felt and have an influence on events.

Cecil B. De Mille

By BOB THOMAS
AP Movie-TV Writer
HOLLYWOOD (AP)—The reason for Cecil B. De Mille's success as a maker of stirring film dramas?

Perhaps because life itself was an adventure for him. Jesse Lasky recalled when they were producing vaudeville sketches in New York. De Mille told him at lunch one day that he was getting restless and wanted to go to Mexico to get into the revolution and perhaps write about it.

Lasky didn't want to lose his best friend. He seized upon the suggestion of his brother-in-law, Samuel Goldwyn. Said Lasky: "If you want adventure, I've got an even better idea—let's make some movies!"

So De Mille set out for the West with his hardy band of movie pioneers to make "The Squaw Man." This adventure was not merely in trailblazing a new form of entertainment. The trio were up against tough opponents.

"We were just little independents bucking the trusts," De Mille recalled recently. "We had \$20,000 tied up, and that was our all. It occurred to me that if we had a fire, we might lose all the film I was shooting so I took to shooting every scene twice. I'd sneak home one negative and put it in the attic."

There was no fire, but the "trust" found a lot of ways to sabotage the little company. De Mille said, and when the picture was done, less than half the film was usable.

"But they didn't know about the second takes. I spirited them out of the house, cut the picture on a train headed East, dropped off at Philadelphia, and had prints made."

"The Squaw Man" cost \$15,500, grossed \$255,000, and De Mille became a top director. But the outbreak of World War I found him restless again.

"I wanted to get into the war, but I was told I was too old," he said. "I went to an air base in the Midwest, and they told me they would take fliers of any age. So I learned to fly."

For \$5,000 he bought a Jenny from the widow of a flier who had been killed in it in Canada. But by the time he had learned to fly, the war was over.

He formed the Mercury Aviation Co. in 1919 with 12 planes, including two German Junkers flown to California by Eddie Rickenbacker. Eventually he had to choose between aviation and movies and settled on the latter.

De Mille always brought adventure to his job as director. An actor balked at having Jean Arthur flick a gun from his hand with a bullwhip in "The Plainsman." De Mille took a severe lashing on his own arm until the actress improved her aim enough for the actor to risk it.

In his 70s he went to Egypt to film his greatest crowd scenes—25,000 followers of Moses fleeing the Pharaoh in "The Ten Commandments." Despite a heart attack he insisted on finishing the picture which was to be his monument.

Liberal Revolt

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—That hardy little congressional band called liberals tried to throw their weight around, found out in a hurry they were underweight, and got

These were the four liberal bumps on the head: No. 1, first target for the bloc of Democrats and Republicans bearing the liberal label was the Senate rule which made it almost impossible to break a filibuster—the talkiest Southern Democrats traditionally relied on to stop a civil rights bill.

Under this rule debate couldn't be stopped unless a constitutional two-thirds of the Senate—66 of the 98 members—voted to do it. With Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) leading the charge, the liberals set out to change this rule.

Douglas proposed that a simple majority of the Senate—50 of the 98 members—be enough to stop a filibuster. Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, leader of the Senate Democrats, called Douglas' hand.

He let the Douglas proposal come to a vote—at a time when there was no filibuster to overcome—and the result was a staggering 67-28 against letting a majority of the Senate stop a filibuster.

Yet in the end the rule was changed just a little. Under Johnson's guidance the Senate changed the rule to require hereafter a simple two-thirds of those present at voting time.

No. 2, a group of Senate Republican liberals tried to get one of themselves chosen leader of Senate Republicans. They wanted to keep a conservative like Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois from getting the job.

So all 34 of the Senate Republicans voted. The liberals were outnumbered. The majority picked Dirksen. But the liberals here, too, got a concession. One of their number, Sen. Thomas Kuchel of California, was named assistant leader.

No. 3, once again the liberal Senate Republicans made a try. This was to keep the highly conservative Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona from being chosen chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee.

Again they lost. A majority picked Goldwater who frankly says he is so conservative that "I'm even a stronger conservative than people think I am."

No. 4, on the House side a batch of liberal Democrats and Republicans made noises about something they wanted. They wanted changes made in or about the House Rules Committee whose Democratic and Republican membership is highly conservative.

This is one of the most powerful committees in Congress and can pretty well prevent legislation from coming out for a full House vote when the members don't like it.

But this minor liberal revolt was squelched under the persuasion of Sam Rayburn, speaker of the House and boss of the Democrats. He reportedly assured the liberals, however, that he'd personally see to it that no worthwhile legislation gets buried in the Rules Committee.

Quotes

United Press International
HOLLYWOOD—Heedy Lamarr in filing suit for \$51,000 from her estranged husband, W. Howard Lee:

"He is the one man I loved—loved more than anyone in the world—but he didn't even send me a Christmas card."

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan's main impression after his 16-day tour of the United States:

"Everybody over there is tired of the cold war except the (State) Department which concerns itself with the waging of cold war."

DES MOINES, Iowa—GOP Congressional Campaign Committee Chairman Richard M. Simpson in answering President Eisenhower's call to the Republican Party to stop acting like a sleeping elephant and to spell out the national goals of the party:

"I call upon the White House to state this long range purpose of the Republican Party, to give us a statement of principles for which we can stand."

They'll Do It Every Time



Demo Predicts Passage Of Big Housing Measure

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate Democratic leaders called 14 witnesses Friday to counter the Eisenhower administration's appeals for enactment of its own housing program.

The witnesses included spokesmen for the National Housing Conference, the AFL-CIO, Americans for Democratic Action, American Institute of Architects, and others who have called for bigger programs than President Eisenhower has asked.

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), presiding over Senate hearings on the hotly disputed program, predicted that a one-package housing bill far broader and more costly than Eisenhower wants will be passed by Congress before the end of February.

The Democrats, with commanding majorities in both Senate and House, are driving for a swift passage of a comprehensive housing program in a single bill. It would contain money and authority the President describes as urgently needed to keep some housing activities alive, plus many other items he believes should be cut or otherwise amended drastically.

Eisenhower has demanded a hold-down on federal spending to achieve a balanced budget.

Norman P. Mason, federal housing administrator, and other administration spokesmen appealed Thursday for action now on emergency needs, with less urgent matters to be considered later.

They called for quick action on a bill to provide 100 million dollars of new money for urban renewal grants, 200 million dollars for college housing loans, and an

Senators Ask Ratification

SALEM (AP)—Two Democratic state senators are asking the Oregon Legislature to make another try to ratify the 13th amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

That amendment grants the right of citizens to vote, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It was ratified March 30, 1870.

Seven months later, the Oregon Legislature voted against ratification. During that period, Oregon had many Southern sympathizers, plus large Chinese and Indian populations.

The sponsors of the resolution to ratify are Sens. William A. Grenfell, Portland, and Monroe Sweetland, Milwaukie. They said that 30 other legislators are co-sponsors.

"Ratification of the amendment is particularly important at this time," Grenfell said, "as it will lend support to those persons in the South who feel it is time we accept people as people. It is time Oregon accepts her rightful role in the Union and it is appropriate in our Centennial year."

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Lions Host Rotarians

MERRILL—Fourteen members of the Tulelake Rotary Club were guests of the Merrill Lions Club at a regular dinner meeting held at the Merrill Recreation Hall on Monday evening, January 19. Other Lions guests introduced were Larry Bergman of the Oregon State Police and Wilbur Womer of the Klamath Falls Social Security Office.

On display in the meeting room was the new trophy case recently installed. Lion president, Bill Falvey expressed his appreciation to Mel Brooks for procuring the case. The trophy case is to be used by all Merrill organizations for displaying trophies.

Warren Walker, chairman of the civic improvement committee, reported that letters had been written to owners of all Merrill vacant lots requesting permission to clean the vacant lots.

Vernon Shuck reported that a shotgun will be awarded to the winning person during turkey shoot activities to be held sometime near Easter. Proceeds from this activity will go to the sight conservation program.

Charter members A. K. Felt, Dr. F. E. Trotman, Bob Barry, Bob Dragoon, Lon Hodges and Jerry Sharp received gifts from Lion zone chairman Robert Trotman as a tribute to Founders Month.

Wilbur Brickner introduced the guest speaker, Wilbur Womer, who spoke to the group regarding the new social security benefits.

Mother Of Two Given Probation

PORTLAND (AP)—Mrs. Barbara Ellen Houser of Astoria, the mother of two children, was placed on probation for three years Thursday for embezzling \$1,300 from the Astoria branch of the U.S. National bank in 1956.

Mrs. Houser had pleaded guilty to the two-count indictment last November, and was sentenced Thursday by Dist. Judge William East.

Asst. U.S. Attorney George Jubba said Mrs. Houser had made full restitution.

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By Frank O'Neal

