

The Herald and News

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Independence

By BILL JENKINS

Now that the Utopian State of Jefferson has been proclaimed it might be well to look to our borders.

Every state, you know, must secure its borders first before it can assure itself of a secure place in the future.

In many cases this proves a somewhat difficult operation, entailing as it does so many ramifications of the social, economic and geographic factors.

But here in the State of Jefferson we are unique in the ease with which this securing of borders can be accomplished and have, as a matter of fact, a choice of courses to take. Something you won't find in many other states.

As Jeffersonites we have a choice of insularity on the one hand or explosive expansion on the other. Either can be made successful. After a choice is made it merely remains a matter of degree.

Because, you see, the State of Jefferson is also a State of Mind and can be, accordingly, either a howling failure written off as a civic gag or a shining example of freedom and independence of the same caliber as that expressed by Jefferson the man, one of America's first statesmen.

Should we choose the insular route and build our walls high and strong against the invasion (of rights) we would soon find ourselves in the situation of being cultists rather than citizens. Fortunate cultists, true, but outside the pale. The answer would be, inevitably, a short life and a merry one with the end coming by economic snubbery and, finally, stragulation.

But, should we choose the doctrine of expansion, then the sky, literally, is the limit. For there is no nook or cranny of the world where independence cannot survive if given a start. No economic or cultural soil can prove so sterile as to nullify growth of that virile plant.

That's what makes living in the State of Jefferson so much fun. There's no limit to where we can go. Not as long as we stick to the principles on which the state was founded—simply independence in all its beneficial forms.

From this simple but sturdy framework a mighty empire can be launched. An empire that could, possibly, result in our winning the curious distinction of achieving a goal once attained, lost and regained again.

At least major portions of the nation outside the State of Jefferson have fallen prey to the savage encroachments of organized laziness. The wool of big government largesse has been pulled over their eyes and they can no longer see the shining symbol of independence.

But here in our newly formed State of Jefferson, we are under no wraps, suffering from no delusions of spending ourselves rich, unimpressed with the hollow voice of the political turtle and scornful of the self-proclaimed omniscience of paternal government.

We are free and unfettered, sensible enough to see the path ahead and bold enough to stride out upon it. It's a pretty good state, this State of Jefferson. I hope we'll see a vast flowering of its benefits. Jefferson the man said something once about "from sea to sea." It's not too late. And it's up to us.

Let's go, Jeffersonites.

Tax Savings

By FLOYD L. WYNNE

Here is a suggestion on how the state can save about \$73,000 in taxpayers money.

They can discontinue their interim committees.

There are thus far some 14 such committees set up to take investigative junkets during the interim between this legislative session and the next, and the Legislature has appropriated that amount to finance them.

Let's take a look at some of these investigative committees. There's a nine man committee to study need for diagnostic and treatment service for children, and responsibility of state to provide service to mentally retarded children who are not suited to public school attendance. Ten thousand dollars for this.

An interim highway committee of seven members to study and make recommendations "for the administration of the laws of this state relating to highways." Ten thousand dollars for this.

A committee of seven to study legislation and problems in the field of labor-management relations. Fifteen thousand dollars for this purpose.

An all purpose committee of sev-

en members to investigate, study and collect information concerning the government and general welfare of the state of Oregon, \$15,000 to be spent here.

A committee of 20 members to make a review of the State's Criminal Code. Twenty five thousand dollars for this one.

A committee of nine members to study Indian problems. Twelve thousand dollars appropriated for this purpose.

A seven member committee to examine, investigate, study and report concerning operation and procedure of state police. Five thousand dollars for this topic.

A nine member committee to make a review of long-range financing of public education in Oregon. This one would cost a whopping \$150,000.

A seven member committee to study quality of Public Employees Retirement system. This would cost \$50,000.

Twelve member group to ascertain, study and analyze facts relating to operation of Legislative Assembly. Thirty five thousand dollars.

An interim group of nine to investigate and study complete revision of Oregon laws pertaining to divorce and annulment, and child custody. Twenty five thousand dollars for this one.

Agriculture came in for a seven member committee to study the use of public funds being spent to assist Oregon agriculture. Twenty five thousand dollars for the purposes of this committee.

And a final one. A committee of seven to study and make findings on advisability of establishing a police academy within the state. Only \$750 for this one.

I'm not saying that the purposes of these interim committees are not worthwhile.

But, they are clear cut examples of how many of the taxpayers' hard-earned funds are being used for interim committee studies. Some of the studies are unnecessary and could be dispensed with, but they apparently are pet projects for certain segments.

And if the interim committees for one state reach \$73,000, you can well imagine how many millions it must take to support the innumerable interim committees and study committees that the federal Congress sets up to cover the so-called needs of the 48 states, now turned 50.

We should be the best governed people in the world. . . we certainly have the most government.

Wool Sewing

By FLORENCE JENKINS

More and more women are teaching their daughters to sew.

We applaud the trend and note at the same time that store sales are not dropping as a consequence. The net result is more self-reliance and greater sense of accomplishment on the part of the teen-age girls.

This fall, the state finals in the Make It Yourself With Wool contest will be held in Portland. The date is November 6.

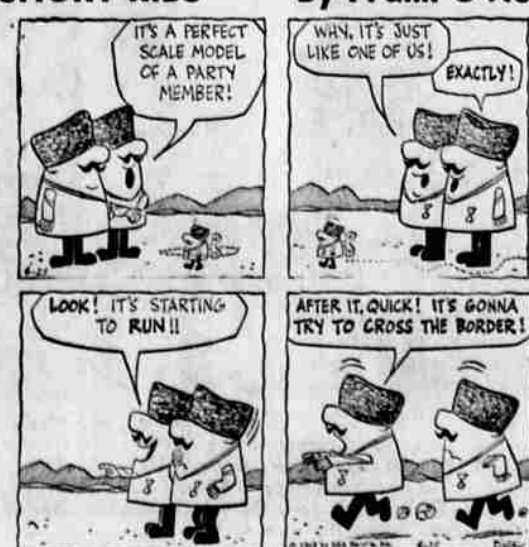
The national finals, which carry assorted prizes totaling \$45,000, will be held next January in San Antonio, Texas.

The Wool Bureau estimates that there are just about thirty million women and young girls making clothes for themselves in the United States today. Of that number, about five million in the twenty Western States are eligible to enter this year's contest.

The annual contest is a challenge and incentive to the creative instincts of home-sew girls in Klamath Falls from ages 14 to 22. Competitions are held in two divisions: junior for girls 14 through 17 and senior for girls 18 through 22. There is a sub-deb division, also, for beginner sewers 13 to 16 who may enter local competitions.

SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal



only with either a skirt or a jumper.

Contest information is available from the Wool Bureau, 360 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York, or from the Oregon state contest director, Mrs. Averill Hansen, Route 1, Junction City, Oregon.

Greetings

By NELSON REED

This is an open letter to the Governor of the New State of Jefferson:

Now that we have seceded from the hidebound and decadent neighboring States of Oregon and California, and have cast off their Paternalistic Shackles, let us show ourselves Freeman!

Let us first declare that the State of Jefferson owes no man a living. Let us announce that the State of Jefferson will do nothing for any of its Citizens that they can do for themselves.

Let us declare that under no circumstances shall we ask for federal handouts, and herewith a n d now, let us ban all federal agencies, bureaus and departments from our borders, especially those which confiscate our lands and marshes and ruin our duck hunting.

Let us abolish all unnecessary laws, particularly those which interfere with our hunting and fishing.

Let us levy lower and lower taxes so we may support fewer and fewer public employees.

LET US STAND ON OUR OWN HIND LEGS LIKE MEN AND DO OUR OWN THINKING!

This is from one who seeks no public office.

Effect On Indians

Sprague River (To the Editor)

—There was much public concern regarding the Klamath Termination bill while it was in the process of being enacted into law. Now that it is no longer a controversial legislative subject, public interest has waned considerably judging from the lack of newspaper interest.

Only items regarding the sale of tribal assets are seen any more. Only items stating how the Klamath Indians are buying back the tribal land put up for sale. Or items regarding new land appraisals made by the government and how the government blamed certain tribesmen for the loss of several million dollars because they objected to what they felt was a low value placed on the tribal property by the first appraisal. As a matter of fact, most of the tribal members were of the opinion that the first appraisal was too low and this last appraisal is ridiculous.

But the most important matter regarding this bill is not even rated back page news. That is, the effect this bill is having on the Klamath Indians.

This bill has been in effect for several months. Have the Indians received any benefit from this bill that was designed, so they say, to make the Klamath Indians a responsible part of community life—taxpayers, public spirited citizens and above all, a chance to be self supporting and free of bondage?

I have seen none of these "benefits" coming to the Klamath Indians. I have seen Indians bidding against each other on the oral auction on fringe area units of range and timber lands and paying two, three and four times its actual value. Not with money, but with an assignment against their pro-rata shares in the tribal property. Personal property sold to tribal members who bid double the price to obtain some item they could have obtained for much less if they had the actual money needed to purchase it.

Children's funds put into various trust organizations; adult income from tribal assets stopped.

Some members of the withdrawing group given interest-free loans by the department against their pro-rata share! Other enrolled members of less than the required degree of blood given nothing! Legislation pending, they say, to include these unfortunate ones. In the meantime, what are they supposed to do?

I quote from a telegram I received from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior in answer to a telegram I sent explaining my desperate situation.

March 3, 1959—"Regarding your telegram of February 26 Bureau today contacted Portland area office regarding loans to Klamath members of less than one-fourth degree Indian blood. Area office directing efforts toward developing credit sources for loans of this kind. It is hoped to have some arrangements made soon to make your credit requests more attractive to lending institutions. If in need of immediate temporary assistance, suggest you contact the Klamath County Welfare Department in Klamath Falls." This was signed by Roger Ernst, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Who said the Klamath Indians would be seeking welfare assistance and be a county burden after they had squandered all of their money? What is this? A practice period? My children have \$8,000 in accrued per capita payments set up in a trust fund that was supposed to protect their pro-rata shares. Does the county welfare want to help me take care of them?

I'm not able to work to support them, I have three babies besides the three who are enrolled. Let's hear more about these facts regarding this bill. It affects the taxpayers as well as the Indians.

Leatha Duarte
P.O. Box 93

Mentally Retarded

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Written for NEA Service

Human intelligence is a remarkable thing. The ability to think and the way in which this is performed varies enormously. A person, for example, can be a genius in mathematics or chess, but might be totally incapable of writing a great novel—or the reverse.

But today, I want to touch briefly on the tragedy of those children who are born with insufficient intelligence to be able to compete satisfactorily in our complicated world—the mentally retarded.

The first thing to recognize is that this group also contains individuals of differing intelligence. Mental retardation will range therefore from those who are only slightly below normal intelligence to the ones who are intellectually totally helpless.

It has been pointed out in a pamphlet published by the National Association for Retarded Children (99 University Place, New York, 3, N.Y.) that no simple or universal plan exists which can be applied to every mentally retarded child and his family.

In addition to knowing the degree of mental retardation one must try to determine the possibilities for the future training of the child, the economic situation of the family, the facilities in the community for caring for the youngster, and the like, before a plan can be drawn for the particular child. This includes such difficult decisions as whether the child should be cared for at home, or in a state or private institution.

The care or treatment of the mentally retarded youngster is fortunately being handled with increasing intelligence, understanding and sympathy. More research to improve care and treatment is needed and should be encouraged and supported.

Many possible causes for mental retardation, some of them occurring before birth, some during birth, and some shortly thereafter are recognized.

In some there are already clues to prevention, such as the effect on the child from the acquisition of German measles by the mother during pregnancy. Dietary, chemical and hormonal factors are being studied.

I believe personally that research into causes and prevention is likely to prove more fruitful over the next few years than new developments in treatment.

Quotes

United Press International
NEW YORK—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, addressing a rally in Central Park:

"I seek nothing here by friendship. I came to talk about reason and justice and I found an echo in the hearts of this great nation."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

MRS. PICKEREL GETS ALL DOLLED UP WELL BEFORE THE GUESTS ARE DUE AND PATROLS EVERY ROOM TO SEE THAT THINGS ARE SHIPSHAPE—



THEN HIS NIBS SHAVES AND SHOWERS JUST IN TIME TO GREET THE GUESTS, AND THE JOINT LOOKS LIKE A CYCLONE HIT IT—



Board Tables Proposal For Sheriff's Titles

YREKA—Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors tabled the proposal of District Attorney Albert H. Newton Jr., that Siskiyou County Sheriff Al Cottar be given the additional titles and accompanying duties of county forester and county dog catcher for a two weeks study.

Newton, in his proposal, recommended Cottar be named for these two posts and be paid a flat salary for the extra duties, instead of an estimated \$750 per year he presently receives for serving legal papers.

Also recommended by Newton was that the county planning commission could be appointed in a capacity as an acting board of forestry to aid Cottar in exercising fire control over county property. He further stated that a letter from the U.S. Forest Service indicated their willingness to cooperate with a county-appointed forester.

Other business of the supervisors at Tuesday's session was the formal award to the W. E. Treadwell Company, Redding, for a Weed Airport paving project, at a bid of \$26,744.04, and the board also accepted \$18,570 in aid from the federal government to help pay for the job.

Siskiyou County Welfare Director W. M. Van Over, in compliance with the 1957 state law, requiring that the general relief policies of counties be put in writing, presented the written outline of the procedure to be followed by his office in administering general relief.

In response to a question by District Attorney Newton as to what the tenure of the county treasurer-collector should be when he is appointed to fill a vacancy created by the resignation in March, 1959, the board received the ruling from the attorney general's office which stated in part that the appointee

held the office until the January following the next general election, a which time the office is normally filled. Since such an election is not to be held the current appointee will hold the post until January, 1963, which ruling establishes the term of Mrs. Helen Walters, who was appointed to fill the post vacated with the resignation of Mrs. Estelle Isaacs.

The board also approved the proposed Bel Air Terraces housing development near the locale of the



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RECENT GUESTS

FORT JONES—Recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Cloyd were three friends of their Navy son, Richard V. Cloyd. Ed Sundberg and J. P. Hammond of Centralia, Washington, and Don Aulthouser of Mossy Rock, Washington, spent the day visiting with the Cloyds prior to continuing to Las Vegas for a week's vacation. The vacation will precede their induction into the Army in a short time.

Art Baker of Erie, Pennsylvania, is only a sophomore at Syracuse but already has earned varsity letters for football and wrestling. Baker holds the 191-pound NCAA title.

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