Herald and News

Editorial Page

Boivin Stirs The Pot

Klamath County's respected Sen. Harry Boivin's apparently successful bid to be named president of the state senate has stirred up political pyrotechnics that might affect more than just the Democratic party.

Some political observers are aghast at the goings-on between "liberal" and "conservative" elements of the Democratic party, with Sen. Boivin's more moderate group apparently in control of the situation. The thing that hurts, it seems, is that the legislative control has been achieved through a coalition of conservative Democrats and the 10 Republican members of the upper house.

From what we've observed of Sen. Boivin, and from what we've read about those who are to be using, we can only say that it is a good thing these men and women have discarded petty party politics and "discipline" in an effort to keep the state from falling completely into the hands of irresponsible, money-spending liberals.

Leaders of the liberal camp make the claim that they represent the wishes and ideals of the majority of Democrats. We doubt that. And the recent election figures lend substance to that doubt, as they certainly do not indicate any desire for wild-eyed socialism on the part of Oregon voters.

We have had coalitions of Democrats and Republicans in many state legislative bodies, and the coalition between Southern Democrats and Republicans in the U.S. Senate has clipped the wings of many a high-flying spender. So, we can't get too alarmed over the welfare of the state because of our situation.

Sen. Boivin has demonstrated his leadership capabilities, and he has displayed a more than little amount of political acumen in overcoming the handicaps that faced his campaign for leadership of the senate. We are certain that he will be able to bring about harmony in the Democratic party, and work effectively with Messrs. Corbett, Strand, Sweet and others to promote the best interest of the state.

A Report To The People

Sunday's Herald and News carried a full page report covering the activities of the administration of the city of Klamath Falls for the past two year period.

This is the first time in recent years that such a report has been made available in this manner to virtually every resident of not only the city but the county as well.

The two years climax the administration of Mayor Lawrence E. Slater and can be considered, in our opinion, a high tribute to his years at the helm of the city of Klamath Falls.

A study of the report shows that some careful preparation for the future needs of the community has been accomplished by the administration at a minimum of cost.

Klamath Falls is ready to meet the air age of the future with a modern terminal building acclaimed one of the finest in the Northwest.

The sewage disposal plant, which included both a primary and a secondary treatment plant and replacement of all main trunk interceptors in the city, has prepared the city to handle virtually another 50 per cent growth in population. The city is even now completing plans for necessary sewer facilities for a portion of Conger Avenue and for the Shippington area.

The old city shop building was sold and with the funds thus received plus other building reserves a new city shop building was constructed just south of the South Sixth Street overpass which is not only up to date but provides more than four acres of space for future expansion.

A new 1000 gallon pumper was purchased for the fire station, and other internal improvements made here.

City Hall itself has had a going over. Built in 1914, it has been completely remodeled, and all the wiring in the building replaced. The brick exterior has been steam cleaned and painted and is ready for another lease on life.

We also note that the 44 hour week of city employes has been reduced to 40, and some salary increases have been granted.

A complete re-organization of the police department has also been effected by the present administration.

And, another very important feature was added by the present administration, the city manager form of government.

We note also that much of this building for the future was done without a great expansion of the budget.

The published figures show that the budget appropriations of the city were about $70,000 less in 1959 than in the previous year; that budget expenditures were also down about $74,000 and yet the unexpended budget balances showed a net increase of about $4,000.

This is the type of sound conservative government that enables a community to progress steadily rather than jumping from one emergency project to another.

This comprehensive report is the type that the tax-paying public is entitled to have for their own study. The activities of virtually every city department are itemized.

A careful study of this page will give you, the taxpayer, a much better idea of the things that are being done by your city administration to take care of your future needs. Study and profit by it.

From our standpoint, the report leads us to offer our congratulations to Mayor Lawrence Slater and his council for a job well done.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What does the Aztec calendar stone symbolize?

A—The sun's face. With it the Aztecs counted time.

Q—Is the sugar beet used as a food plant?

A—Yes, in Russia and England the tops are eaten.

Q—Which one of the legislative arms of the United States government initiates revenue measures?

A—The House of Representatives, not the Senate, votes.

Q—Which state borders both Mexico and the Pacific?

A—Kentucky.

Q—In ancient Egypt what type of emblem was the Ankh?

A—It was a tau cross with a loop at the top, used as a sacred emblem, symbolizing life.

Kentucky

ACROSS
1 Kentucky capital, for one
6 Man's war in the Route de Paris
10 Mary Lou's pal
12 Cave
13 Cap and gown
14 Ceiling
15 Ore
16 Ending with cent
17 Ending with mort
18 Ditch
19 Nominate
20 Ending with ment
21 Jury
23 Ore
24 Ending with ahon
26 Carpenter's
28 Furtive
44 Feminine appellation
45 Guillotines
48 Charge
53 French friend
54 Stimulate
56 Relatives
57 Paradise
58 Mouthward
59 Work unit
60 Soft drink
61 Hardy heroine

DOWN
1 Bubble
2 Girl's name
3 Sound past
4 Saturn
5 Ado
6 Dog
7 Bird
8 Prophet
9 Ending with ment
10 Ending with ment
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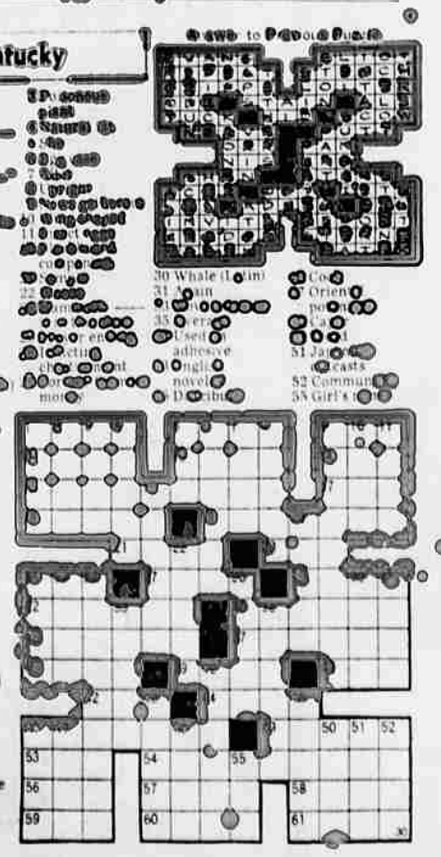
29 Ending with ment
30 Whale (Latin)
31 Alun
35 Ending with ment
36 Used in adhesive
38 Anglican novel
39 Dorothy
41 Cow
42 Orient port
43 Ca
51 Jai alai casts
52 Communion
55 Girl's name



GOALS FOR AMERICANS

Report Calls For Support Of Mideast By Americans

By DR. WILLIAM L. LANGER
Professor of History
Harvard University

One of a series of easy-to-read condensations from chapters written by eminent American authorities for book publication by Prentice-Hall with the Report from President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals. Edited by Ray Cromley for Newspaper Enterprise Assn. (Copyright 1960, the American Assembly.)

The United States should support the nations of the Middle East in maintaining their newly won independence, in developing honest and efficient administrations and in effecting the transformation from the old social order to the new.

Politically the states of these countries vary widely, from the relatively representative democracies of Turkey, Lebanon and Israel to the constitutional monarchies of Iran and Jordan, the dictatorships of the United Arab Republic and Iraq, and the absolute monarchies of Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Kuwait and other Arab principalities. The United States can do little directly to influence the political evolution of these states, beyond continuing to stress its faith in democratic institutions.

The Central Treaty Organization is designed to provide a measure of mutual support to Turkey, Iran and Pakistan in defense against Communist aggression. It should therefore have a continuing claim on United States military as well as economic aid.

The Turkish Republic in particular plays a crucial role in the defense of the free world because of its strategic location, its long tradition of resistance to Russian expansion and because of its active membership in NATO.

Although in Turkey modernization has been under way for more than a century, the country still faces grave economic and social problems which are reflected in the instability from which the regime at times suffers.

It is obviously a major interest of the United States to support the Turkish Republic economically and militarily and to encourage in every way the progressive development of its democratic institutions.

Iran and Pakistan, like Turkey, have aligned themselves with the free world. These countries are undergoing rapid and painful changes inescapable in the process of transformation from feudalism to democracy. They should continue to receive American military and economic-technical aid.

The Arab states have been free of Turkish rule for little more than a generation and have but recently attained full independence. In international affairs they have almost all adopted a neutralist policy, due partly to their hostility to their former masters and partly to their resentment toward the United States because of its part in the establishment and maintenance of the Israeli State.

Much of the Arab world is in a state of chronic unrest, the reflection primarily of the economic and social tension resulting from the rapid transition from the old tribal system to the modern social order. This unrest finds expression in the bitter rivalry of popular leaders and even more in uncompromising hostility to the Israeli State.

In these circumstances the United Arab Republic has accepted large-scale military and economic aid from the Communist countries, apparently without irrevocable commitment to the bloc. Unless it does so commit itself the United States should maintain friendly relations with the Arab Republic and with the other Arab states, using its influence and power to help them stand on their own feet, overcome their mutual differences and achieve the social reforms essential to any basic improvement in their standard of living.

It is clearly in the interest of the United States not only to keep the Arab nations from falling victim to communism, but to see them grow in prosperity and stability, to develop trade relations with each other, to establish active cultural as well as business communications, and eventually to cooperate in resisting aggression from control even by great powers.

The existence of the Israeli State will indubitably contribute to the prolongation of instability in the Middle East and to the continuation of hostility between the Arab states and the western powers.

Since the United States has firmly committed itself to support Israel's integrity, it should aim to bring about a reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the Arab-Israeli issue.

The United States should reiterate its determination not to permit the conquest and extinction of Israel and should induce other powers to join in a guarantee of the present territory of the Israeli State. It should continue to take an equally strong stand against further expansion of Israel, so as to give the Arab states an assurance of the territorial status quo without which any compromise settlement is unthinkable.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Some months ago an article appeared in the Herald and News, written by a staff member, in which the said point was made that the land on which the Conger School is built was gifted to the district by Joseph Conger. Again in this edition the same statement is made in an interesting article about the Conger School. Perhaps it could be as well a matter of this part of history as to how it got its name.

I think reference to the original in the archives of the district will show that this land was purchased by School District No. 1 from the Klamath Development Company. Joseph Conger did not sell or lease any land to the district nor did his property extend to what is today California Street, but was along the Link River on Conger Avenue. It is probable that some of his fruit trees were still standing in the yards of the Fred Fletchers and Dr. D. Millers. Some years later Fletcher told me the trees still existed as plants in Conger bearing in his yard.

When Mr. Conger died his will gave his estate to School Dist. No. 1, and C. D. Nelson and Capt. J. W. Siemens were named as executors. The State of Oregon passed a law requiring the proceeds under the will an irreducible fund, to be loaned at not less than six per cent on real-estate-secured notes.

After Mr. Conger had been dead some years and no accounting had been made to the district, Attorney R. C. Groesbeck was hired to obtain a settlement from the executors and there was at that time turned over to the district one note signed by George T. Baldwin in the sum of $3,423.78, and cash in the amount of $11,430.71, making the total insurance $14,854. Mr. Groesbeck charged $500 for obtaining the settlement, which was paid out of the inheritance. This left the sum of $14,354.49 available to invest in loans under the state restrictions. In order to make this an awkward amount the fund was increased by the board by $0.51, making a total of $14,355. The Baldwin note was reduced by payments received to $3,000 and a mortgage on a warehouse owned by the Baldwin estate was given by them as security. During the time this writer was clerk of the district board the irreducible fund earned in interest the sum of $10,121.50. The interest collected was used for the purchase of new furniture and equipment as new schools were built or additions made.

It is my impression that Mr. Conger owned no land in Klamath Falls other than the strip along Link River where he had his orchard. The name given to the school was as a token of remembrance for his gift and because it seemed that that particular school would always be the closest to his old home. The school district had a monument erected at his grave and for many years the Joseph Conger School pupils placed flowers on his grave.

The land where the Joseph Conger School stands was approximately the terminus of the short-lived horse-drawn street car, and young Jerry Martin used to hop aboard with his cow tethered behind and take her out and stake her there for pasture. Came evening and Jerry rode after her in the same manner.

In talking of the names of the various schools I have often wished the district would take steps to designate the "Roosevelt School" as the "Theodore Roosevelt School" as it was built and named before F.D.R. was known to fame.

Fremont School not Roosevelt School was built to replace the old Central School.

Please do not think this letter is written in a spirit of criticism. It just seems as though history should be straightened out.

Ida Momyer Odell

Thoughts

Do you indeed decree what is right, you gods? Do you judge the sons of men uprightly? — Psalms 58:1.

Four things belong to a judge: to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to decide impartially.—Socrates.

Armed Overthrow Of Cuba Called Slight

Editor's Note: Harold K. Milks, chief of Caribbean services for the Associated Press, has made a visit to the Cuban hinterlands to see what is going on outside Havana. Here is a report on his observations.

By HAROLD K. MILKS

SANTIAGO, Cuba (AP) — Fidel Castro's Cuba is filled with disillusionment and dread. Yet the prospect of an armed overthrow of his Communist-oriented regime today appears more distant than ever.

This is indicated in a quick tour of four of this island's five provinces.

Many Cubans, both big and little, predict a relatively early end to Castro's revolutionary government. But most agree the end will come through economic collapse, rather than by an invasion or an uprising from within.

Cubans talk openly and privately against his rule, from Havana eastward to Santiago, Cuba's second largest city and capital of Oriente Province, where the Castro revolution was born.

Most complaints are based on two factors — economic hardship and communism.

In Santiago, a longshoreman whose union had just been told by the government that workers no longer will receive overtime pay, told this correspondent:

"We have been asked to pull in our belts, to work more and eat less. We can do that, but I won't work for the Communists and my companions won't either."

A businessman who has lived in Santiago all his life and now watches militiamen giving orders in the establishment he built, declared:

"You could expect people of my class to oppose Castro and his regime even though I and many like me helped it grow. But here in Santiago it is the little people who are feeling the pressure as much or more than we are.

"I give Castro six months more. Then not even his Communist-armed militia and his army of informants can control a hungry people."

Castro officials in Santiago insist their bearded leader is solving all economic problems in eastern Cuba rapidly and that soon this part of the island will become a worker's paradise. Many kinds of food that have vanished from the markets will again be available in plenty, they say.

A Cuban rancher, who watched his own and other ranches taken over by Castro's agrarian reform program, disagreed.

"At one time, Oriente had some of the finest herds in Cuba and we were able to supply other parts of Cuba with good meat and still have some left for export," he said. "Today, I believe not more than 30 per cent of the number of cattle we had in Oriente at the beginning of 1959 is still in the fields."

The rancher bitterly blamed government seizure of private ranches and the inexperience of the men Castro brought in to run them.

A sugar man, who looked back over his shoulder before he spoke, predicted that not even an excellent growing season would save Castro from trouble when the sugar harvest begins in December.

"There is the problem of when to sell sugar once it is harvested and milled," he said. "But an ever-bigger problem is getting the harvest in. And I don't think Castro's appointees can do it.

"Running a sugar mill is a skilled job which calls for coordinated effort. That is why American sugar mill managers were among the best paid people in Cuba before they were ousted."

The sugar man predicted Castro's regime will close some sugar mills in Oriente and cannibalize their machinery to keep other mills running. One of Castro's engineers said workers at Moa Bay Mining Co. are cannibalizing that $75-million nickel and cobalt plant closed down by its American owners. Dismantled Moa Bay machinery is being brought to Santiago and elsewhere in eastern Cuba to keep other equipment, especially electric company power plants, functioning, he said.

Only a few hundred desperado men are carrying on the counter-revolutionary struggle in the Sierra Maestra, the mountains where Castro launched his revolution. Yet when Castro visited Santiago recently to address the newly armed people's militia, he never left the heavily guarded airport. Castro's foes in Santiago jeered he was afraid to enter this city that once lent his movement powerful support.

"Castro knows what will happen if he comes here," said a worker. "He knows he no longer is welcome in Santiago."

Businessmen, farmers and workers alike appear resigned to waiting until such time as an avalanche of hungry people is ready to come crashing down on the Castro regime.

"It will be slow, but it will come," said a Santiago worker. "We can wait until more people are hungry."

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Wednesday, Nov. 30th, the 335th day of the year with 31 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning stars are Mars and Mercury.

The evening stars are Jupiter, Venus and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1782, preliminary peace articles ending the Revolutionary War between the United States and Great Britain were signed in Paris.

In 1804, for the first time in U.S. history, a justice of the Supreme Court, Samuel Chase, went on trial in impeachment proceedings.

In 1835, Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, was born.

In 1874, former British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill was born.

In 1922, Sarah Bernhardt made her final stage appearance in Turin, Italy.

In 1949, Chinese Communists captured Chungking, China.

A thought for today: English novelist and poet George Meredith said: "Thinking don't last; cookery do."

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Government Agency Has Huge Storage Headache

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The General Services Administration recently brought out a report which serves to illuminate a deep-seated American trait. I refer to our national reluctance to throw anything away.

Even as I write this, I can look about my desk and see stacks of literature I have saved on the off chance that I might need it some day. Just now I extracted a couple of papers for a random sample and this is what I found.

(1) A newspaper clipping indicating that the first filibuster was staged in 412 A.D. by the Visigoths and (2) A copy of the "GOP Victory Wheel" published at the onset of the recent campaign.

At the moment, I can foresee no earthly need for this material and I certainly hope I never have an unearthly need for it, but there it is and there it probably will remain.

I can appreciate, therefore, as I'm sure you can, the problem that the General Services Administration is up against. The GSA has to collect, store and process non-current records for the entire federal government. And it can't throw anything away without the permission of the originating agency.

In a report on its fiscal 1960 operations, the GSA revealed that it had managed to discard, burn or otherwise destroy 416,100 cubic feet of old government letters, receipts and other documents.

Let us pause and ponder this for a moment. I estimate the size of my living room at about 3,000 cubic feet. Therefore, the GSA threw away enough papers during the year to fill my living room some 138 times.

This would seem to indicate that the government is making some headway in its never-ending struggle to avoid being buried by a paperwork avalanche of its own creation. But . . .

During this same fiscal year, the inventory of the 14 record warehouses operated by the GSA increased by 623,944 cubic feet.

Thus, despite a record number of papers destroyed, the GSA continued to lose ground. New papers piled up faster than it could get rid of the old ones. At year's end, it had on hand 5,[illegible],331 cubic feet of records, or enough to fill my living room some 1,767 times.

The cost of maintaining the records is 56 cents per cubic foot, so the bill for fiscal 1960 ran close to $3 million. And bear in mind that they are non-current records. Current records are kept by the agencies themselves.

Since 1950, the transfer of non-current records to the GSA has enabled the agencies to clear [illegible] cubic feet of storage space by emptying nearly a half million filing cabinets and a million linear feet of shelving.

It is safe to assume, however, that enough new stuff has been written, typed, printed and mimeographed to keep the cabinets and shelves full. It is even safer to assume that some agencies have had to buy additional cabinets and shelves.