

By FRANK JENKINS
Among other controversies in Salem in this legislative year has been the age at which youngsters should be licensed to drive cars. It is now 16. There are proposals in the legislature to raise it to 18. One not very sound argument in favor of the change is that it would at least keep more teenagers off the roads.

Perhaps that illustrates as well as anything else the fuzziness of our thinking on this rather important subject.

Some good advice on the subject of teenage driving and how to handle it was proffered in Portland yesterday by Walter G. Lundford, who is Western regional representative of the Auto Industries Highway Safety Committee, whose membership is made up of people and industries that are interested in more safety on the highways. He addressed the annual meeting of the Oregon Highway Lifesavers, whose members are interested in the same subject. Among other good things, he said:

"Where teenagers have received ADEQUATE training, their accident rate has been reduced BELOW THAT OF ADULTS."

The 16 to 18 age group has no worse record than the average ADULT drivers."

He added:

"It is the group between 19 and 23-year-olds beyond the supervision of teachers and parents—which has done the most damage."

He went on to say:

"Industry as a whole wouldn't think of putting a new employee on a highly complicated machine without adequate training. The airplane industry is an example. Before a pilot is permitted to take command of a plane he must go through a severe course of training and must demonstrate his ability to handle a plane with a maximum of safety."

The point he was making is that it is TRAINING, rather than age, that should govern the issuance of driving licenses. . . . The age limit legislation now being considered in Salem misses that point entirely, he told his hearers.

Judging by his talk in Portland, as reported by the press, Mr. Lundford doesn't think too much of Oregon's driver education program. He told his listeners:

"You (of Oregon) passed a driver education measure in 1957, but so far only 12 per cent of your eligible students have received training. Last year there was more than \$200,000 left in the state driver training budget for other departments to fight over."

Which is to say:

Not enough of Oregon's eligible teenage students have been given the kind of driver training that will enable them to handle an automobile with reasonable safety to themselves and others.

Mr. Lundford's address contains a lot of food for thought. It suggests that the teenagers of today can no more be kept out of automobiles than their predecessors of a couple of generations ago could be kept away from horses.

In those benighted days, parents would have loved to keep their youngsters away from horses. . . . just as we of today would love to keep OUR youngsters away from cars. Horses were dangerous then. Cars are dangerous now.

But our great-grandparents were wise enough to realize that youngsters and horses (which were then the prevailing mode of transportation) just COULDN'T be kept apart. So they compromised by teaching their children (usually at a tender age) how to handle horses safely and intelligently.

We'd better take a leaf from their books.

Chiefs Back British Plan

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia (AP)—African tribal chiefs today backed a British plan to give the Negroes of Northern Rhodesia more political freedom as the white minority threatened to demand independence to preserve white supremacy in the royal protectorate.

Sir Roy Welensky, prime minister of the Central African Federation that links Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was reported ready to call a general election asking for a mandate to break all ties with the crown.

Troops were held in readiness but fears of any immediate outbreak of racial strife in Northern Rhodesia subsided after 25 tribal chiefs approved the proposed British reforms and appealed to the Africans to remain calm.

Weather

Klamath Falls and vicinity — Increasing clouds tonight, cloudy with rain or snow in the mountains Friday. Low tonight 23-30. High Friday 40-45.

High yesterday	45
Low last night	27
Precip. past 24 hours	.01
Since Oct. 1	7.67
Same period last year	4.35



THE SPECIAL BOOTH which will be conducted by the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce delegation at the special Sports Show at Los Angeles in April is shown here in model form. This is a tentative proposal for the booth which will cover 20 by 10 feet of space. Leo Morstad, shown here, has arranged this booth model and displayed it at the regular Wednesday noon meeting of the chamber directors at the Pelican Cafe.

Daylight Saving Time Bill Eyed By Chamber

Daylight saving time occupied the center of discussion at the regular Wednesday noon meeting of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce at the Pelican Cafe.

The chamber's Local and State Affairs Committee brought two measures to the attention of the board of directors. One was Senate Bill 238 providing for a second time judge for Klamath County and recommending its passage, a recommendation concurred in by the directors.

The other measure was House Bill 1502 which proposes to permit counties, cities and other political subdivisions to decide whether they want to initiate daylight saving time.

The chamber committee agreed that the measure would tend to confuse the situation even more than at present, but that it was a step in the right direction. It would reduce the confusion, they reported, if Oregon would adopt daylight saving time to correspond with such moves by the neighboring states of Washington and California.

"This measure appears to be one means of eventually achieving that end," the committee said.

Frank Tarr, chairman of the committee, explained that his firm loses about four hours out of each working day in dealings with firms in California because of differences in opening and closing times and lunch hours.

Jim Monteith stated that the measure was very confusing and wondered if backing the bill would not simply add to the confusion.

L. Orth Sismore, another director, stated the adoption of a recommendation favoring the bill might work against the end desired. He suggested that confusion would make everyone shy away from the adoption of daylight saving time at all.

All directors present favored the principle of daylight saving time. The motion to recommend passage of the bill, but modification of it to restrict such permissive legislation only down to the county level, was approved by a six to two vote of the directors.

Leo Morstad was present to display a model of the proposed booth at the Los Angeles Sports Show in April. He reported that the booth would occupy a 20 by 10-foot space, and that he anticipated some 50,000 pieces of literature would be handed out by the men who would handle the booth.

He also appealed to the group for manpower for the booth during the 10-day showing. The literature to be passed out by the chamber will be a special four-page section taken from parts of the Herald and News Special Progress Edition, plus special ads by the chamber of commerce.

President Bob Kent announced a nominating committee composed of Bill Graham, Fred Ehlers and Jim Monteith to select candidates for the post of treasurer to replace R. P. Laudenschlager who has resigned at the Bank of Klamath Falls to accept a post with a banking firm in Portland.

Measure and drafting work have slowed the task.

Another of Kennedy's proposals—a higher minimum wage—will be taken up by a House labor subcommittee at a closed-door session this afternoon. The group hopes to finish drafting a bill early next week.

Opposing moves were expected to be made to broaden and reduce Kennedy's proposal to raise the \$1 minimum wage gradually to \$1.25 an hour and bring 4.3 million more workers under federal wage-hour coverage.

Acting on the measure to aid the jobless, the ways and means committee decided informally Wednesday to tighten up the President's plan to help feed children of needy unemployed parents. It tentatively voted to require jobless breadwinners to take the first work offered.

The proposal to broaden federal aid to needy children is one of two Kennedy plans to aid the unemployed.

The ways and means group completed Wednesday informal action on the jobless benefit extension, a \$900 million item affecting 3,125,000 persons.

As originally proposed by Kennedy, the children's aid bill would cost the government about \$350 million a year. However, the new requirement restricting job choice was expected to reduce it somewhat.

An unemployed worker still would be able to turn down certain

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Strike Nears Settlement

Byrd Sparks School Aid Opposition

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Harry F. Byrd, D-Va., sparked fresh Southern opposition to President Kennedy's aid to education program with the assertion today that it will open a back door to school integration.

Byrd said he is convinced after an analysis of Kennedy's proposals for federal educational grants to states to spend as they see fit that the program will "pave the way for the most colossal sort of expenditures."

But even more distasteful to him, he said in an interview, is what he regards as the probability that Congress eventually may require school desegregation in all states accepting federal funds.

"No one can guarantee that there will not be federal efforts to control our schools to this extent," Byrd said.

"Any bill Congress passes now may not carry a desegregation provision. But there is real danger that on some future bill appropriating the money to make the payments to the states a rider may be attached saying that no funds shall go to any state which does not desegregate its schools."

Secretary of Welfare Abraham A. Ribicoff told a news conference Monday he believed it would be a great tragedy to use federal aid to education as a lever to end school segregation.

Ribicoff endorsed the 1954 Supreme Court ruling against segregation in public schools. But he said he would oppose any amendment that would deny federal aid to schools because they are segregated.

Byrd's outspoken opposition to the education program was regarded as significant because some Kennedy administration officials believed the Virginian might go along because of the state control features of the Kennedy bill.

While forecasters in Alabama indicated the rain will continue at least until Friday, the Weather Bureau at New Orleans said rains would end temporarily in Louisiana and Mississippi today and begin anew Friday.

Evacuations continued in several areas of Alabama but in some sections residents chose to stay and battle with the water.

Several Red Cross shelters continued in operation. The number of displaced persons in the Birmingham area rose to about 1,000 early this week but the figure began to shrink Wednesday night.

Tornadoes struck in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi within a 24-hour period. All caused property damage but no serious injuries.

Mississippi National Guardsmen used amphibious equipment to evacuate scores of persons from houses in the Hattiesburg area Wednesday night. An estimated 300 persons were displaced there by high water.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg today won a two-hour extension of time for an attempt to negotiate settlement of the flight engineers strike.

The agreement on more time for negotiations was announced by White House press secretary Pierre Salinger a few minutes before a previously agreed deadline—noon EST today.

All the stricken airlines except Western, a Pacific coast operator, had agreed to temporary settlement terms.

The engineers union was standing pat on a refusal to enter an agreement unless Western went along.

The other affected carriers had said they would pull out of the settlement unless the men were ready to go back to work at noon.

Salinger announced that Goldberg had won an agreement from the industry for an extension of the deadline to 2 p.m.

At the time of his announcement, Salinger said Goldberg was attempting to reach the president of Western Airlines by telephone in an effort to persuade Western to go along with the other companies.

Salinger said it was his understanding that if Western were to make such a commitment, the strike could be settled swiftly.

Goldberg had planned a visit to the White House to report to President Kennedy on settlement efforts. That was put off until after the new deadline.

White House sources said earlier that Kennedy had been advised of the prospect that a settlement could be reached if Western joined in.

The report coincided almost precisely with an outline given to newsmen by engineers union sources.

Goldberg arranged to give Kennedy a first-hand report on settlement efforts.

Kennedy has been advised that a settlement by midday was virtually a certainty if Western Airlines agreed to let its striking flight engineers go back to work without reprisals while a presidential study committee—appointed earlier this week—attempted to work out long-range settlement terms. That probably would take about 90 days.

Western has fired its 130 striking engineers and has announced it will hire pilots to take their place.

Other struck airlines have agreed, on the other hand, to let their engineers return to work pending outcome of the study by the presidential commission.

Smith Gets Kennedy Off Swiss Hook

WASHINGTON (AP)—Earl E. T. Smith, Palm Beach financier, has asked President Kennedy to withdraw his name as ambassador to Switzerland. He thus got Kennedy off a diplomatic hook.

Smith's appointment, never formally announced, was criticized strongly in the Swiss press. It drew some adverse comment at home, too.

A Republican, Smith was ambassador to Cuba in the Eisenhower administration until just after Fidel Castro took over. He was quickly replaced there by a career diplomat.

Castro said Smith was too friendly with Fulgencio Batista, the dictator Castro overthrew.

Since the United States broke diplomatic relations with Cuba recently, the Swiss have been handling U. S. interests in Havana at U. S. request. Much of the Swiss criticism apparently centered on this factor—that the new appointment of Smith might cause embarrassment and difficulty in carrying out these duties for the United States.

Smith's appointment to Havana was regarded as a political appointment. During his election campaign, Kennedy often struck out at political payoffs in the naming of ambassadors.

There was some surprise, therefore, when it became known here that Smith was Kennedy's choice for the Swiss post.

But Smith is a long time friend and neighbor of the Kennedy family at the Florida resort. While vacationing there before taking office, Kennedy played golf with Smith several times.

The Swiss government did not openly oppose Smith, but its cabinet delayed approval of him and made it clear it would rather have someone else. Ambassadorial nominations are never submitted to the Senate until the host government has indicated the nominee is welcome.

Administration officials said they won't be able to estimate the added cost of the overall Kennedy program over present levels of resources spending until studies by the Budget Bureau and other federal agencies have been completed. These officials indicated they look for very little impact on the budget with several of Kennedy proposals geared to needs years from now.

Specific recommendations by the President include doubling spending on research aimed at making salty ocean water suitable for use in the home and by industry. The administration said this would hike the outlay to \$10 million a year.

"I pledge," said Kennedy, "that when this know-how is achieved it will immediately be made available to every nation in the world who (sic) wishes it, along with appropriate technical and other assistance for its use. Indeed the United States welcomes the cooperation of all other nations who wish to join in this effort at present."

The Kennedy program dealt with water resources generally and the prospect for doubled consumption—to 600 billion gallons daily by 1980; big scale expansion of electric power; forest conservation; exploration of the oceans for oil, gas and minerals and for seafood; great expansion of recreational areas; and control of air and water pollution.

Kennedy said that in marketing federal electric power, preference will be given to public agencies and cooperatives.

In outlining plans for water resources development, the President said "we reject a 'no new starts' policy." Kennedy did not name the Eisenhower administration but added this was a slap at his predecessor's regime. Kennedy and other Democrats contended during the campaign last year that the government under former President Dwight D. Eisenhower stifled development of water resources by advocating an economy policy, which, the critics said, blocked the start of new projects.

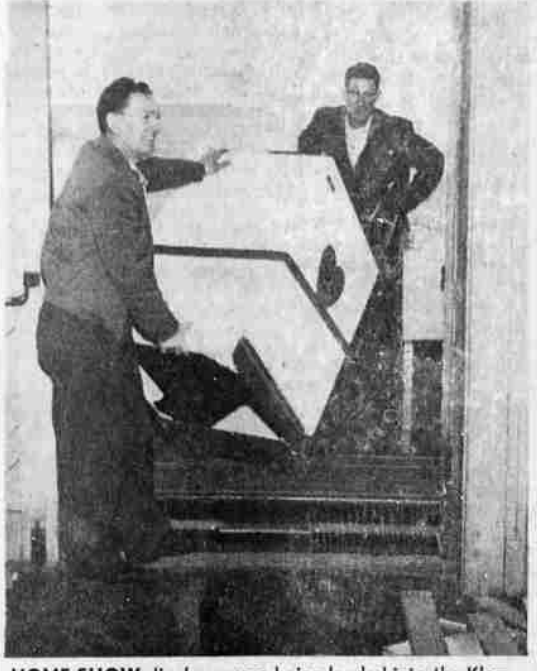
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Weather

Mt. Shasta-Siskiyou area — Increasing cloudiness today. A few snow showers tonight and Friday. Warner tonight and Friday.

Northern California—Increasing cloudiness north portion today and occasional rain Crescent City area today and north of Ukiah tonight and Friday. Otherwise fair today, tonight and Friday.



HOME SHOW displays were being loaded into the Klamath County Fairgrounds today for the opening of the annual exhibit Friday noon. Here, Dewey Mitchell, left, and John Feedback bring in an item for the booth of Vern Owens' Cascade Home Appliances. More than 50 exhibitors will show latest suggestions for the home. The display will be open to the public from noon to 10 p.m. both Friday and Saturday.

Kennedy Blames Ike For Heavy Flood Toll

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Kennedy today sent Congress a program for vast development of America's natural resources and he asserted Eisenhower administration policy took a heavy toll of lives "by postponing essential flood control projects."

In a special message, the President set forth plans for both immediate and long range dealing with a host of problems in the field of resources. He said: "If we fail to use these blessings prudently, we will be in trouble in a short time."

He called for facing up to the problems now, and added: "The task is large but it will be done."

Kennedy placed no price tag on his far-reaching program which, among other things, envisages development of economically competitive nuclear power within 10 years to replace or supplement power from conventional fuels in areas where such fuel is expensive.

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Session On Budget Set

Budgets, the annual headaches for governments and taxing districts, will be the subject of a school Friday night at 7:30 in the circuit courtroom in the courthouse.

A budget school, the first of its type to be held in Klamath County, has been set up by County Treasurer Eva Cook. Instructor will be George Proctor, a local attorney with many years of budget experience.

Happy Birthday

TWIN FALLS, Idaho (AP)—Twenty-five Twin Falls High School students thought it highly inappropriate to have to attend classes Wednesday. So they didn't.

They sat in a corridor and sang "Happy Birthday" to George Washington, the nation's first president, on his birthday anniversary.

Principal James Paluska suspended them.

Dag Asks New Troops

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—The United Nations disclosed today a new appeal to leftist leader Antoine Gizenga in Stanleyville against political revenge killings in the Congo.

The United Nations released a letter to Gizenga from Rajeshwar Dayal, Secretary-General of Dag Hammarskjöld's special representative in the Congo, taking note of reports that 15 political prisoners in Stanleyville had been shot in revenge for the slaying of ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (UPI)—Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld sought 7,000 soldiers today to beef up the United Nations force in the Congo to 20,000 men.

There was no immediate indication where he would find them. Malaya has said it would contribute 800 troops, India is considering giving some manpower and Japan is talking about sending "observers."

But the Congo operation has become such a touchy political matter that most African and Asian countries are trying to keep from getting involved.

Hammarskjöld had the U. N. force up to nearly 20,000 the first of this year but withdrawals by the United Arab Republic, Morocco, Indonesia, Guinea and Yugoslavia will reduce it to a little more than 13,000 men by March 1.

Draft Okays Birth Control

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (UPI)—The nation's largest Protestant church today takes its first policy action today to approve use of birth control devices as a part of the Christian responsibility of family planning.

The draft resolution presented to the 250-member General Board of the National Council of Churches also called for opposition to both laws and institutional practices that restrict information or use of contraceptives.

It recommended that the federal government be prepared to provide birth control information and assistance to any other government which might request it in the interest of population control.

It becomes the first inter-denominational statement of the Protestant theological position which is in direct conflict with the long-stated opposition of the Roman Catholic Church to artificial means of birth control.

The pronouncement was drafted as a consensus of Protestant opinion; at least seven of the council's member churches, representing two-thirds of the constituent church membership, had previously issued similar endorsements of birth control. Eastern Orthodox churches abstained from formulation or action on the policy statement, in preparation for more than a year.

"One fundamental affirmation of the Protestant consensus is that motives rather than means form the primary ethical issue in regard to family limitation," said one of the drafters of the pronouncement. "If the motives are right, there is considerable latitude as to appropriate means."

Responsible parenthood requires specific moral and ethical decisions of each couple on family planning, the pronouncement said.

Spokesmen said there were some instances in which a couple might properly decide to have no children, but the draft resolution cautioned couples to "remember that having children is a venture in faith, requiring a measure of courage and confidence in God's goodness. Too cautious a reckoning of the costs may be as great an error as failure to lift the God-given power of procreation to the level of ethical decision."

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KLAMATH RIDGE RIDERS will serve a Buckaroo Breakfast at the Klamath County Fairgrounds on Sunday, March 5, starting at 8 a.m. Everyone is invited, whether he can ride a horse or can't ride one. Serving will continue until noon. The menu will include hot cakes, ham 'n' eggs, hash brown Klamath potatoes, coffee, and hot chocolate for the small fry for a nominal charge. This is a non-profit get-together. The Ridge Riders have 35 active members. Some of them, left to right, are Mildred Axel, Jeannita Cox, Cecil Cox, Charley Axel, Marvin Cunningham, Barbara Brown, Pat Hamons, Cleve Hamons, Madeline Newnam, Lowell Jones, Jeanne Dixon, financial secretary; Albert Trump, vice president, and John Owens, president.

First President Issued Warning

WASHINGTON (UPI)—U.S. Rep. Clarence J. Brown, R-Ohio, Wednesday complained that everyone in the House listens to George Washington's farewell address each year, but no one does anything about it.

"Nobody ever pays any attention to it," said the Blanchester Republican. "We hear it and then go out and do the opposite."

Brown had in mind perhaps the first President's warning against abuse of the government's credit.

He voiced his complaint when the House Rules Committee recessed a hearing on so-called "backdoor" federal spending so its members could hear the traditional reading of the farewell address.