

By FRANK JENKINS
For today in this space, let's forget the hot world and the cold war and talk about a great guy—who in his day among us here in the Klamath country commanded the respect and liking of every person who came in contact with him.

I'm referring to Carl Cook, who dropped in at my office yesterday for a visit.

Throughout World War I, Carl was a U.S. Marine. He was mustered out in 1920 in the Philippines, and stayed on in Manila for six years as a policeman. He came back to the states in 1924, and arrived in Klamath Falls about 1929.

His first job in the Basin was picking potatoes. When the potato harvest ended he moved into Merrill and went to work for Guy Merrill, who was then closing out a business in Klamath Falls.

Later on, Guy was appointed a captain of police by Mayor Mahoney. On Guy's recommendation, Carl was hired as a flatfoot, and from there he went on shortly to the traffic squad.

Always interested in youngsters, he started in as a sergeant of police looking after "the kids" generally. From the start, they adored him. The schools adopted him, and gave him a patrol in each building.

He was a father to them all. He taught them the Marine Corps drill. He indoctrinated them in the Marine esprit du corps. To them all, he was a combination of Big Brother and Father Confessor.

Kids were kids then—as they are now. Then, as now, there were temptations. Then, as now, what started as a prank sometimes ended as a misdemeanor. But, in Carl's day, this occurred LESS OFTEN than average.

The reason it happened less often than average was that to lose Carl's respect was a fate far worse than any punishment that could be imposed by the law. The way to lose Carl's respect was to step beyond the pale of decency and good citizenship.

In the course of time, Carl—a firm believer in the comradeship that is a part of clean sport—got moved over into the field of recreation. He got a program of night softball started at Modoc Field. That was back in "those days." There was then no welfare state. There was no government staff. Carl rustled the money he needed from citizens and organizations who believed in him. Every nickel he spent was donated by somebody.

He made a nickel go a long way. Lighting equipment at Modoc Field was not what it might be, but instead of calling for more money for a big new lighting system he had the softballs painted blue. That made them more easily visible in the dim light.

In the late 30's, he got the idea that he wanted a new field for activity. So he ran for police judge.

He nearly got defeated at the election—not because anybody had any lack of faith in his ability as a police judge but because SO MANY PEOPLE WANTED HIM TO STAY ON IN CHILD POLICE WORK.

But he squeaked through and did a splendid job.

After Pearl Harbor, he was called back into the Marines, and sent to a line company at Camp Pendleton. There he got stuck—because he was so useful in training recruits that they couldn't spare him for active duty in the field.

He was mustered out in 1945 at Oceanside. Along with his wife Eleanor, he started the Hi Hi Guest Ranch for boys. They kept it for 10 years. They took boys from separated families and raised them. Dozens of them. They still keep in touch with ALL of them, although they no longer have the guest ranch. They now manage a big trailer park at Imperial Beach, in the edge of San Diego.

Dog's Post Considered

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Big Four powers—Soviet, American, British and French—agreed to have a stop-gap agreement for the late U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld.

Weather

Klamath Falls and vicinity — Generally fair but variable high clouds Wednesday. High 63-68. Low 33-38.

High yesterday	72
Low last night	31
Precip. last 24 hours	.00
Since Oct. 1	12.93
Same period last year	2.27

Ex-Secretary Wilson Dies

NORWOOD, La. (AP)—Charles Erwin Wilson, secretary of defense in the Eisenhower administration and former president of General Motors, died at his plantation home near here early today. He was 71.

Tom McKenzie, who manages the 4,000-acre plantation, said the coroner listed the time of death about 2:30 a.m., and attributed death to a coronary thrombosis.

Wilson died peacefully, apparently without any pain, McKenzie said. A butler was unable to wake Wilson and summoned help.

Wilson arrived Sept. 18 at the plantation where he raised beef and dairy cattle. He planned to leave for New York about Oct. 1 on business.

Mrs. Wilson, McKenzie said, did not come to Louisiana and was still in Michigan.

Wilson's son, Edward, accompanied him here, but left for Michigan a few days ago.

Wilson complained of a slight case of indigestion Monday night, McKenzie said, and retired early. He rode around the plantation Monday in a station wagon.

The body was taken to Clinton, La. No funeral arrangements had been made.

A large man with a quick tongue and an even quicker smile, Wilson, many times a millionaire, often reduced his aim in life to four words — "Get along with people."

He was a genius at electrical engineering, graduating from Carnegie Tech at 19. But he made his name in the world as a manager of men.

Upon being named president of General Motors in January 1941, he told an interviewer: "I believed in education; I believed in work and production—to do something always fascinated me, and I always thought it worthwhile to get along with people. I lived at a very favorable time. I saw the country develop in an industrial and productive way."

Wilson ran General Motors for 11 years. Under his leadership the giant automobile company was converted into the world's biggest producer of war material.

With the coming of peace, Wilson returned the company to full-scale auto production in record time.

The world at large, however, knew him best during his tenure in Washington where he was known fondly as "Engine Charlie."

Jackson, who heads a Senate-House Atomic Weapons subcommittee, said Kennedy was taking a calculated, but relatively minor, risk when he told the United Nations Monday this country and Great Britain are prepared to sign immediately a treaty to ban testing of all kinds. The Soviets have rejected the proposed treaty.

Kennedy noted the West also had proposed to end atmospheric testing, without inspection or control, "in order to save the human race from the poison of radioactive fallout."

The Soviets already have fired 15 atmospheric shots since they broke the three-year moratorium on tests. The United States has set off two underground explosions.

Some fears have been expressed by administration officials that once the Soviets had completed their series of tests they would announce they were ready to ban further atmospheric detonations and thus force the United States to reject their proposal or face the possibility of falling behind in nuclear weaponry.

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga (AP)—President Moise Tshombe of Katanga announced Monday night his former chief of staff, Capt. Mwamba, is under arrest awaiting trial for treason.

Tshombe told a news conference Mwamba had dealt with U.N. officials in contravention of orders of his military superiors and the president. He said he will be brought before a military court.

ADN reported at length on the portions dealing with Germany and Berlin, accusing Kennedy of deliberately distorting the Soviet position. The agency said "he spoke of U.S. willingness to negotiate without submitting any concrete proposals."

Chinese Communist reaction appeared in the Ta Kung Pao of Hong Kong, a Red newspaper which follows Peiping's line. It accused Kennedy of mouthing "empty propaganda phrases."

"He talks about peace, but it is he who prepares for war all over the world. All you have to do is to compare Kennedy's words with his deeds to see that he is nothing but a hypocrite," the Red paper said.

A British Foreign Office statement said the plan "represents a realistic and practicable basis for negotiations."

An official in the Italian Foreign Ministry said: "If Kennedy's disarmament proposals should go down the drain, there would be little hope of survival left for the Western world."

British officials also privately

Herald and News



OFFICERS — Present in Klamath Falls Monday for the fall meeting of the Oregon State Association of Student Councils District No. 5 is this group of state officers, representing 33 high schools. Front to back are Rod Sparlin, Klamath Union High School, president; Bill Dunn, Powers, vice president; Linda Blomquist, North Bend, treasurer; Eileen Richardson, Day's Creek, member-at-large; Chuck McNair, Medford, member-at-large; Susan Reavis, St. Mary's Academy, Medford, secretary; Dan Hays, Central Point, and Rick Callahan, Ashland.

Living Cost Dips Little

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cost of living dipped one-tenth of one per cent in August, the Labor Department announced today, mainly because of plentiful fresh foods at lower cost.

The department said consumer prices have risen one-half of one per cent in the first eight months of this year, "less than during any comparable period since 1955."

This stability was achieved in spite of July's jump of nearly one-half of one per cent which carried the index to a record of 128.1 per cent of the 1947-49 average, used as a base. The downward movement last month brought the level to 128 per cent.

Schools, Leadership Talked By Councils

"Learning Through Leading To Better Our Schools," was the theme of the annual fall meeting of the Oregon State Association of Student Councils, which convened in Klamath Falls Monday.

Headquarters were in the First Presbyterian Church. A similar meeting was held here five years ago.

More than 250 student delegates and advisers, representing 33 high schools in the district, concentrated on leadership techniques, aims and objectives of student councils, school and community relations, student body codes, student body finances, inter-school relationships and sportsmanship, student-faculty relations, the pro-

motion of student interest and participation in school activities and assemblies, home room representation and communication problems and student council problems.

Rod Sparlin, KUHS Student Body president, is also president of District 5, OASC.

High schools represented were Bandon, Brookings-Harbor, Butte Falls, Crater High of Central Point, Douglas High, Illinois Valley, Eagle Point, Glendale, Gold Beach, Grants Pass, Malin, Medford, Myrtle Creek, Myrtle Point, North Bend, Oakland, Pacific, Phoenix, Powers, Reedsport, Roseburg, Rogue River, Sacred Heart, Klamath Falls, St. Mary's, Medford, Sutherlin, Chiloquin, Ashland, Day's Creek, Henley, Marshfield and Riddle.

Thirty one advisers were enrolled for the sessions.

Counties represented were Cook, Curry, Douglas, Josephine, Jackson and Klamath. The sessions concluded with a banquet at the Willard Hotel.

Progress, if any, was cloaked in a newly invoked news blackout on negotiations. Ford proposed such a blackout when talks opened June 29, but the union had declined to go along until yesterday.

The revised economic offer made by Ford was virtually identical with the General Motors settlement. At General Motors the union estimated this would be equivalent to more than 12 cents hourly in take-home pay the first year. Current average wage of Ford workers is \$2.80 an hour.

In making its revised offer, Ford said it was contingent upon peaceful settlement within two weeks. Reuther said he didn't think it would take that long.

The stumbling block at General Motors proved to be local working agreements, which supplement the national contract. Malcolm L. Denise, vice president-labor relations at Ford, said these were proving more of a problem than ever before at Ford.

Special subcommittees were set

up on these three points and met Monday night after full bargaining sessions were recessed.

Progress, if any, was cloaked in a newly invoked news blackout on negotiations. Ford proposed such a blackout when talks opened June 29, but the union had declined to go along until yesterday.

The revised economic offer made by Ford was virtually identical with the General Motors settlement. At General Motors the union estimated this would be equivalent to more than 12 cents hourly in take-home pay the first year. Current average wage of Ford workers is \$2.80 an hour.

In making its revised offer, Ford said it was contingent upon peaceful settlement within two weeks. Reuther said he didn't think it would take that long.

The stumbling block at General Motors proved to be local working agreements, which supplement the national contract. Malcolm L. Denise, vice president-labor relations at Ford, said these were proving more of a problem than ever before at Ford.

Special subcommittees were set

up on these three points and met Monday night after full bargaining sessions were recessed.

Disarm Agency Measure Signed

NEW YORK (AP)—President Kennedy signed a bill today creating a six-day work-and-rest stay at her parents' Newport estate.

Kennedy, in his New York hotel suite, wrote his name on legislation to establish an arms control and disarmament agency.

The President advocated such an agency to provide the tools for a disarmament program which the United States could place before the world as a solution to the threat of future devastating wars.

Kennedy announced that William C. Foster, former foreign aid administrator and assistant secretary of defense, would head the agency.

Foster, with Kennedy's top disarmament and nuclear test ban advisers, joined Secretary of State Dean Rusk and a group of House members to witness the signing ceremony.

Kennedy wrote the bill into law as Moscow radio reported that the Soviet Union had rejected the latest U.S. disarmament proposals as unsatisfactory. The United States made public its arms reduction program in the United Nations Monday.

Kennedy noted that Foster, who had been a consultant to disarmament adviser John J. McCloy in drafting the U.S. program, is a Republican. He also remarked that GOP leaders in Congress had helped pass the measure.

The chief executive said the establishment of the agency "symbolizes the importance the United States places on arms control and disarmament in its foreign policy."

He said the ultimate goal is to liberate the world of the danger of war and the terrible burden of armaments.

Kennedy signed the bill just before leaving for La Guardia Airport where an Air Force plane waited to take him to Newport, R.I.

He and Mrs. Kennedy will spend the remainder of the week there.

The signing followed Kennedy's challenge to the Soviet Union in a United Nations speech to join a

peace race rather than an arms race.

Kennedy and his wife will spend a six-day work-and-rest stay at her parents' Newport estate.

Kennedy had a breakfast engagement in his suite at the up-town Hotel Carlyle with President Arturo Frondizi of Argentina.

Navy personnel at the Quonset R.I. air station were set to welcome the Kennedys on arrival from New York's La Guardia Airport. The presidential yacht Honey Fitz had cruised up from Washington for their use in Narragansett Bay and for the initial trip from Quonset across the water to Hammersmith Farm, the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Kennedy's stepfather and mother.

Kennedy and the First Lady had dinner with a small group of friends at their hotel suite Monday night.

Press secretary Pierre Salinger said reports reaching the president described reaction to his U.N. speech as excellent. Adlai E. Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, told newsmen he had encountered "universal enthusiastic approval," especially of Kennedy's proposals for disarmament and a strong U.N. executive.

Kennedy's own evaluation of the results of his first appearance before the United Nations was not apparent. He made personal soundings with widely scattered sources, lunching with Latin American officials and conferring with neutralist Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia.

Kennedy and the First Lady

peace race rather than an arms race.

Kennedy and his wife will spend a six-day work-and-rest stay at her parents' Newport estate.

Kennedy had a breakfast engagement in his suite at the up-town Hotel Carlyle with President Arturo Frondizi of Argentina.

Navy personnel at the Quonset R.I. air station were set to welcome the Kennedys on arrival from New York's La Guardia Airport. The presidential yacht Honey Fitz had cruised up from Washington for their use in Narragansett Bay and for the initial trip from Quonset across the water to Hammersmith Farm, the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Kennedy's stepfather and mother.

Kennedy and the First Lady

peace race rather than an arms race.

Kennedy and his wife will spend a six-day work-and-rest stay at her parents' Newport estate.

City Council Moves Against Taverns

The first action against taverns in the area bounded by Main and Klamath, and Sixth and Seventh streets was taken by the city council Monday night when it denied a change of ownership at the Hub Tavern, 116 South Seventh Street.

A request had been pending for several weeks for authorization of an ownership change to James H. Lovell.

Mayor Robert Veatch explained to the council that he had talked with the Oregon Liquor Control Commission agent and had been informed that the OLCC would take action anytime there is a violation of liquor laws, but that any other action against the taverns would have to be taken by the council since this is its responsibility.

He then stated that it was up to the council to okay or deny a license rather than merely up prove it and send it along to the OLCC.

When Councilman Lyle Kellstrom protested that denial of a request was discrimination against

Lovell, Veatch stated that the council was discriminating only against a "known sore spot."

Leveling an accusation against past administrations, Veatch said, "In past years the city has been lax in approving licenses. In my opinion, there is no excuse for granting cardroom licenses on Main Street. By being lax, they have created a skid road on Main Street."

Councilman Ladd Hoyt emphasized an earlier point stating that there were too many taverns in a small area. "It's time to limit them," he said, "and eventually get them clear off of Main Street."

Councilman James Barnes sided with Kellstrom on the issue of Lovell pointing out that he wasn't a party to the condition now existing.

He explained past actions of the council by stating, "The OLCC is the governing body on liquor control, we should give them the

(Continued On Page 4)

Miner Lectures Educators Here

Dr. Leon Miner, state superintendent of education, last night told an audience of about 70 local educators and school board members that "you are the pioneers in the field of technical and vocational education."

Dr. Miner, speaking here in the first of a series of programs to be delivered across the state, said one of the "big gaps in education today is in the technical and vocational schools."

He said, "We must provide this kind of a ready working force if we are to bring industry to Oregon."

On the same program with Miner were his top lieutenants, James Turnbull, deputy superintendent and Tom Rigby, executive secretary of the Oregon School Boards Association and Cecil Posey, representing the Oregon Education Association.

Miner spoke mainly on the need for junior colleges, community colleges and technical schools in the Oregon school structure. He said the elementary schools in the state, generally, "are in good shape and the high schools are getting there."

The need now, Miner said, is for academic schools to fill the 13th and 14th grade level need and technical schools to provide a trained working force for the state.

(Continued On Page 4)

Oregon's Constitution Will Be Fully Revised

PORTLAND (AP)—Oregon's Constitution would be quite a job. "The infant mortality rate of constitutions is high," Jones said.

Justice Kenneth J. O'Connell of the state Supreme Court said it thought it beneath the dignity of the committee just to straighten out the language of the present Constitution. A full revision is needed, he said.

Sprague said there was merit in a proposal by Rudie Wilhelm, former legislator, that a polished version of the present Constitution be given to the legislature separately from controversial revision that would cause wide debate.

Sgt. Walter J. Pearson, D-Portland, said that even if the problem of getting a complete revision approved was great, the legislature should get such a revision so it would have an overall picture of it.

Rep. George Layman, R-Newberg, said he had no illusions about the difficulty of getting the legislature to approve a new Constitution and Richard Jones, Reed College history professor, agreed