

Editorial Page

Zoning Hassle Prompts Clarification

It would appear—from our letters to the editor, and from comment from citizens—that there are several principles at stake in the present hassle about zoning in county areas.

While it might be possible to discuss the areas of principle involved, it is doubtful that anyone can present logical argument against the results that can be—and generally are—attained when zoning is effected.

The Herald and News is firmly committed to the principle that zoning is good. We would qualify this only to comment that it must be properly effected.

While numerous letters to the editor have been published without comment, we feel constrained at this time to set straight some of the obvious distortions and erroneous conclusions that have crept into the discussion—both in the letters and in other public forums. We have no desire to become argumentative in this presentation. We are certain that well-meaning citizens will welcome presentation of the facts regardless of their viewpoint in any area of discussion. It is in this light that we take up point-by-point discussion in these columns some of the issues involved and some of the questions raised in the controversy up to this point. Not all of this material can be contained in this one article, so other points will be taken up as we go along. Probably this can be done best in a sort of informal question and answer style of format.

To start with, we'll take up the recent letter pointing up the difficulties encountered in Springfield, Ore., which actually was not a zoning situation, but concerned urban renewal—two entirely different things.

1. The claim is made that zoning and urban renewal are the same thing. Not so. Zoning and urban renewal are two entirely different things. They are authorized under separate laws, run by separate boards, in-

tiated by separate agencies, and are created for different purposes. Zoning has for its goal the preservation of property values and the direction of orderly community growth. The purpose of urban renewal is to eliminate blighted areas.

2. Springfield did not vote out its zoning ordinance. The city of Springfield was zoned Sept. 15, 1947, and is zoned today. There has been no attempt as far as we know to do away with zoning. The writer has considerable acquaintance with former Mayor Ed Harms, and it is our impression that Springfield has attempted for the past couple of years to establish a planning office; they presently receive planning services from the Lane County planning agency.

3. It is claimed that zoning requirements are such that they state the kind of material an owner would have to use in constructing a building. Not so. The zoning ordinance contains no provisions as to the type of materials to be used in construction. Zoning applies only to the use of the land.

4. It is alleged that zoning will squeeze animals out of the suburban area. This is an incorrect assumption in that the ordinance only provides that adequate space shall be provided for farm animals. As a matter of fact, only a very small area would have any animal restrictions. In those areas with animal restrictions, the owners would be able to keep all existing animals and replace all existing animals in perpetuity.

Other points will be discussed in future comment herein. An important factor to bear in mind in this controversy is that affected property owners will have the right to vote if the proceedings carry that far (and we are hopeful that they do). A certain amount of hysteria has been introduced into this situation. Responsible citizens should consider the objectives and seek ways to bring the matter back into proper perspective.



Letters To The Editor

Took The Tour

Before I go into this "tour," I wish to state that I have only the greatest love for Klamath Falls now and have had for a good number of years, also. I do not want to step on anyone's feet or insult them in any way.

The "tour" I speak of is the one Don Sloan mentioned in letters to the editor, Herald and News dated Monday, Dec. 31, 1962. I went down Altamont Drive, Summers Lane, Homedale Road and Shasta Way, and I did find the realities that Mr. Sloan's letter stated were present, however, I went a little farther. I went to the zoned area in town to see what it was like.

At the foot of our new viaduct I saw a junk yard; from our courthouse I saw a huge pile of sawdust across the street; I went down Commercial, Broad, Second, Third, Oak, Walnut streets and saw the same things that I see in our suburban area.

I went down Main Street and was hit up several times for money. On Main Street at night cars race with no regard for life or limb. I drove a good many streets that have paved "bumps."

No, Mr. Sloan, do not kick the suburban area, please find out a little more about it first. Shasta Way 100 feet wide, 40 years ago! Boy, you just don't know—it was paved in the late 30s. (South Sixth Street wasn't four lanes until 1947.) If you had gone out in the suburban area 40 years ago and said we must zone you would have been laughed out of the state for no one dreamed that Klamath Falls would expand as far as it has.

Just for the record in 1959 when my folks built a tar paper

shack on Miller Avenue we were the fourth ones on that street—some even lived in tents! Soon thereafter others came out and built. Now there is not a shack where the folks live but a nice house that would be acceptable in any district, also, tents are no longer in existence.

This is the way the suburban area was built, like our great country a little at a time, a few boards and nails and you have a home (shack to you, home to me and others).

After World War II this area began to really grow until we were in a spot and had to get proper sewer facilities. More and more people came with fine homes, some built then looked, and saw a shack and yelled, "Why doesn't someone do something about the shacks?" (Joe Blow lived there; he was there first.) Yes, there is an old slaughterhouse south of the new Catholic Church and in the area of fine new homes, as it has been for 40 years or longer.

I do not care if the suburban area is zoned or not, but I do care if I have a right to vote or object in any way except as I am told by Mr. Blackman's statement in the Herald and News dated Dec. 31, 1962, quote "The purpose of these public meetings will be to hear testimony from all interested residents living within hearing areas, not to answer questions," unquote. This in my thinking is not just poor property in the freedom we are supposed to be living in.

I have no doubt that some day our suburban area will be zoned as it is laid out. However, we shall never be kicked into it; we shall only be zoned with grace and the liberty of doing so. There are a good many people still liv-

Endorsement

It is with increasing concern and astonishment that I have read in the past few weeks various letters to the editor, expressing unqualified, severe opposition to the proposed Klamath County Zoning.

The fact that the newspaper has been flooded with letters taking this stand, and the fact that the newspaper account of last Wednesday night's planning commission meeting reported only one individual expressing himself in favor of zoning, has moved me to write this letter placing myself on record as being in favor of well-planned county zoning.

A word to those vast numbers of you that are in favor of zoning: Let's not keep those thoughts to ourselves; I propose that we individually and strongly express ourselves in favor of the proposed planning at the respective meeting allocated to our particular real property area.

The opponents of Klamath County zoning have attacked the principle of zoning or planning by our county continuously since this proposal has been brought before the public. Little or no recognition or expressions of appreciation have been given to the members of the County Planning Commission, Mr. Blackman and other county officials who have worked months and long hours trying to make this "planning for the future" a reality.

Again, to the proponents of well-planned county zoning, we must act; the time is now. We can't wait for the "other fellow" to do this for us. Let's state our opinions publicly here and now.

William E. Chilcote, 1504 Patterson Street.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS A 7-year-old boy I know—know very well—let a note on his father's dresser just before Christmas, asking for an Eastern Ring-Necked Snake for a pet.

At the end of the exhaustive recital about the snake's virtues, its amiability, its well-bred feeding habits, and its all-round suitability as a member of the household, the boy appended a P.S. to the note.

"I spell some words rong," he wrote, "because I did not stop to think."

The boy didn't get the snake. I am sorry to report, owing to the horrified objections of his mother, a woman of overwhelming sensibility. But his father would have brought him a whole nest of (defanged) pythons as a reward for that wonderful Post Script.

"I did not stop to think." How many of us would ever say that? How many of us would exhibit the candor, the modesty, the blithe confession of thoughtlessness?

When I spell a word wrong in the column, and it happens to get into print, I blame the typesetter, or the proof-reader, or even—if possible—the dictionary for betraying my literacy.

More importantly, when I make a mistake in judgment or taste or evaluation, it would not occur to me to say, "I did not stop to think."

Sabin

Fortunately Sabin Polio Vaccine has been developed and has been approved by the United States Health Service. It is easily administered in a sugar cube.

Sabin Polio Vaccine has been made available to children and adults in community wide drives in nearby Jackson and Siskiyou counties, as well as many other places throughout the United States.

The Klamath County Health Department advises that there were no polio cases in Klamath County in 1962. Will it take a tragedy to wake us up?

How can we make Sabin Polio Vaccine available to all in a community wide drive this year? Britta Franz

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What acid is present in sour milk? A—Lactic.

Q—How many people were lost in the Titanic disaster? A—In all, 1,517.

Q—What basic American principle was established through the trial of Peter Zenger? A—The right of freedom of the press.



Cuba Ransom Reveals Problems Of Castro

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA)—It will take six months to complete delivery of the second half of \$53 million worth of food, drugs, medical, dental and surgical equipment to Fidel Castro as ransom for the 1,113 Bay of Pigs invasion captives already released and returned to the United States.

What the Cuban Communist puppet gets out of it is a two-year supply which Russia and the Red bloc countries were not able to give him in return for sugar. It makes up a 250-page list of over 10,000 items.

Scarce foods, particularly baby foods, make up \$30 million of the ransom. They were supplied by 22 United States food processors whose participation in this mercy operation has not been fully appreciated nor given the credit deserved.

They were contacted through the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., by their president, Paul S. Willis, of New York. Their contributions, because of their bulk, will make up most of the shipments in coming months.

The list of foods to be supplied is a sorry confession of the rundown condition of Castro's Communist economy.

A partial list of what it has not been able to supply the Cuban people includes: shortening and cooking oils, diet foods, onion, tomato and chicken soups, canned meats, vegetables and fruits, white flour, baking soda, breakfast cereals, juices, cake mix, puddings, gelatin, cocoa, dehydrated potatoes, soda crackers, macaroni and noodles, canned corn with peppers, evaporated milk.

The other \$23 million ransom is payable in medical supplies. Greatest demand was for antibiotics, blood plasma, steroid hormones, insulin, tranquilizers, tetanus toxoids and antitoxins. Brand names were specified for most items. They were taken from two-year-old catalogs. Some items requested are no longer in production. Modern substitutes were provided.

Principal suppliers were 66 members of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, whose president is Eugene Beesley of Indianapolis. Not all the 140 members of the trade association make items on the Cuban list. But through their Washington office under Dr. Austin Smith, phone calls went out that rounded up

the initial \$11 million shipment in short order. Thirty-five manufacturers of medical, surgical, dental and veterinary equipment and seven suppliers of miscellaneous X-ray machines and laboratory equipment also contributed.

A list of the 130 donor companies and the amounts of their products contributed for the ransom will be announced by the American Red Cross as soon as clearances are obtained.

Departments of State, Justice and the Internal Revenue Service have given assurances that the 130 firms will not be prosecuted for their cooperation under trading with the enemy, anti-trust and income tax laws. All donations will be considered tax-deductible contributions to the American Red Cross at wholesale value.

Back of this tremendous operation, executed in a few days, was a complicated financial transaction for completion of the ransom payment.

A \$53 million letter of credit had to be obtained to assure Castro that the balance of the ransom beyond the down payment would be forthcoming. This was arranged through Royal Bank of Canada, in Montreal, as banker for Cuba. It was guaranteed by two \$26.5 million letters of credit from Bank of America in San Francisco and Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York. Finally, the American Red Cross and American individual supply firms were bonded by Continental Insurance Co., of New York.

Castro's insistence on all this financing explains in part his demand for an additional \$2.9 million cash ransom just before the final 400 prisoners were released.

When Castro released the first 60 ill and wounded prisoners last April, he was promised a \$2.5 million ransom payment by the Cuban Families Association, through Royal Bank of Canada. When the Cuban Families could not raise this amount, Castro slammed shut his prison doors on further releases.

He got his blood money, plus interest, in the final holdup after New York Attorney James Donovan thought he had completed arrangements for the release of all prisoners.

The list of donors of this \$2.9 million ransom, raised by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and Gen. Lucius Clay, still has to be smoked out.



Udall Tactics Rouse Congressional Ire

By FULTON LEWIS JR. To Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, as subtle a lobbyist as Sonny Liston, falls the task once again of lining up votes to pack the House Rules Committee. Two years ago the House voted 217-212 to increase that committee by three votes and give control to Administration lackeys. It was Udall, wheeling and dealing in the early days of that session, who picked up enough votes to give President Kennedy victory.

Republicans and Democrats alike received the Udall calls. The Interior Secretary was blunt. In a call to Colorado's Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth, Udall brought up the frying pan—Arkansas reclamation project, one of great importance to Chenoweth's constituency. Word was passed to the Congressman that, unless he voted right, the project would be against packing anyway.

Rep. Alton Lennon, a North Carolina Democrat, accused Udall of blackmail. One of the Interior Secretary's top aides, Orren Beatty Jr., told a newspaper, "The Wrightsville Beach plant (in Lennon's district) is one of the 11th hour decisions subject to review." That plant, a multi-million dollar federal project, was then under Administration consideration.

The story added that the decision was tied up with the fight over liberalizing the Rules Committee. Lennon, in a telegram to Udall, wrote: "This suggested threat of blackmail of a member of Congress is inconceivable and I believe it will be rightfully repented by the last-thinking people of North Carolina and America."

Republican Rep. William Henry Harrison of Wyoming got a call from Udall that he said left him flabbergasted.

Rep. Charles Teague, a California Republican, called Udall's lobbying campaign the greatest and most successful he had seen in his six-year House career. He told of a Republican colleague, facing possible extinction at the hands of a Democratic reappointing committee, who was informed that his district would remain safe if he voted right. He told the message bearer to jump in the lake.

Administration learned quickly from Udall. On June 12, 1962, as the House considered an Administration proposal to hike the national debt limit to 300 billion, Roy Linton, a Defense Department bureaucrat, telephoned Wally Edwards, Washington representative of the Chrysler Corporation. He asked Edwards to find out how Michigan Republicans were going to vote on the debt ceiling and added: "If they do not vote for the 200 billion, defense contracts in Michigan may be curtailed. The Missile B program in which your corporation, Chrysler, is interested, could be in jeopardy."

When Edwards approached Rep. Gerry Ford, Michigan Republican, he was told: "I hope this won't embarrass you. I hope and trust it will not embarrass your corporation in its bona fide effort to compete in bidding for defense contracts, but I want you to know that House Republicans in Michigan are not going to be blackmailed by this kind of approach from the Department of Defense."

Almanac

By United Press International Today is Tuesday, Jan. 8, the 8th day of 1963 with 357 to follow.

The moon is approaching its full phase. The morning stars are Mars and Venus.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history: In 1815, General Andrew Jackson won the battle of New Orleans killing some 700 British troops and wounding 1,400 more.

In 1867, Congress enacted legislation providing suffrage for Negroes in the District of Columbia.

THESE DAYS . . .

Auto Production Hiked

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN In 1955 Detroit sold more than 7.1 million cars. The following year the automobile market dropped away off—and the motor manufacturers have been shell-shocked ever since.

So battle-weary and cautious have they been that, when the car sales figures for 1962 promised to reach seven million for the first time in seven years, the immediate response to such unaccustomed good fortune was to predict a drop-back for 1963. Just recently, however, some of the more adventurous Detroit bigwigs have dared to veer to the side of optimism. American Motors President Roy Abernethy has predicted that seven million cars will be sold in 1963—making the first two back-to-work seven-million-car years in history. And Chairman Frederick Donner of General Motors has also put on some rose-colored spectacles when looking at the sales prospects for the new year.

This column has no business trying to function as a market tip sheet, but it would like to go on record right now in saying that, barring a drastic political-cum-military disaster, Detroit will never sell fewer than seven million cars in any year of the future. The seven-million floor is implicit in the statistics. It is also implicit in the new way of life of the American people, who are

spread out in a suburban pattern of living that makes two cars to the middle-income family a virtual necessity.

First, let us look at the statistics. With more than 70 million cars on the roads, Detroit has only to tap the replacement market to sell seven million in a year. Some automobiles may last longer than a decade, but when they do they usually gravitate into the hands of teen-age tinkers who, with a genius for cannibalization, keep old jalopies going by fleshing them out with stuff from the junkyard. The 10-year-old car may not be a candidate for a scrappage statistic in every case, but in being passed on to junior it is virtually certain to be replaced by mom and dad for adult use, so it need not figure in a discussion of new car sales prospects.

Thus the auto replacement floor would seem to be guaranteed at seven million, which is something that should normally be reached without aggressive salesmanship. Even beyond the seven-million figure the dealers should not have very much trouble in the near future. For the big war and post-war baby boom seems about to pay off, with an expanded rush of young couples in their earliest 20s coming into the market for cars. The population statistics won't permit a drop-back for the Detroit of the middle and late 1960s.

Admittedly, it is no longer a matter of keeping up with the Joneses in automobiles; people are willing to drive anything that will move, which means that old cars are kept going for a long time. Any look at a commuter stop on any railroad that feeds working males into a metropolis will show a most ramshackle collection of antiquated junk whose sole virtue is that it still moves. But you may be sure that for every jalopy that is parked all day while the male member of the family is busy working in the city, another and newer car is taking the housewife to the shopping center or the children to music lessons or rehearsals for the school play. Nor is the second car the property of the affluent few. The fact is that at least half of all the non-farm families in America have "disposable"—or after-tax—income of \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year. Since people will notoriously go without other things to achieve the utmost in personal mobility, this means that about 20 million families can take two cars in their stride with help from a little judicious financing. The opportunity to upgrade the \$3,000-\$10,000 family's second car into something newer and better back-

ons the aggressive dealer, and if the promised federal tax cut materializes Detroit might find itself with a record eight-million-car year to its credit. This could happen in 1963 if Congress would only hurry up its schedule on tax reform.

At the tag end of the 1920s, the car market fell off suddenly because everyone in the middle-income group had finally gotten a car, and no car, outside of a few of Mr. Ford's Model Ts, was very old. There was no replacement market in the early 1930s, which was one reason for the virulence of the depression. But the replacement market today offers a broad and well-defined cushion. And since steel, aluminum, rubber, glass and synthetics all rest to some extent on the automobile replacement cushion, this is a good augury for the economy. Any year in which Detroit sells seven million cars is bound to be relatively prosperous. And the seven-million-car year is almost certain with us to stay.

POTOMAC FEVER

Reading the "highest authority" stories from Palm Beach, one New Frontiersman boasts that he creeps on the only ship of state that leaks at the top.

Fidel Castro blasts the U.S. again. Remember the good old days when a Cuban heel was a part of a shoe?

Governor Rockefeller's second inaugural address strikes a middle-of-the-road note. You're not quite sure whether he wants to run against JFK in '64—or against Lyndon Johnson for the privilege of getting on a ticket with Kennedy.

There's some talk of collecting funds for ransoming Cuban prisoners again. After three times, we get permanent possession of them.

No wonder the ladies look so happy. With the end of the major bowl games, they've given television back to the women.

Bulletin, Palm Beach: It can be reported on the highest authority, as 1963 opens, that President Kennedy thinks. This is not necessarily true of all members of his administration. FLETCHER KNEBEL

THEY SAY . . .

We have words that mislead, such as "free enterprise" or "capitalism" or "socialism." The system . . . which we call capitalism is very close to what others call socialism. Both words should be thrown out.

—Dr. Charles Frankel, Columbia University professor of philosophy.

When the federal government gets behind it and everybody knows it is absolutely fair, it isn't gambling.

—Harry S. Truman, advocating a national lottery to help pay off the public debt.

It's false heroics to put your foot down and your siren on, hoping everyone will stand back and admire you.

—Jay W. Stevens of the International Assn. of Fire Chiefs, stating that more firemen die in traffic accidents on the way to fires than in fighting fires.