

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Bureaucrats Stall Intertie

Secretary of Interior Udall and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman have ganged up to put into effect an agreement which is holding up progress on a project that could mean much to the Klamath area.

The two secretaries, in March, agreed to put in effect new federal regulations on the use of public lands in the building of power transmission lines.

The new administrative agreement authorizes Secretary Udall to deny permission to cross or use public lands for building power transmission lines, if, in his personal judgment he believes such a grant might conflict with federal power marketing programs.

At stake, as far as we in the Klamath Basin are concerned, is a project of considerable magnitude in which Pacific Power & Light Co. and Pacific Gas & Electric Co. have agreed to engage in a power intertie project.

The new line would extend 110 miles from Klamath Falls to Round Mountain in Shasta County, where it will join the Pacific Gas system. The project is estimated to cost about \$10,000,000, and would undoubtedly mean quite an addition to the economy of the Klamath area for a considerable time. Best thing about this prospect is that the money would be coming from private investors and would not be just another federal government project.

In commenting on the situation earlier, the Portland Oregonian had this to say:

NO BOGEYMAN

"Federal Power Commissioner Howard Morgan apparently went to Washington with a strong dislike

for the Pacific Power & Light Co., perhaps acquired during his tenure as Oregon's public utilities commissioner. For outside of personal prejudice there appears to be no explanation for his outburst in opposition to PP&L plans for an Oregon-California power intertie, approved 4 to 1 Wednesday by the FPC.

"The gist of Mr. Morgan's accusation is that PP&L, associated with the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. in the intertie project, is an accomplice in a 'power raid' on the Pacific Northwest; that its plans will conflict with or thwart Bonneville Power Administration plans for additional interties, and that the FPC and state officials in Washington and Oregon have been unaware that the plans call for a 500-kilovolt line from Klamath Falls to Round Mountain, Calif., rather than the 230 KV line mentioned in the FPC statement.

"The record refutes Mr. Morgan's arguments and suspicions. PP&L and PG&E on Jan. 16 announced their plans to build the 110-mile intertie linking the 6 million kilowatt generating capacity of the California utility with Pacific's 1,350,000 kilowatt capacity. Their statement, given page one publicity throughout the region, said the line would be designed for a 500,000 volt alternating current capacity, although it would be operated at 230,000 volts for the time being.

"The next day Charles F. Luce, Bonneville Power administrator, said the intertie is consistent with BPA task force recommendations, which took into account the likelihood that a private line would be built in conjunction with the federal direct current interties now on BPA's drawing boards.

"And as for any 'raids,' Mr. Morgan surely is aware the private power companies cannot move BPA power into California unless and until BPA makes sales agreements with specific purchasers in the Southland. There is no reason to fear the premature conclusion of any such agreements, in view of a 1960 Senate resolution with full Pacific Northwest backing which in effect directs BPA to make no such sales prior to enactment of legislation protecting the rights of the region in the power from its own rivers.

"If the PP&L proposal did indeed pose a threat to the power future of the Pacific Northwest, there would have been many voices speaking out against it long ago. Mr. Morgan thinks he sees a bogeyman in the bushes. But others would see it, too, if it really were there."

No SIAC Reform

(Portland Oregonian)

The inability of employer and union lobbyists at Salem to agree on key provisions once again has led to the death of legislation designed to reform Oregon's antiquated and inadequate industrial accident insurance system.

A good compromise bill slid through the State Senate with the somewhat grudging approval of both factions, and each side promptly set about to obtain amendments to its liking in the House Labor and Industries Committee. In the subsequent horse-trading, labor's spokesmen tried to drive too hard a bargain, and employer representatives at last decided they were being required to give too much for what little they would receive.

Too late, the two union officials on the committee, Reps. Wayne Turner and Ed Whelan, tried to save the bill for further and possibly more conciliatory changes. But the employers were tired of the wrangle; the bill was shelved for this session of the Legislature by a 7 to 2 vote.

For private insurance companies and some employers, the most-wanted feature of the bill was the elimination of the present state insurance monopoly through the establishment of a new category of "direct responsibility" employers. Proponents of this change have argued that better safety programs and improved private insurance would reduce employers' costs. But opponents have defended the monopoly system as more efficient, claiming that in states permitting private insurance competition the cost to employers is 35 to 45

per cent more for the same employee benefits paid in Oregon.

Of particular interest to employees, the bill would have extended SIAC coverage to nearly all workers in Oregon, instead of excluding about 40 per cent as at present. It also promised increased benefits. Employers had agreed to increases amounting to about 20 per cent in nearly all categories, but balked when new amendments sought to jack up benefits even higher.

From an administration standpoint, the bill would have reorganized the State Industrial Accident Commission into three logical groupings: A governor-appointed manager would have handled the insurance function; a new review board, also named by the governor, would have handled the judicial functions of the agency, and the original SIAC commission would have remained responsible for enforcement, regulation and safety programs.

Many of these reforms were recommended by the Governor's Advisory Committee on Workmen's Compensation, assigned to study the shortcomings of Oregon's 50-year-old industrial accident insurance act. With the failure of the bill, these faults will remain for another biennium to inspire pressure for improvement from both labor and management factions. It is unfortunate that the great effort put into this legislation by industry and union lobbyists and legislators themselves has gone for naught. But valuable lessons have been learned that can aid in the preparation of a new bill that may fare better at the 1965 session.

Letters To The Editor

Objective

Last week my husband brought home a news bulletin distributed at the Weyerhaeuser plant by union members. Among other things in the bulletin was this statement:

"In 1962, 3,550 work stoppages occurred in the United States, and these stoppages involved about 1.3 million workers and caused a loss of 19 million man days of work time. In terms of the whole U.S. economy, 19 million man days may sound high until one realizes that almost 50 times as many man days were lost because American workers could not find jobs."

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to union officials for gathering these statistics and pointing out clearly to the Weyerhaeuser workers how fortunate they are in having year-around, steady employment. This is truly a blessing for every worker's family.

I hope that the top union officials of every union in the country will join their forces to do something for the unemployed. It

is not altogether necessary to be concerned about men who have steady jobs. Rather, effort should be made to help those who have little or nothing to live on. Otherwise, the union officials would have much the same appearance as a man who is concerned about a healthy person not having enough entertainment, but paying no attention to another person lying on the floor, stricken with a heart attack.

Let's put our strength and effort where there is a genuine need. I can conceive of no bigger contributor to mental, physical and spiritual deterioration than that contributed by unemployment.

Reduction of unemployment should be the number one project of the nation's unions.

Mrs. Frank Krok

Thanks

Please consider this a multiple "thank you" letter. First of all, we wish to thank the citizens of Klamath Falls for their overwhelming support of the concert

which was given Tuesday evening, May 14, as the initial effort in forming a Community Symphony Orchestra in Klamath Falls. We are confident that the initial concert attendance, which exceeded 600, is a firm indication of community support and desire for such an organization.

Also, we would like to thank the various clubs and organizations which sponsored the May 14 concert. These organizations are the Library Club, the American Association of University Women, the Business and Professional Women's Club, the Quota and Sorority Club, the Lions Club, the Downtown and Linkville Kiwanis clubs, and the Rotary Club.

Last, but not least, we want to thank the news media of our community. The support given our project by the newspaper, the radio stations, and television station was certainly gratifying. With continued support in the future, we feel confident that a symphony orchestra in Klamath Falls will become a reality.

Board of Directors, Klamath Community Symphony Orchestra.

"Too Bad You Weren't in Berlin When They Put Up the Wall"



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

GOP Works Grass Roots

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Announcement by the Republican Citizens Committee that it will hold a workshop in Hershey, Pa., June 13-14 probably will start another round of political speculation, most of which will be thumb-sucking baloney.

This organization was set up formally in Washington last December after a preliminary picnic meeting in a tent on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm in June.

It has been accused of a lot of party-splitting and a presidential-candidate-making intentions and activities—all of which are denied.

The truth is that the Republican Citizens Committee still doesn't quite know where it's going, but it's trying to find out.

That's one purpose of the Hershey workshop. It will be an informal affair for about 75 hand-picked participants. Keeping attendance small was intentional, because the Citizens Committee wanted top leadership which could get a lot of work done at this first session. The drive for citizen members in large numbers will come later.

Eisenhower, as honorary RCC chairman, will be at Hershey and will preside at one of the record workshop sessions on critical problems facing America today.

A special feature of this session will be the unveiling of an RCC-financed Elmo Roper survey of voter concepts of what the Republican party stands for and

how this differs from voter concepts of what the Democratic party stands for. Albert L. Cole of Reader's Digest will make this presentation.

Another workshop was to have been chaired by RCC Chairman George (Tim) Herrmann of Chicago, but his sudden resignation because of the press of private business and his wife's illness throws the organization and the program into some confusion.

Donald C. Frey, executive secretary of RCC in Washington, who also is in active charge of the Hershey meeting, was for 10 years chairman of the Los Angeles County Republican Associates.

This organization set the pattern for similar organizations in San Diego, San Francisco and Sacramento. There also are successful GOP citizen action groups in Chicago and Cleveland.

Since the national RCC movement was started, new committees have been set up in St. Louis and San Antonio and on a state-wide basis in Connecticut and Massachusetts. The goal is to concentrate on organizing for the Republicans the metropolitan area vote which in recent elections has gone Democratic. A special effort will be made to enlist independents.

RCC Vice Chairman Peter M. Flanagan of New York will chair a workshop on how best to aid Republican candidates. C. Wrede Petersmeyer, president of Corinthian Broadcasting Co., New York, is workshop chairman in charge of the program. All sessions will be closed, but the press will be briefed later.

William E. Miller of New York, Republican National Committee Chairman, will speak at one session. This cuts both Congress and GOP headquarters into the act. This is considered important, because the Citizens Committee has been accused or suspected of wanting to usurp some of the functions of the National Committee, take over the policy-making functions of congressional leaders, name national convention candidates.

The fact that Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania is the only GOP presidential possibility who has been invited to the Hershey workshop may start another round of rumors that the RCC is trying to put him over. But this is officially denied all around. Scranton was invited solely, it is maintained, because he is governor of the host state.

When the Citizens Committee plan first emerged early in the 1962 congressional campaign there were charges it was a New York plot to nominate Gov. Nelson Rockefeller in 1962. Later, this has been changed to gossip of a conspiracy to put over Michigan Gov. George Romney. It then became a "stop Goldwater" drive. Actually, it is none of these things.

The Citizens Committee is merely trying to set up an organization to back whatever candidates the Republican national or state conventions and primaries nominate and get them elected. They're a bunch of influential but frustrated Republicans who would like to see the GOP win one for a change.

First year operations of the Citizens Committee have been financed by \$1,000 contributions from 100 of its charter members. A budget for the 16 months before the 1964 elections and a drive for smaller contributions from many more citizens will be made after program is developed at Hershey.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

The Marvel Of Canning

(Washington Evening Star)

Among the more interesting and even startling random statistics of our time, or so it seems to us, is this: The United States manufactured approximately 47 billion tin cans in 1962, and the output probably will be a couple of billion more during the current year.

The American Iron and Steel Institute, speaking through one of its publicity organs, has understandably gasped at these figures with wonderment and pride. What they mean, according to the institute is that in 1962 some 250 cans (in round numbers) were made available to every man, woman and child in America—cans for practically every imaginable use, including the containment of beans, soups, baby foods, and such exotic items as rattlesnake meat and ant-filled chocolates.

This is something that surely



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

Can't let the school year pass without commenting on the spirit of cooperation and helpfulness extended by LaMar Jensen's KUHS Band and Pep Band. Whenever a community project is in need of a little music to pass the time or fill in during program intervals LaMar and his kids are right there blowing away. They're excellent musicians, and we can feel gratified that we have the cooperation of the high school music groups. Some of us have lived in communities where the attitude of the music directors and the kids is to heck with any special appearances for the good of the community. I'm glad it's different here. When it comes right down to it, these special appearances are quite an imposition on the time of the boys and girls who comprise the various music units.

Having finally joined the ranks of those whose names adorn the so-called court records in the Herald and News, I feel qualified to comment thereon. Not that I'm squawking. I guess there's no arguing against a cold radar box. But, if the police are going to rack up us old fies for clomping along a few miles too fast in the residential areas and elsewhere, they might also take a look at the driving practices of the hot shots who use Main Street for a race track, and spectacular take-offs from stops in intersections.

Several dogs in our neighborhood take particular delight in going through (thoroughly through) our garbage cans—which I suppose is par for the course. I like to think about the idea of a guy in Phoenix, who came up with a good—if lamentable—plan for solution of the dog-garbage can relationship.

Having some knowledge of electricity, he wired his garbage can so that it would give the dogs a terrifying, but non-fatal jolt, if

they touched their wet noses to the can. As a safety precaution he added a switch at his back door so that his electronic dog scarer could be turned off each morning. Anyway, he forgot to throw the switch one morning and a conscientious and hard-working garbage collector man reached for the can, and . . . you can imagine the rest!

The story goes that a simple ending resulted. The dogs are back happily pushing over the garbage can and the electrical genius spends his Saturdays hauling his own garbage to the dump.

I guess there's a moral there somewhere.

"Some people object to divorce," said the Juarez attorney. "But a large number of divorces proves that America is the land of the free."

"Perhaps," his client replied, "but the steady persistence of marriage shows that it is also the home of the brave."

Browsing through some of the magazines on the newsstands these days makes one curious to see the stuff the editors reject.

Looking over the federal budget, one can conclude that everything is much simpler these days. Instead of solving a problem, you just subsidize it.

One of the more disappointing failures of Klamath Falls citizens is the wide disregard for community pride. We need some agency or committee or something to spark our pride in the appearance of our property.

It takes a lot of time and tenacity to dislike another person; so much, in fact, that often little energy is left to get anything constructive done.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .



Indonesia Dictator Known Communist

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

The President is advised here to study carefully a State Department Intelligence Report, No. 4489R-15, drafted earlier this year.

Particularly because he has just dipped into "emergency foreign aid funds" to bail out Indonesia's pint-sized dictator Sukarno.

The Intelligence Report, "World Strength of the Communist Party Organizations," details the Marxist stronghold on Sukarno's government.

"The Communist Party's strength rests basically on its legitimacy, and on its strong organizational control over its followers. Its legitimacy and respectability are attributed to President Sukarno's public endorsement of the party as a genuine participant in the political process and in the nationalist movement."

This endorsement has been concretized by the appointment of large numbers of Communist Party members to the parliament and to advisory organs of the government, such as the Supreme Advisory Council and the National Planning Council.

The report goes on to reveal that Communists control organized labor, transportation, and agriculture. Their influence is felt strongly among rank- and -file Government employees. A single Communist group, the Peasants Front, boasts 3,700,000 members. Membership in the Indonesian Communist Party, world's third largest (after China and Russia), is estimated at 1,900,000.

Sukarno has received a total of \$671 billion in American economic aid, plus another \$206 million in Food for Peace shipments, plus millions in military assistance. Figures on military aid are labeled top secret and not available for some reason, to Congressional leaders. Similar aid to other nations is not so stamped. "Why," demanded Rep. Oliver Bolton (R., O.) a fortnight ago, "are the amounts and types of U.S. military assistance to Indonesia withheld from public scrutiny by our Agency for International Development when U.S. military aid to other countries is not so classified?"

He has received no answer. In recent weeks, Sukarno has

pocketed another \$19.7 million in emergency funds from the President. The monies, Congress has been told, will continue flowing to Indonesia. They are, one supposes, sent to Sukarno care of General Delivery, Jakarta, for the grinning little Marxist is often found in some other Communist capital pledging solidarity in the fight against Western imperialism.

Winner of the Order of Lenin, Sukarno has an interesting past. During World War II, he held down a post job, that of General Political Adviser to the Japanese Military Government. In that position, Sukarno turned two million of his countrymen over to the Japanese to be treated, in the words of General Charles Willoughby, "like coolie slaves."

One of Sukarno's chief tasks was to exhort the Indonesians to greater war efforts in such phrases as "We shall flatten out America" and "We shall overturn England."

Sukarno organized a colossal anti-American rally in Jakarta on November 8, 1944. The Indonesian weekly Dwaia Baros published photos of him burning bigger-than-life pictures of Western leaders. A caption under one picture read: "Roosevelt, Churchill condemned."

Ever the opportunist, Sukarno jumped the sinking Japanese ship in 1945, and hooked up with the Soviets. He telegraphed Stalin, asking support and pledging himself to the attainment of Russian aspirations. That was the year Sukarno and other Indonesian nationalists proclaimed the Indonesian Republic. The Dutch bowed to United Nations pressure and a d capitulated four years later, handing the sprawling islands their freedom.

Within the United Nations, Sukarno lacks consistently spout the Communist line. Indonesia, for instance, was one of 12 "neutralists" who refused to approve a General Assembly motion that asked Russia to leave Hungary in 1956.

Note: In addition to millions in cold cash, the United States has agreed to send Peace Corpsmen to Indonesia. Sukarno huddled with Sargent Shriver last September and sealed the deal with a handshake.

The Indonesian ruler was insistent that Peace Corps volunteers be cognizant of "Indonesian customs and ways." A Shriver aide, Douglas Kiker, tells my associate, Bill Schulz: "You can be sure we're not going to send any flag-wavers over there, any kids with the Declaration of Independence tattooed on their chests. All our people will be acceptable to Sukarno."