

In The
Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
What to talk about today?
Other than a new government
"coup" in Viet Nam, there isn't
much excitement in the news-
and "coups" in Viet Nam are
about as numerous as fleas on
a dog.

This one follows the estab-
lished pattern, in that it puts
the U.S. in an even more em-
barrassing position than it was
in before.

By the way, what's a COUP?
It's a French word with a
wide range of meanings. It's a
blow, or a knock, or a stroke.
A "coup de main" for example,
means literally a "blow of the
teeth" — which is to say, a
BITE. A "coup de main" means
a "blow of the hand" — passing
somebody in the eye, for ex-
ample. A "coup de fusil" means
a rifle shot.

Just what this latest coup
down there means hasn't yet
been fully probed. But it
doesn't seem to mean anything
very pleasant for us.
So let's change the subject.
Let's talk about soy beans.

It's a surprisingly interesting
subject, and it is made more
so by a dispatch from Washington
relating the U.S. government
has approved the sale of ELEVEN
MILLION DOLLARS WORTH
of the beans to the Soviet
Union.

The dispatch adds that it is
the biggest sale of U.S. agricul-
tural products to an Iron Cur-
tain country since our huge sale
of wheat to Russia about a year
ago.

What about the soy bean?
It is one of the oldest crops
grown by man.

In 2828 B.C.—nearly five thou-
sand years ago—Empress Shang
of China was the first to culti-
vate it. The ancient Chinese
considered it their most impor-
tant crop—and one of the five
essential grains necessary for liv-
ing.

Some 4,000 years later the soy
bean got to Europe. It was
first tried out in Germany, and
from Germany its use spread to
England and France.

In the 1800's, it got to Amer-
ica. How it got there is rather
interesting. In his expedition
to Japan in 1853, Commodore Per-
ry ran into the soy bean, and
brought back two varieties of it.
We called it then the Japan
pea.

We knew about the soy bean
a long time ago, but it was not
grown extensively here until af-
ter World War I. Now it is one
of our most important crops.

In soy food as a versatile
plant. It is used as hay, as
fodder for livestock. It is
especially rich in proteins, fatty
acids, mineral content and vita-
mins.

From the meal of the soy
bean we get a fantastic range
of plastics. From these plastics,
we make even FURNITURE.
Tin hats for construction
workers are made from it. The
scientists are reasonably confi-
dent that in time we may even
be making the bulk of our air-
plane fuselages and wings from
plastics derived from the meal
of the soy bean. Also our auto-
mobile bodies.

It's a versatile vegetable.

President
Improves

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Pres-
ident Johnson is still bothered
by a slight cough and is "tak-
ing life very easy" in his ef-
fort to recover from his bad
cold, the White House said
today.

Press Secretary George E.
Reedy assured newsmen, how-
ever, that "there has been no
relapse" or setback to the
President's recovery.

Reedy was questioned about
this in connection with John-
son's decision, on the advice of
his doctors, not to attend the
London funeral of Sir Winston
Churchill Saturday.



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Viet Chief Denies Ambition



U.S. REPRESENTATIVES — Named by President Johnson Wednesday as his personal representatives of the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill were, left to right, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Ambassador Daniel K. E. Bruce, and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

SAIGON (UPI) — Lt. Gen. Nguyen Khanh today reappointed the U.S.-educated Nguyen Xuan Oanh acting prime minister of South Viet Nam and de-
nied any personal ambitions to take over the government.
In outlining the structure he plans to impose on the nation, however, Khanh made it clear the government's council of generals he heads will be the final arbiter in affairs of state.
Khanh, acting with the approval of the Armed Forces Council, ousted the U.S.-supported government of Premier Tran Van Huong Wednesday. The bloodless coup returned Khanh to power as a military strongman for the second time in 15 months.
Oanh, 43, served as interim prime minister once before but lasted only seven days. That brief tenure ended on Sept. 4, 1964, when Khanh's earlier regime as military strongman was overthrown in a storm of Buddhist-led street riots against the dictatorial powers he wielded.

U.S. - Educated Oanh
Named Top Minister

Close to U.S. Oanh studied extensively in the United States and holds an economics degree from Harvard University. He is said to have close relations with U.S. officials here.
"Personally, I would like to repeat that I have no ambition to take over the government," Khanh said today in announcing Oanh's appointment at a news conference.
"We would like to reiterate the mediating role of the armed forces in order to counter rumors that the armed forces have taken power."

Wednesday's overthrow of the Huong government followed a week of Buddhist-led demonstrations and riots in Saigon and a dozen other Vietnamese cities. Khanh said Huong was unable to cope with the situation and that troops had to be detached from units fighting the anti-Buddhist street riots against the violence.
Caretaker Minister Khanh said today that Oanh will serve as caretaker prime minister until a new government can be formed. He said that Phan Khae Sou, who served as chief of state during

County Offers Plan To Aid Flood Area

Residents of the Cloverdale Subdivision whose lands are inundated by high water at various times each year presented their common problem before the County Board of Commissioners Wednesday in hope that the county officials could provide a solution.

The commissioners took three steps toward remedying the trouble after Winston Kurth, assistant county engineer, told the group that county funds could not be expended to correct a situation that developed

from work completed on private land by sources other than the county.
First the commissioner recommended that residents of the subdivision establish a drainage district, through which funds could be acquired for the construction of an adequate drainage system for carrying excess water from Delaware Street to the "A" Canal at a point below Maryland Street.

Petitioners sought an interest in setting up such a district, the commissioners then instructed the county engineer to prepare blank petitions calling for the formation of a drainage district and then present them to persons in the community to obtain signatures from their neighbors.

Third, the commissioners also called upon the engineer's department to construct catch basins at critical points in the subdivision to provide temporary relief for the homeowners while the district is being established.

Pipe Inadequate
At the outset of the hearing, Kurth attributed the cause of the occasional flooding to a 12-inch drainage pipe that in recent years has become inadequate to carry off excess water. In comparison, he added

that the county has a 24-inch culvert in the area which frequently is filled to capacity. He proposed that the drainage district, if established, should construct a drainage system with that part of the network containing the 12-inch pipe to be replaced by piping at least 24 inches in diameter.

Maurice Bercol, 5099 Schiesel Avenue, told the commissioners that the present pipe line was adequate when it was installed in 1938. Since then the addition of many new homes in the area has placed a mounting burden on the drainage system which is now inadequate to meet the needs of the community.

"Everytime a house goes in above us, we have more water," Bercol said.
Debris Blamed
Lloyd Gobie, 2943 Homedale Road, commented that part of the trouble had been traced to debris which had been dumped into the pipe and then became lodged somewhere along its course, plugging it up. He suggested that the pipe be unplugged and urged the county to install a grate in front of the open pipe to keep material from entering its orifice.

A number of other observers attested to Gobie's appraisal. Board members
(Continued on Page 6)

Record Rain Threatens Valley Land

By United Press International
Torrential rains, which smashed records in the mid-Williamette valley, combined with melting snow today to trigger new floods in storm-conscious Oregon.

A whopping 4.28 inches of rain in 24 hours was reported at Corvallis by Larry Zimmerman, weather man stationed on the Oregon State campus, breaking a record set in 1907. Nearby Albany had 3.47 inches in the same period, he said.

Surface water flooded basements and streets in the two communities but was running down today.

The Southern Pacific Railroad line was blocked by slides between Corvallis and Toledo.
Some families were evacuated, slides and high water snarled traffic and schools in some areas closed. Two areas in Eastern Oregon, at John Day, and along the Umatilla River, were hard hit.

LBJ Picks Katzenbach

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Johnson today named Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach to be attorney general.
Katzenbach has been acting attorney general since last September when Robert F. Kennedy resigned to run for the U.S. Senate from New York.

Johnson also selected Ramsey Clark, 27-year-old son of Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark, to be deputy attorney general.
Katzenbach, 43, was the President's second cabinet appointment since he took office. He previously named John T. Connor as commerce secretary.

Klamath Studies Senate Proposal To Reorganize School Boundaries

By DAN WALTERS
Local school officials are studying closely a Senate bill which could order sudden and financially brutal reorganization of Klamath County schools.

Opposition to the bill in its present form already has developed among local officials and Rep. Carroll Howe of Klamath Falls has indicated his opposition.

The bill, SB 89, is the so-called unified school district law. It was introduced last week at the request of the Interim Committee on Education. It has been referred to the Senate Education Committee.
If the bill is passed in its present form, this would be the effect:
On Jan. 1, 1966, the Klamath Union High School District and School District One (city elementary) would cease to exist.
In their place would be formed a unified school district with the boundaries of the KHS district and educational students within in the district in grades 1 through 12.
This would mean the new dis-

trict would assume responsibility for all students now educated by the KHS district, the city elementary district and in the "overlap" areas of the south suburbs and Seward-Lenox.

The County School District would lose some 3,000 elementary students in these "overlap" areas to the new district.

The new district would be governed by a seven-man board composed of the KHS board plus two new members chosen from the city elementary and county school boards.
The County School District would split the county into two school districts, each educating students in grades 1-12, and thereby by accomplishing the goal of part reorganization efforts. Its financial effects already are producing opposition to it.
The present bill does not contain any provision for county school law reorganization.
"With this bill," said City Superintendent of Schools Ray Hunsaker, "the dislocation of

HOWE, HATFIELD CONFER — Rep. Carroll Howe, R-Klamath Falls, right, has been appointed chairman of the House Education Committee and will exercise considerable power over education measures during this Legislature. Howe, a former Klamath County superintendent of schools, is shown conferring with Gov. Mark O. Hatfield.

Weather

Klamath Falls, Tahlequah and Lakeview...
High yesterday 49
Low this morning 34
High today 50
Low tonight 35
Precip. past 24 hours .20
Some period last year 1.80

LBJ Shows Hold On Price Spiral

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Johnson reported today that the U.S. economy was in "excellent" shape. He promised Congress he would try to keep it that way by maintaining a close watch on wages and prices.

Johnson said he would "draw public attention to these private actions which threaten the public interest," but added that he counted on the "sense of public responsibility" of business and labor to help hold down the wage-price spiral.

In his annual economic report to Congress the Chief Executive predicted "uninterrupted and vigorous expansion" for the economy in 1965, but his optimism was tempered somewhat by a forecast of only a "modest" decline in unemployment.

The first major test of the President's wage-price stand is being shaped up in steel where the companies recently increased prices of certain products. Johnson has called for a report on the price hikes, and Chairman Gordon Ackley of the Council of Economic Advisors is expected to be briefing him on the President's information "as we get it."

The President also is paying close attention to the forthcoming contract negotiations between the companies and the United Steelworkers. The present contract expires this spring.

Ackley noted that steel users already have begun to build up their stocks in anticipation of a strike. Either a strike or a let-down in steel orders following the current inventory boom would hurt economy later this year, he said.

Although the President cited good reason for believing prices would remain stable in 1965, he noted that the U.S. economy now is closer to using all its available man and machine than at any time since 1957.

"Disturbing Exceptions"
And although wage settlements demonstrated "general reasonableness," he said, there have been "disturbing exceptions."
The administration is known to feel that last fall's auto industry wage settlement was too rich for the nation's economic health. The President himself has expressed concern about recent price increases in certain steel products.

"We can no more afford inflationary pressures in 1965 than we could in 1964," he said. He affirmed that individual prices may have to rise where costs are high or productivity gains low, but he said any increases "should be balanced by price cuts elsewhere."
Johnson also said he would oppose legislation which might threaten to raise costs and prices, and would support any action to stabilize or reduce them. His language was broad enough to include many proposals, including the 38-hour workweek and a higher minimum wage.

Pay Scale Attention
Business has paid little attention to the administration's clamor on price cuts since it was first put forward in 1963 as part of the President's "guidelines." He would ask for "special, detailed analysis" of price or wage increases in key sectors of the economy. Johnson already has ordered such a study for the recent price increases in the steel industry. He promised to throw his full weight behind a stable dollar and urged Congress to do this and other things by eliminating the requirement that 25 per cent of federal reserve deposits be backed by gold. This would free almost \$16 billion in gold for sale to foreigners at the going rate of \$35 an ounce.

He promised to insure that the economy stays healthy in the year ahead. Johnson also urged Congress to...
More Money
—Etc. His \$99.7 billion spending program for the coming fiscal year, as well as a 7 per cent increase in Social Security benefits, which would put more money into the hands of consumers.

—Cut excise taxes by \$1.7 billion in order to further boost consumer spending power.
—Reinforce business confidence by making sure congressional procedures permit rapid but temporary income tax cuts if recession threatens. Johnson called for a similar stand by arrangement for federal spending programs that could put men to work fast and give the economy an additional lift.

—In his press briefing, Ackley emphasized that these standby measures would be called into play only in the face of a possible recession. "We certainly don't anticipate a recession in 1965," he said.

Costs Up For Month
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Living costs, influenced by slightly higher transportation prices, rose one-tenth of one per cent during December, the Labor Department reported today.
The consumer price index stood at 108.8 in December, meaning that goods which cost 100 cents in November edged up to 108.88 last month.

The department called this a modest, non-inflationary increase. It attributed the rise to higher prices for used cars and gasoline, and increased bus fares.

Thousands Pay Honor To Winston

LONDON (UPI)—Five thousand persons passed through Westminster Hall every hour today in tribute to Sir Winston Churchill. They included some members of Britain's royal family and high-ranking statesmen from abroad.

At mid-day, Scotland Yard said 100,000 persons had filed past the tall catafalque in the "hall of kings" where an honor guard of four officers of the armed services stands with rifles bowed and sword tips on the floor.

A mighty gathering of representatives from 100 nations is assembling in London today for the state funeral in St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday. The British monarch will preside over the service.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and members of the official American delegation are due in London airport around 7 p.m. (2 p.m. EST) today aboard an Air Force plane. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Chief Justice Earl Warren head the U.S. delegation. President Johnson's wife is not going because of the recent illness of his recent illness.

Strike Halts Space Work
CAPE KENNEDY (UPI)—More than 2,000 space construction workers failed to report to work today at America's moon port, halting work on key space agency building projects.

A spokesman for the Army Corps of Engineers said earlier reports indicated that most of the 4,000 construction workers at the moon rocket launch area on Merritt Island and on one project at the cape itself were off the job.

The want apparently involved a dispute by building and trades union members over the wage scale paid by one space agency contractor, the Marion Power Shovel Co. The protest appeared directly only at space agency projects.

None of the more than 1,000 men working on a huge \$100 million launch area moon rocket assembly building was on the job and work was also halted on a Saturn-B super rocket launch pad at the cape, said 65-year-old Merritt Island.

A spokesman for the engineers, overseers of the vast complex, said a conservative estimate placed the number of men away from work at more than 2,000.

Time's Passing Us By . . .

Street Paving Plan Defended By Mayor

By JOE CARAHER
Mayor Bob Veatch today defended the council's effort to bring city streets up to modern standards by paving many and widening some of them.

"Our streets were laid out in the 20's here we are in the 60's. The need for a large scale street paving and widening program is a self-evident fact. The city which published the list was published brought a large crowd to the city hall for the last council meeting. Several persons protested vigorously.

"We're only in the discussion stage, so far as financing these projects," said Veatch. "We do know that the street paving projects completed during the past few years have been popular with the residents in these areas. Even though they may not have subscribed wholeheartedly when they were proposed originally.

"They realize they have improved their property greatly as a result."
Answers Letter
The Herald and News asked the mayor for some answers to a letter which had been written to the newspaper by a Klamath Falls woman. Her letter follows:

"I don't know how much of our tax dollar is used for street work but I do know that very little is spent on our streets out here. There was a time when the city cared for its streets once, and sometimes twice, during the summer. I think that alone would be a wonderful project for the city manager to work on."

The letter was signed by Mrs. M. J. Taylor.
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