

Editorial Page

Welcome To Town

Let's roll out the welcome mat for Merrill R. "Bud" Dame, the man of the hour in our town today.

Dame announced this morning that he will move a forest products manufacturing operation into Klamath Falls. He has purchased 18 acres of land from the city at a price very satisfactory to both parties. It is the former site of the sewage treatment plant on Lake Ewauna, ideal for Dame's plant, he indicated.

The newcomer to the city is moving all of his operations from Kanab, Utah, surely a great loss to that community. But as he has explained, he ran out of raw materials — a lack of logs. And we have a great source of them here.

A payroll of 30 people who annually will

earn in the neighborhood of \$150,000 to \$175,000 when the mill gets into peak production surely should be great news to all of us and it should give our economy a good shot in the arm. The firm is known as Dame Lumber & Milling Company. Some of the new operator's present personnel will accompany him to Oregon.

Selecting Klamath Falls for the new location of his mill was not a casual thing, Dame has spent a year searching for the "right" site in Oregon and California. He likes what he has discovered here, ample land, adjacent to water and railroad trackage.

So, welcome to town Mr. Dame. We know you will like it here. It's a city going places, especially if we can muster a few more shoulders for the wheel.

Man Of Humor, Too

Most of the comment about Abraham Lincoln on the 150th anniversary of his birth — and only a few weeks before the date on which he was assassinated 100 years ago — will be serious, about the grim days when he was guiding the nation through the days of the travail that was the Civil War.

This seriousness and hints of grandeur and melancholy are fitting, because Lincoln was a great man and as such he dealt with grim and weighty matters. But he was not this only; he was a man of humor and lighthearted tales.

A lawyer once challenged him to a duel with swords. As soon as they crossed blades,

Lincoln started telling jokes until his angry opponent couldn't fight for laughing. The duel ended with no blood shed.

His stories were famous and many, some rustic and ribald too. And this was part of his greatness. No man can concentrate on serious affairs all the time; if there is not humor in his soul, it is doomed.

It is not farfetched to consider that one of the traits that sustained him in his many troubles this son's illness, his own bad health, his wife's shrewishness, scheming friends, hesitant generals, disloyal cabinet officers) was his ability to laugh and make fun — not only of his situation but of himself.

Letters To Editor . . .

Mayor re: streets

Referring to the defense which Bob Veatch presented in your Jan. 28 edition of the Herald and News—an abrupt about-face from his conduct at the City Council meeting on Jan. 18.

Mr. Veatch states, "We've laid more asphalt in the past two years than in the past 20." Just what does that prove, Mr. Mayor?

He also states, "We're trying to get out of the graveling program." Graveling what, and where? Have the people who live in the modest little homes on these out of the way, little traveled streets had any of this gravel for maintenance of these streets—streets upon which you are now trying to force expensive paving? Where did all this gravel go?

As to widening streets, when Roseway Drive was to be widened recently, Councilman Ladd Hoyt (who lives there) signed a petition protesting the widening, and defeated the project. How do you reconcile the signing of that protest with his present urge to widen streets?

Now let's look at Medford—Gravelled and dirt streets? Definitely! Narrow, one-way streets? Absolutely! By-pass that by passes the town? Completely! Business? Only every industry that has come into Southern Oregon in the last five years! In other words, widening and paving streets had nothing to do with bringing industry into Medford.

Perhaps if our mayor, city manager, councilmen and chamber of commerce spent more time trying to attract industry rather than further burdening the already overburdened taxpayer, Klamath Falls would go forward once again. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kindsvater, 229 Alameda.

Inasmuch as the Kindsvaters' remarks were directed to Mayor Bob Veatch, we gave him an opportunity to reply. He has done this promptly.—Editor.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Kindsvater: I have read with interest your letter of Jan. 30 addressed to the editor. Since your comments were largely directed to me I shall treat the letter as a

personal one and answer the questions in that light.

(1) The city has, in fact, paved more streets in the past two years than in the previous 20. The only thing this "proves" is that many of our residents are realizing the benefits of living on a paved street. No longer do they get up with mud all winter and dust all summer. We are receiving petitions for paving with more frequency than ever before because the owner has recognized that the benefits accruing to his property far outweigh the cost involved. The cost is an invested asset rather than an added tax.

(2) During my tenure we have budgeted, and spent, an average of \$5,000 per year for graveling unpaved streets. This cannot be construed as street "maintenance." It is only a temporary measure enabling the resident to get to his home during the worst possible conditions. The past weekend of Jan. 30, in fact, the street department laid 540 cubic yards of crushed rock in the worst spots—throughout the city. It will continue to do this until the budget is exhausted. But you won't see this gravel, Mr. Kindsvater, if you wait too long, because it will long since have disappeared in the mud. However, I invite you to witness a small portion of this program within one block of your home. Hauling Street, Newcomb Street and the alley back of Hillside Hall has very recently received a share of this gravel. We are trying to get out of this program. But, very truthfully, we will get out of it only when every street in the city is paved.

(3) Now your statement that Councilman Hoyt protested the widening of Roseway Drive simply is not true. Mr. Hoyt, in fact, presented the proposal with the concurrence of several of his neighbors. Since the street is only a 40-foot right-of-way of adequate widening would have necessitated the removal of sidewalks, retaining walls, steps and other improvements. The engineering estimates, therefore, soon revealed the project to be economically not feasible and the project was abandoned on that basis.

(4) And now about Medford. Personally I am concerned about Klamath Falls and prefer to concentrate my energies toward solving our problems rather than engage in the city's pastime of comparing ourselves with our sister-city over in the valley. Nonetheless, your comments deserve a few remarks.

(a) The Interstate Highway did not pass Medford. The people who live there had the good sense to insist on a freeway right through the middle of town with adequate off-ramps to the business areas. Possibly we should have done the same. (b) Medford, sure enough, has many unpaved streets, but we are improving them at a rate several times greater than we are improving ours. (c) Medford has expanded industrially in recent years and I congratulate them for it. But believe it or not, Mr. Kindsvater, there are responsible businesses here who are constantly working toward attracting new business and expanding payrolls. We are trying hard. Today you will hear and read, with delight, I hope, that we have secured a new industry which will employ 35 people as a starter and produce nearly \$200,000 in new payroll annually.

(d) Paved streets alone are not going to attract industry, of course. But a good street system is a vital part of the overall image which industry representatives scrutinize so closely. In other words, a community's "livability factor" is high on their list of industry priorities. This is the area in which Medford has excelled.

Finally, Mr. Kindsvater, I would say the only real difference between our respective cities is citizen attitudes. Our potential is limitless, but we will never develop the potential until we forever bury the apathy and negativism which seem to abound. Progressive attitudes are not only more fun, they are vastly more profitable. So Mr. Kindsvater, hereafter, the good citizens like you will continue to offer your constructive ideas and suggestions. We will soon realize a city of which we can all be proud.

Robert E. Veatch, Mayor.

FULTON LEWIS JR. . .

McNamara To Answer Questions On Budget

WASHINGTON—Defense Secretary Robert McNamara will shortly undergo intensive grilling from members of the House and Senate Armed Services committees.

The influential lawmakers are not at all convinced that McNamara's proposed \$49 billion Pentagon budget is adequate for the nation's defense. Both Mendel Rivers, chairman of the House committee, and Richard Russell, chairman of the Senate group, have privately indicated sharp reservations about the McNamara budget.

A member of the Senate committee, John Tower of Texas, has called the McNamara budget "totally inadequate." From conversations with top-ranking military men, Tower is convinced that additional appropriations of \$8 billion are necessary to guarantee U. S. supremacy in the arms race.

Tower and his fellow Republican, Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, are deeply distressed by the economies of McNamara's proposed budget. Specifics:

1. Production of 200 additional Minuteman ICBMs has been cancelled.
2. Appropriations for missiles and long-range bombers have been slashed in two years from \$9 billion to \$4.5 billion.
3. Spending on air and mis-

sile defense has been cut \$300 million to \$1.8 billion. The number of warning radars will be reduced and the air defense interceptor squadrons decreased from 39 to 34. Production of an anti-missile missile has been indefinitely postponed.

4. Military manpower will be reduced by 45,000 and massive troop withdrawals from Europe and Asia are under Pentagon discussion.

5. For the third consecutive year, the Defense Department's research and development expenditures will decline. Atomic Energy Commission spending will do so for the first time.

Rep. Rivers has warned McNamara that he cannot expect Congress to grant the budget. Rivers vowed he does not "intend to overlook that part of the Constitution."

Rivers was backed up by third-ranking Democrat of the House committee, certain Pentagon officials, Herbert said, do not believe Congress is necessary. They twist our decisions. They take the law into themselves. If this continues, our nation is gone.

Both Hebert and Rivers are concerned about McNamara's efforts to phase out the manned bomber. Rivers will likely appoint a special subcommittee to devote its time to the study of "manned systems."

Amanac

By United Press International
Today is Tuesday, Feb. 9, the 40th day of 1965 with 325 to follow.

The moon is at its first quarter.

The morning star is Jupiter.

The evening star is Mars.

The ninth President of the U. S., William Harrison, was born on this day in 1773.

In 1823, the House of Representatives elected John Quincy Adams President.

In 1900, 7,000 workers in Chicago voted to strike for an eight-hour day.

In 1959, Sen. Joseph McCarthy charged that the State Department was infiltrated with Communists.

A thought for the day—American poet Joaquin Miller wrote: "That man who lives for self alone lives for the meanest mortal known."

RALPH DE TOLEDANO . . .

California Election

When the 1966 elections roll around, the eyes of the nation will be focused on California. This state of top-turkey politics and high political passions will be the population leader of the 50 new states. And what happens there may be a pointer to a national trend. At the very least, it will offer a colorful splash among the drabs and greys of our political spectrum.

The signs of what California may or may not do are already under study by strategists of both political parties. They see the state as a grand prize and hope it will be theirs. But the situation is already so murky that few will make any predictions.

This much is true: If the Republican Party in California holds its gubernatorial primary today, the candidate would be, hands down, Ronald Reagan. This has a little something to do with the fine showing that another Hollywood personality, George Murphy, made in 1964.

Mr. Murphy, who is a good constructive conservative, is being called a Birchier, a reactionary, and worse—so if he were already running, he has not yet fully made up his mind to run, but these attacks are pushing him to that decision. No man likes to be called names, and the usual reaction is a determination to go out and fight.

Whether Mr. Reagan can make it is another matter. But the chances for a Republican to recapture the governorship are better than ever now. Even though the 1966 is going through its perpetual process of splitting like an amoeba, it is nowhere as badly off as the Democrats, right-wingers in the

GOP proliferate new organizations almost daily, but they cannot win. The split in the Democratic Party cuts down to the essential structure of organizational politics.

As I have previously noted, Governor Edmund G. Brown, with the muscle of the executive branch and his disposal, is battling the state's most powerful politico, Speaker Jesse Unruh. Mr. Unruh is out to topple Mr. Brown, and to destroy the left-oriented California Democratic Council. To this end he has started a rival organization, the State's national committee, Eugene Wyman, is at odds with Mrs. Carmel Warshaw, co-chairman of the state party. In this four-way tug-of-war, there can be no unity unless the Democrats agree on a gubernatorial candidate—and by that time, the damage will have been done.

With this as a background, Ronald Reagan becomes increasingly more appealing as a candidate. He will win over many Democrats, appeal to the powerful women's vote, and have the advantage of frequent exposure as actor and campaigner. No other California Republican seeking office has as much to offer. Mr. Reagan, moreover, cannot be accused of simply being a good reader of other men's words. He is a student of politics and is able to deliver reports, writes his own speeches.

One fact is clear, however. Neither Mr. Reagan nor any other Republican will win office in California if the reliance is exclusively on Democratic troubles. Elections are won by accentuating the positive—and if the opposition is divided, this is merely icing on the cake.



BRUCE BIOSSAT . . .

It's Criminal Market

WASHINGTON (NEA)—In an eastern city last April, a man charged with rape stood up in court, told the judge he was there and then, firing his attorney, asked a continuance to give him time to get another.

The judge told the defendant he must keep the lawyer he had and stand trial immediately. The man was convicted and sentenced to two to seven years.

The background of that particular judicial episode illustrates the way abuse by criminals is creeping in as the courts take necessary action of the Supreme Court's ruling that criminal defendants must be represented by counsel.

The catalogue of abuse in the cited rape case began with the defendant's arrest in October, 1961. On the first three trial dates he won continuances by pleading lack of an attorney. On the fourth occasion, he hired a lawyer the day of the trial. The lawyer won a continuance, saying he needed time to prepare a case.

The defendant missed the fifth trial date. He had hoped bail and left town. Thirteen months later he was returned for a sixth trial appearance.

As of Jan. 1, the FBI's list of "wanted" notices on criminals came to 79,000. Of this total, 25,000 were sought as parole violators, more than 6,100 others in connection with various violations. This is a fairly standard ratio.

The leniency and loopholes built into the judicial system obviously are intended to protect the innocent and encourage rehabilitation of the guilty. Increasingly, these features seem to favor the habitual criminal.

In recent years the FBI has begun correlating the criminal histories of known offenders. Some 55,000 individual records were processed in 1963. The most astonishing fact that emerged was that 75 per cent of those checked were repeat offenders, with two or more arrests for serious crimes.

The actual arrest rate in the analyzed group was more than four per person, with a total accumulation of more than 265,000 criminal charges. These individuals were true careerists. Their average span of criminal activity was 10 years.

The FBI's review of their records did not indicate that some more than half of the repeat offenders had been given some kind of helping boost from social workers, suspended sentence, parole, conditional release.

The full damage done by the repeater to a society that often treats him leniently is not measured by official crime statistics. Since many offenses never are reported by the victims and countless criminal acts do not result in arrests.

But it should be clear from available statistics that the continued upsurge in U. S. crime comes not from new offenders alone, but in considerable part from habitual criminals who repeat violations. This is a fairly standard ratio.

PHIL NEWSOM . . .

Revolution In Liberty Aim Of Chili Chief

Chile elects a new congress on March 7 and for President Eduardo Frei the day cannot come too soon.

Frei won his own election by the greatest landslide in Chilean history, and on Nov. 3 took office with a ready-made program of "revolution in liberty."

But a lame-duck congress which doddled while Frei refused to sign the steam out of the early excitement and refused even to consider bills labeled by the government as "extremist" urgent.

Hamstringing the government is the fact that Frei's Christian Democratic party controls only 33 of the 122 congressional seats, a situation which the persuasive Frei hopes to reverse in March.

Legislation which Frei seeks and which congress so far has failed to pass, strikes directly at what have become traditional Chilean institutions.

One is a land tenure system which keeps much of the population in poverty and which is so inefficient that Chile must import half her food.

Another is an inequitable tax system which simply increases the gap between the rich and the poor.

And a third which has contributed heavily to Chile's strong Communist party is low pay for brutally long hours, especially in rural areas.

As a starter, Frei made three key proposals.

One would be a capital-property tax to raise \$100 million a year over the next five years to finance education and housing projects. This bill came under attack from both the political center and conservative right.

The government estimated that only 15 per cent of the people would be affected by the new tax.

Sought Special Powers
A second proposal dealt with slum clearance, and a third with special powers to help the president govern. The latter came under special attack because it would give the president the power to take his proposals to a plebiscite if they failed to win approval of congress.

It was a weapon congress did not want to give Frei who has been taking more and more of the air waves to defend his "government for the humble."

Also awaiting congressional approval is a plan already worked out with U.S.-owned copper companies for greater Chilean participation in its greatest money-producing industry.

This would give Chile a controlling 51 per cent in the Andean Copper Co., a Kennecott subsidiary, for \$80 million; 49 per cent to a U.S. incorporation company with Anaconda, 33 per cent of any new Anaconda mine and 25 per cent in various other projects.

Soup's On!



HERALD

DAVID SCH

2

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95