

Rolla Clymer correspondence

Section 454, Pages 13591 - 13620

This series of the Rolla Clymer collection includes sent and received correspondence arranged chronologically beginning in 1909. With few exceptions, the correspondence provides a continuous and very complete view of his activities. Much of the earliest correspondence in the Clymer collection pertains to information about the College of Emporia for the period Clymer was a student there. Scattered throughout the remainder of the correspondence is information about Emporia athletics and alumni activities and letters with former classmates. From 1914 to 1918, Clymer was editor and manager of the Olathe, Kansas, Register. In 1918, Rolla Clymer moved his young family to El Dorado, Kansas, where he became editor and manager of the El Dorado Republican. Except for a six month hiatus in 1937 as editor and manager of the Santa Fe New Mexican in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Clymer served the remainder of his professional career in El Dorado.

In his later years, Clymer devoted much of his time to efforts to preserve the Kansas Flint Hills region which he dearly loved. In addition to newspaper editorials, he wrote and published numerous widely circulated articles and poems about the Flint Hills. Perhaps his best known tribute was his poem "Majesty of the Hills," which helped earn him the designation as Poet Laureate of the Flint Hills. Rolla Clymer died on June 4, 1977, having been the editor of the El Dorado Times for fifty-nine years. For a complete contents list of the Rolla Clymer collection, see the External Links below.

Date: 1909-1977

Callnumber: Rolla Clymer Coll. #9, Box 1 - 49

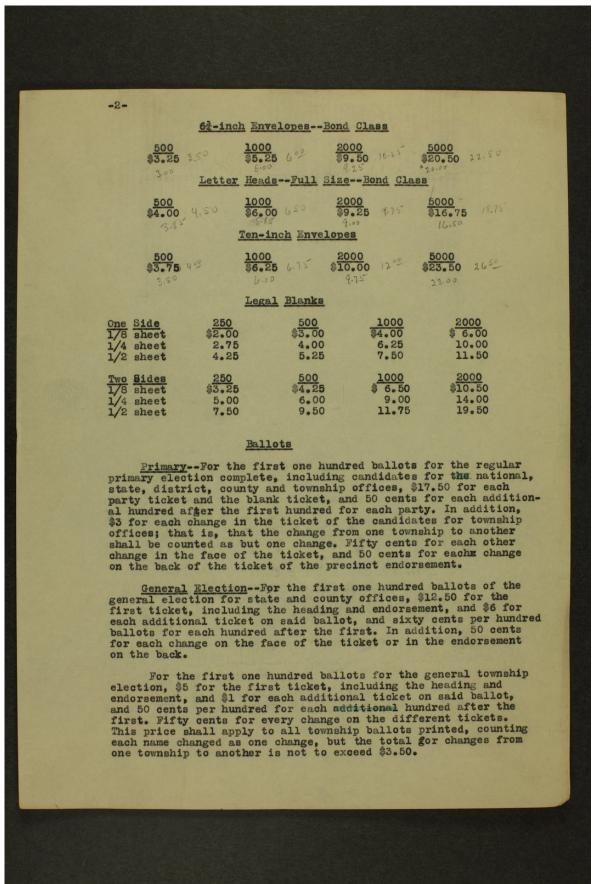
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HISTORICAL SOCIETY







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Special Election--Amendments--For the first one hundred ballots for any special election, or for constitutional amendments, or for questions submitted, \$5, and 25 cents per hundred for each additional hundred after the first. Fifty cents for each change in the endorsement required.

All ballots to be printed on the regular official ballot paper.

All other printing not specified in this bid, and blanks and forms of special nature, to be done at the regular commercial rates, less ten (10) per cent. It is agreed and understood by the terms of this bid that resultant contract will cover all printed matter used by Butler County except that of a special-ruled nature.

All figures quoted in this bid are contingent upon its being accepted intact.

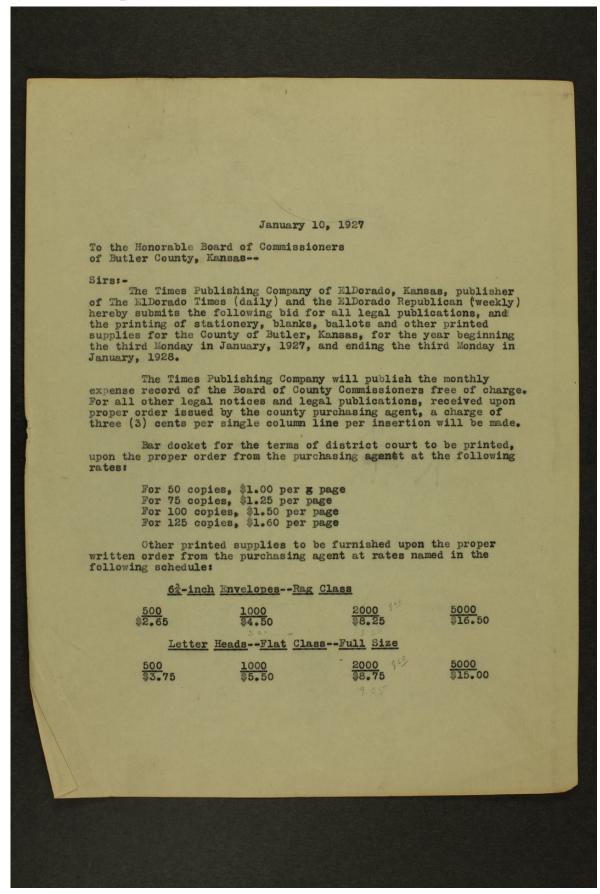
If this bid be accepted, The Times Publishing Company agrees to enter into a proper contract with the Board of County Commissioners, providing ample bond to warrant the fulfillment of its provisions, and asks that the ElDorado Times be designated the official newspaper of Butler County.

Respectfully submitted,

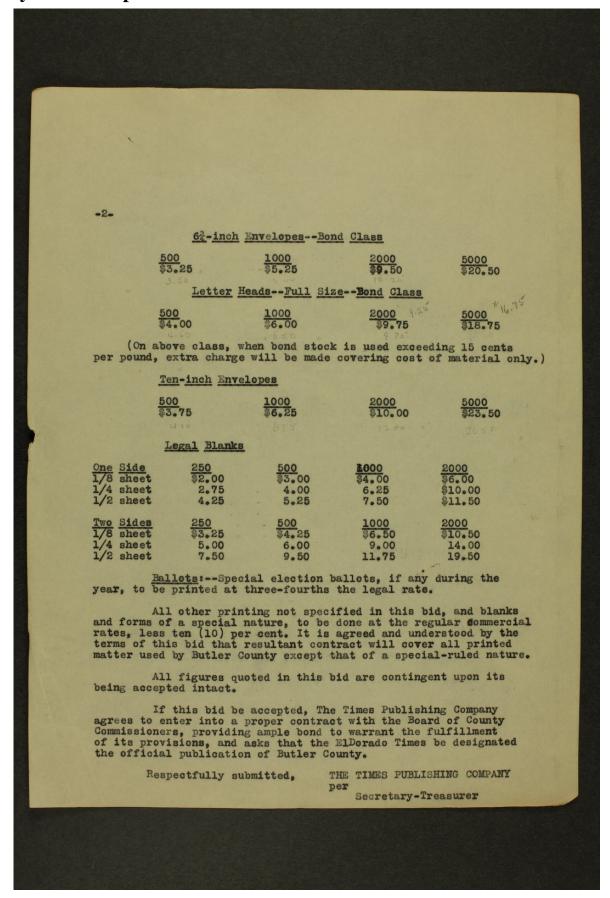
THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY per

Secretary-Treasurer

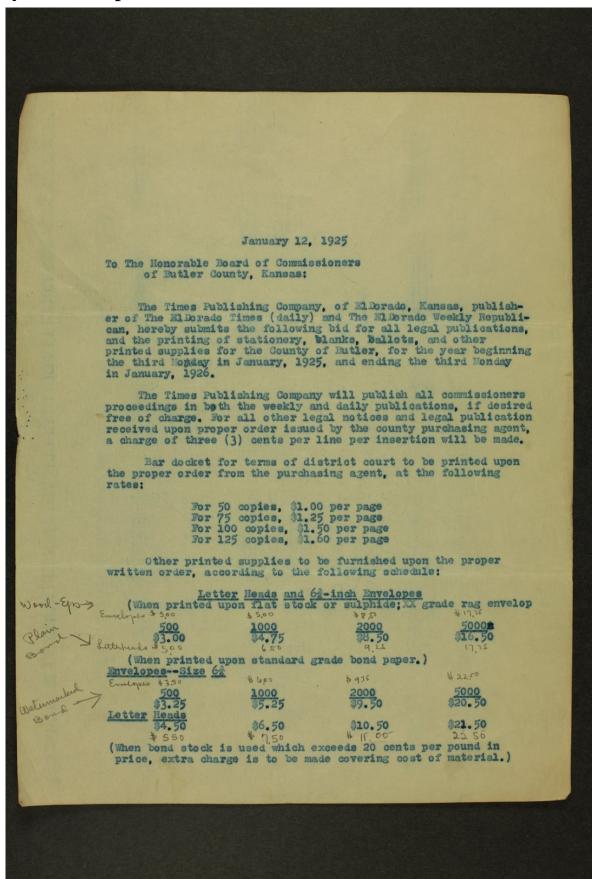




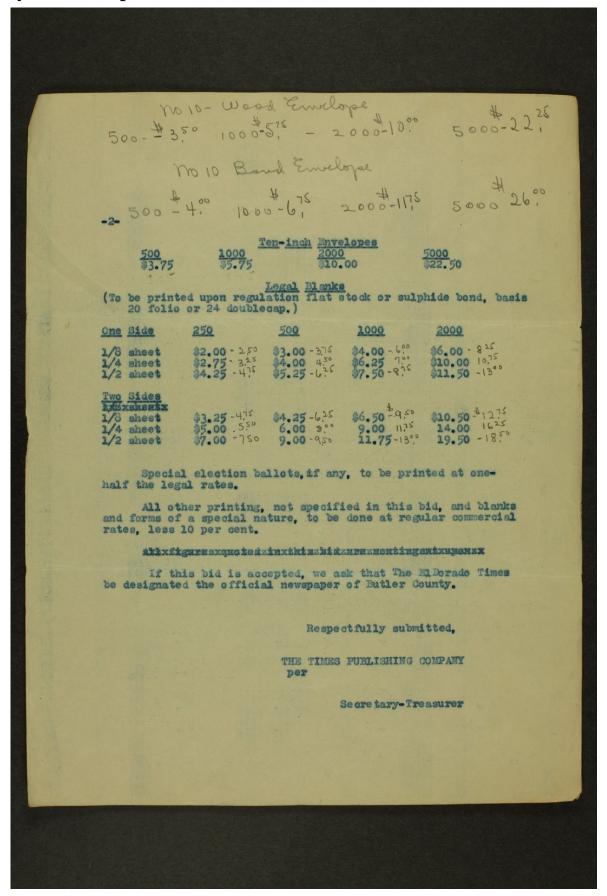




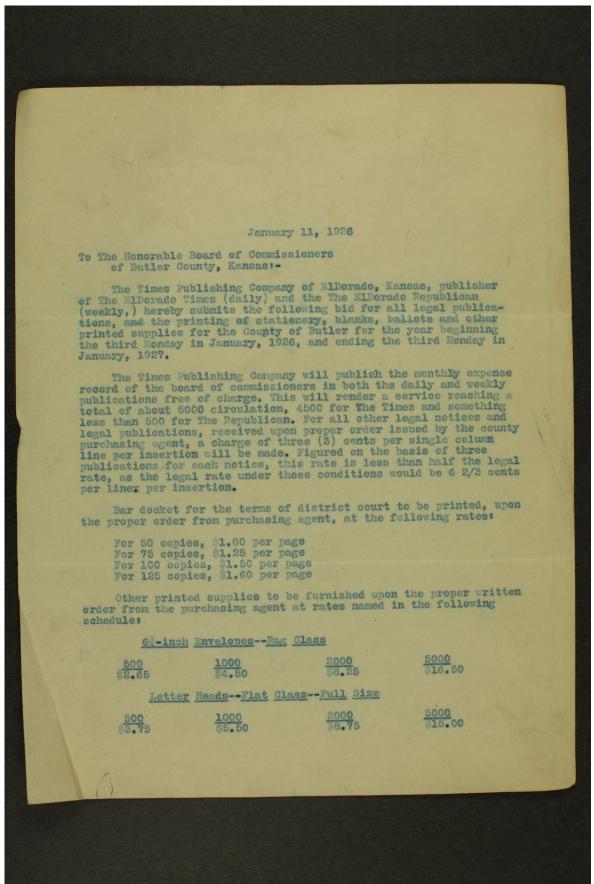




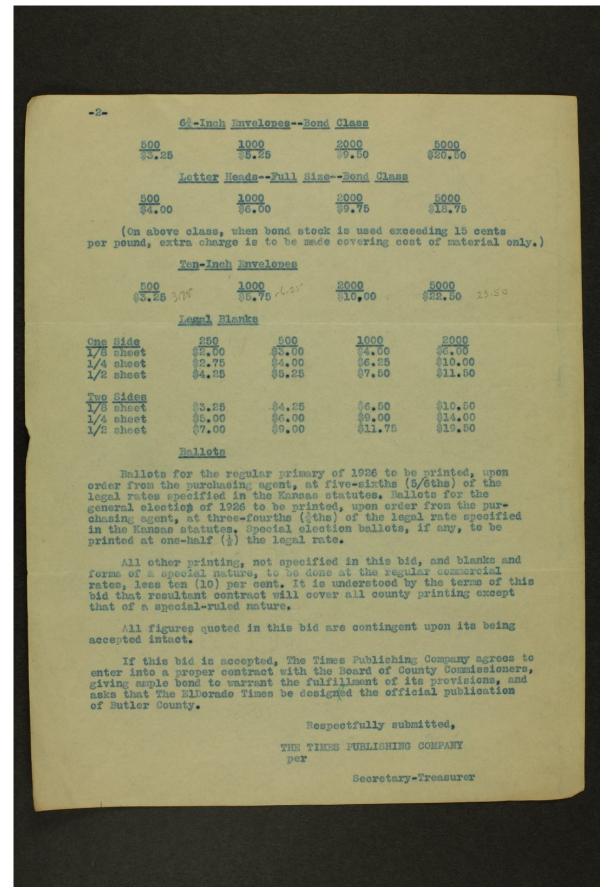




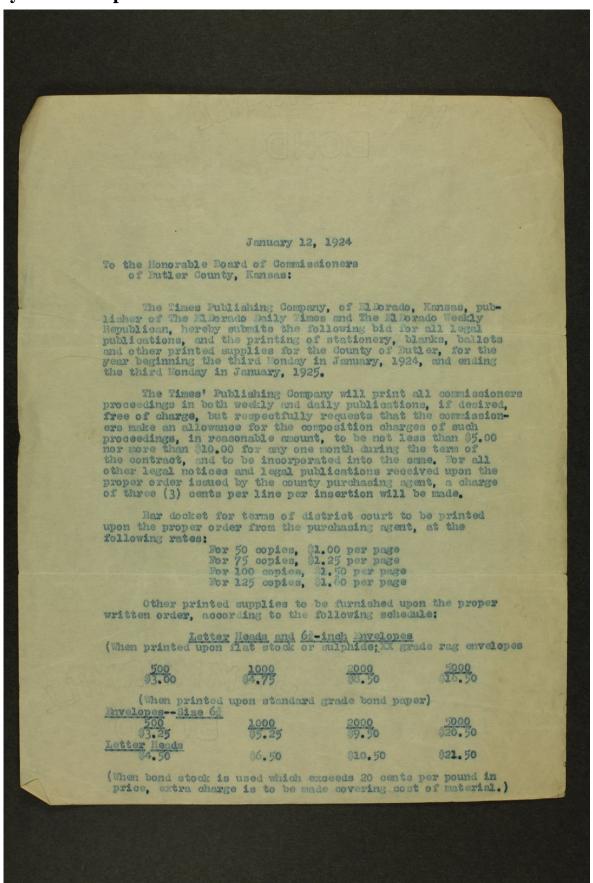




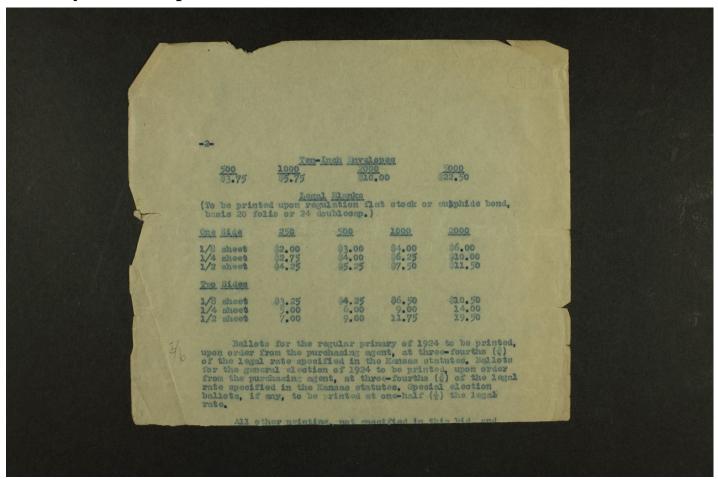




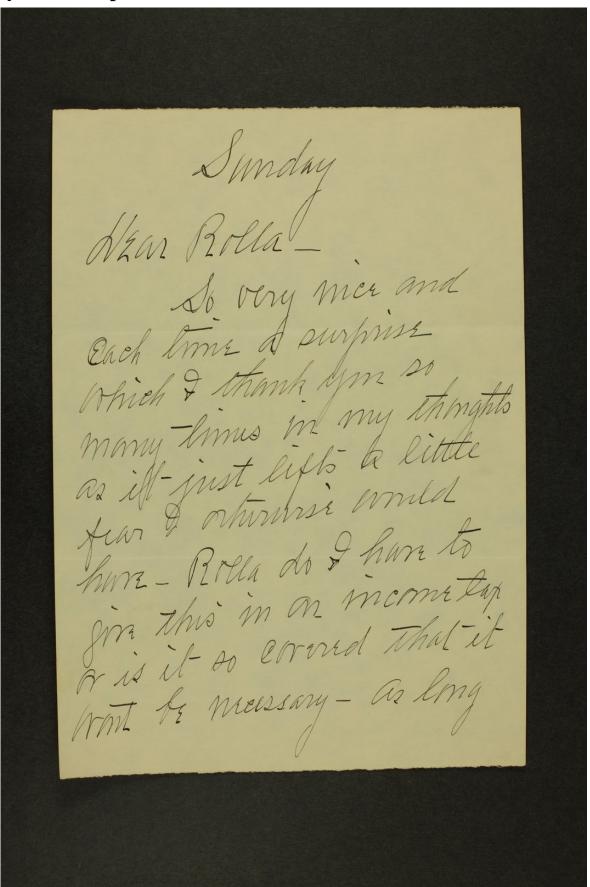




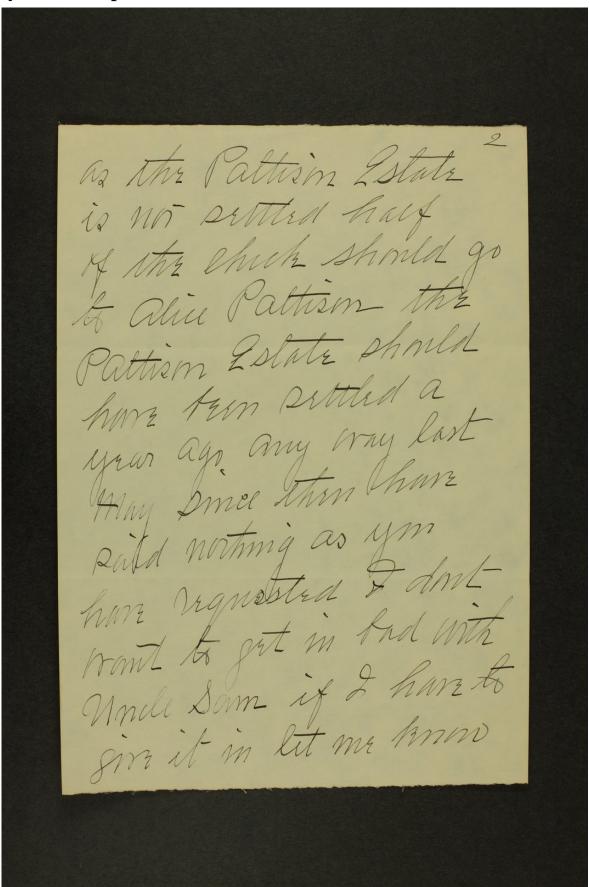




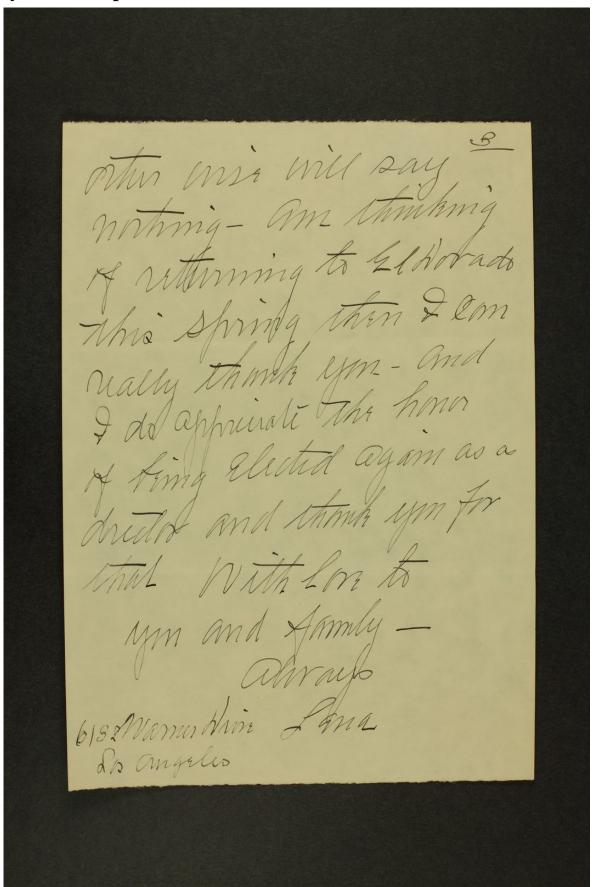




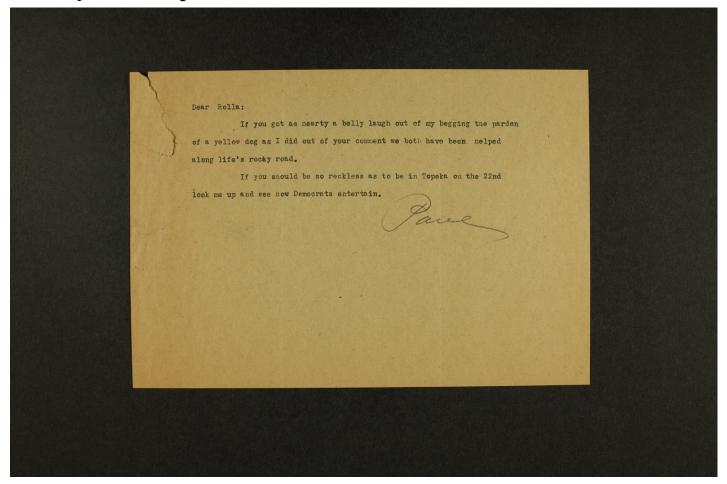




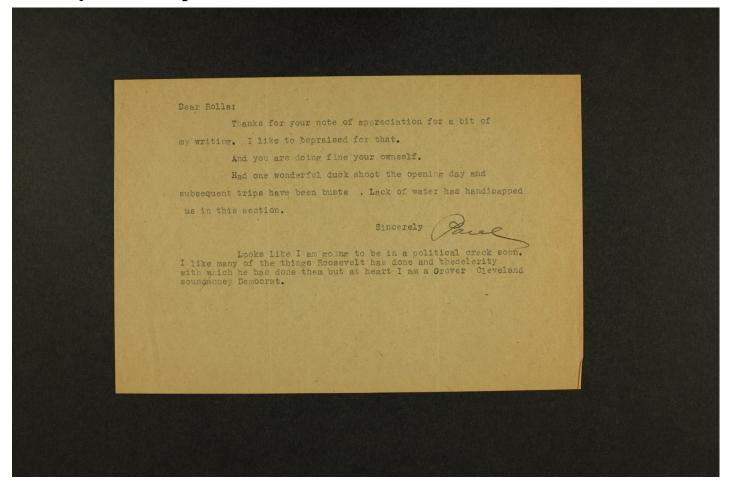




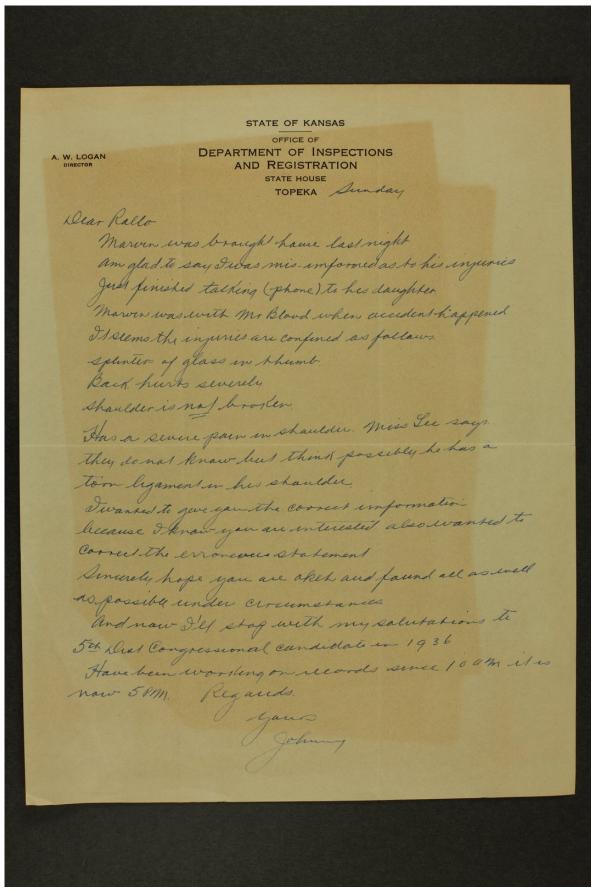














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The Republican Party lost the election of 1932 chiefly because of the nation-wide dissatisfaction and unhappiness engendered by the economic depression. But basically it contributed to that discontent because its leadership had become cut of touch with the rank and file of voters, and had been too hidebound and indifferent to their needs.

The old leadership will have to be replaced. It has demonstrated its unfitness. Republican policies have been tried in the crucible of time and have proved their worth. They are conservatively sound and wise. They should be firmly held. But the party must be mellowed. It must have a more human touch. It must be closer to the people it tries to serve and more responsive to their needs and wishes. It must discard ancient fetisches. It must abjure old shibboleths, old machine methods and old arrogance. It must get down on its prayer bones and think more about men than money. It must attract more first-class men who are willing to sacrifice their personal interests for the sake of good government. It must be able to translate the wishes of the public into platforms and programs that have the backing of a sober, solid sentiment.

This is a large order. But the Republican Party, if it is to be restored to power, must deliver it. These are reconstruction days. The old order is changing and the old guard dying. In their place must come a new party philosophy based upon modern needs. It need not be radical but it must be abreast of these changing times.



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This is house-cleaning time in the Republican Party.

If it is to return to power in another three years, a lot of dust will have to be dug out of the corners. The Republica Party lost the election of 1932 for several reasons, chief of which was the nation-wide dissatisfaction and unhappiness occasioned by the depression. But there was another and make fundamental underlying cause. That was that the party's leadership had in some way become out of touch with the great ramk and file of voters, and had been a bit too hidebound and indifferent to the country's needs.

The real line of demarcation politically in this country today is between conservatives and liberals. The Republican Party long has been mainly conservative, and its conservatism ministered well to the country over five or six stirring decades. But it is doubtful if pure doses of conservatism these days will be the patient's proper medicine. The party needs to be mellowed up a bit. It does not need taxed taxed

The old leadership will have to make way for new. There must be a revision rebuilding of party organization from the grass roots up, and that means beginning in the precincts. Here is where the Young Republican movement can help most. It is permeated with zeal and enthusiasm.

Young men and women Republicans are closely in touch with



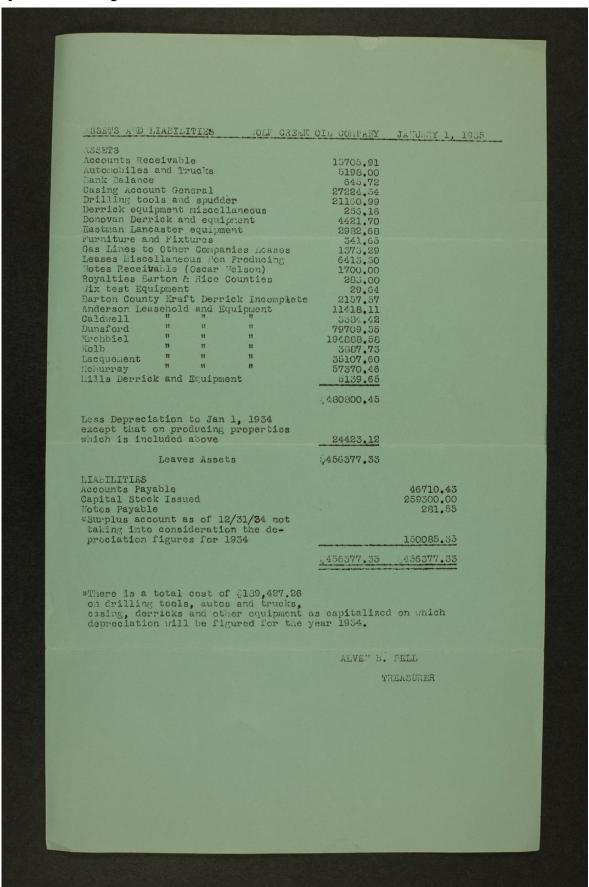
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the modern spirit. Intuitively they should have a proper conception of the spirit and temper of the public. They should be able to translate the wishes of the people into platforms and programs that will have the backing of solid sentiment behind them. They should have no high-faluting fancies about "purifying the party." But their should infuse itzmithatheirxama and re-vitalize it with their own youthfulness and vigor. For the kind of a Republican Party largely the future is to see will be the party of their making.

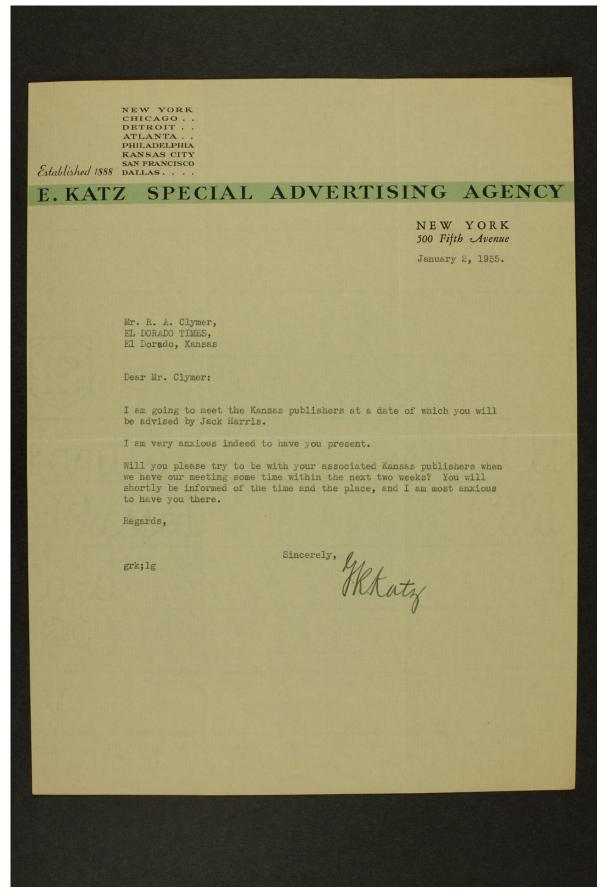
TATESTAY These are reconstruction days. The old order is changing and the old guard is dying. It served its purposes well, but it must make way for new times and many changed modes.

The Republican Party, if it is to be restored to power, must have a more human touch. It must discard ancient fetisches. It will never get back to public favor by virtue of old panaceas and by use of methods that have outlived their age. The Young Republican movement can supply fresh ideas, new enthusiasm and a philosophy based on modern needs. It needs no advice from the oldsters. It needs to be itself. And being just itself it can supply the vital spark that has been lacking in the mixture.



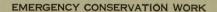








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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FILE REFERENCE:

January 2nd, 1935

Mr. R. A. Clymer, Editor and Manager The El Dorado Times El Dorado, Kansas

Dear Mr. Clymer:

I have your letter of December 27th, 1934, in which you inform me of the good work that has been carried on in Kansas by our Civilian Conservation Camps. I naturally appreciate the good opinion that you have formed of this work and its results. Your views are especially interesting and valuable, coming as they do from the Editor and Manager of a daily newspaper.

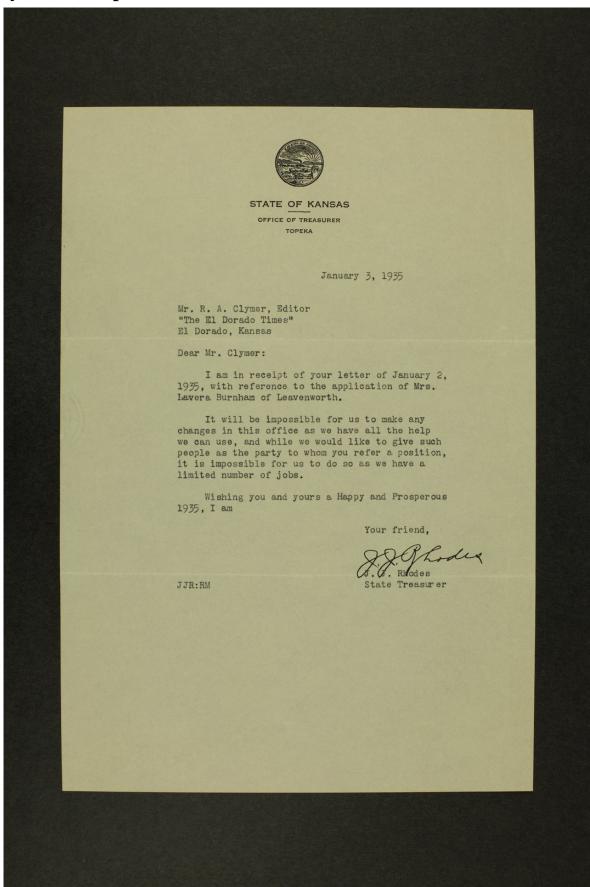
I note the interest that you express in having soil erosion work as carried on by our Civilian Conservation Corps camps, retained under the supervision of the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. I have heard from time to time during the past year rumors to the effect that soil erosion work might be concentrated in a bureau in the Department of the Interior. I do not know what basis, if any, there may be for these rumors.

I am glad to have your views, but I want to suggest that in my opinion the most effective thing that you could do would be to write direct to the Secretary of Agriculture and to The President, informing them of the reasons why you feel this important work should be supervised by the Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture.

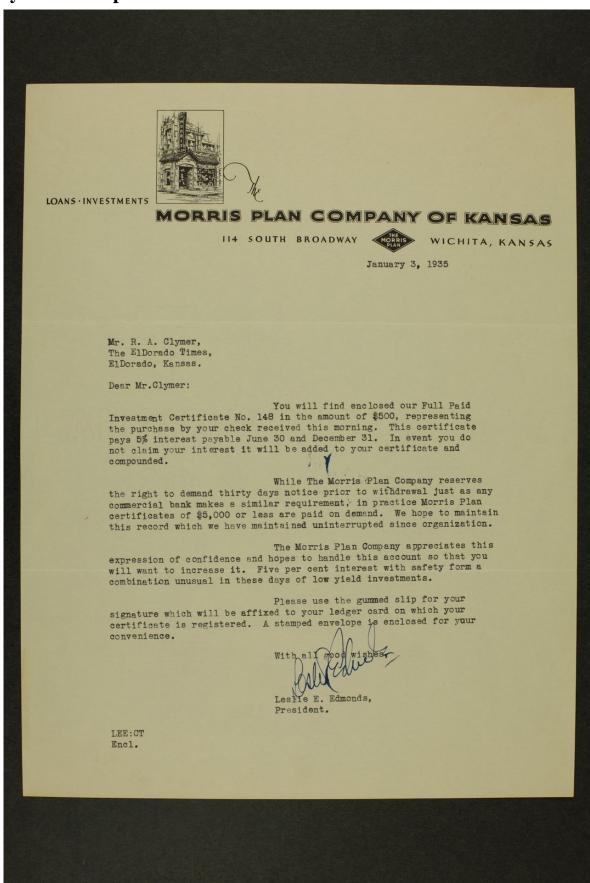
Sincerely yours,

Robert Fechner
Director

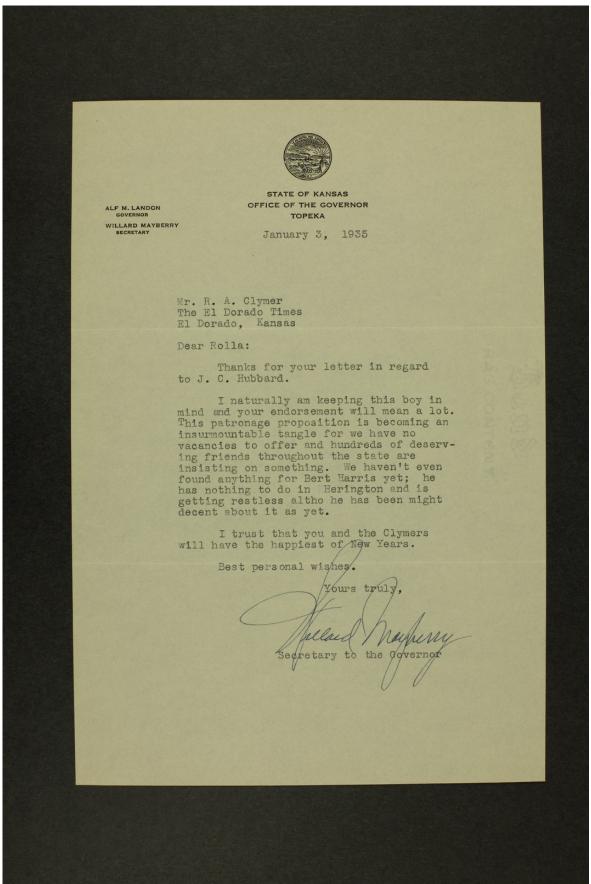




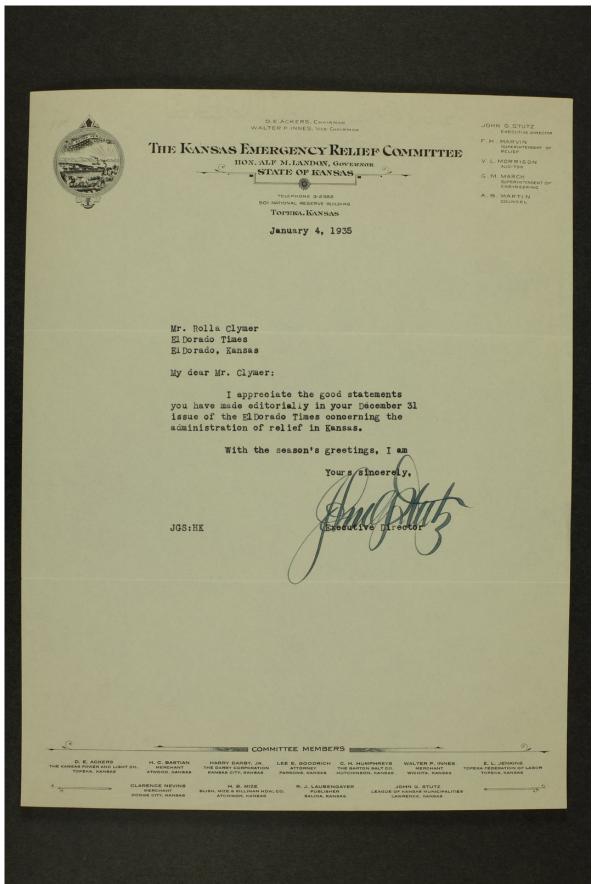
















WIRT FRANKLIN

H. B. FELL

T. J. STEUART

INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION

OF AMERICA

942 INVESTMENT BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT NO. 56

January 4, 1935.

To Wirt Franklin, President, Independent Petroleum Association of America,

In the organization of the 74th Congress, no one was selected to any position of leadership who in the previous session opposed those measures which had been advocated by the independent petroleum interests of the country. On the contrary, the new speaker of the House Joseph W. Byrns, as floor leader in the previous Congress, and the new floor leader, William B. Bankhead, were both actively favorable to the Thomas-Disney bill and to other measures which were urged by the independents.

The new additions to the House Ways and Means Committee, which will probably be called upon to consider various measures of great importance to the industry, include men who have consistently supported bills which were intended to relieve the domestic petroleum industry.

The new members of the House Ways and Means Committee are Congressmen J. Twing Brooks of Pennsylvania; Arthur P. Lamneck of Ohio; Frank H. Buck of California; Wesley E. Disney of Oklahoma; Chester Thompson of Illinois; Richard M. Duncan of Missouri; and John D. Dingell of Michigan. Mr. Disney of Oklahoma, one of the new members of the Committee, was one of the co-authors of the Thomas-Disney oil bill in the previous Congress. Mr. Disney's outstanding ability as a lawyer as well as his wellknown interest in the welfare of the petroleum industry gives to this appointment unusual significance.

Resolutions asking for a Congressional investigation of the Bureau of Public Roads in its action discriminating against domestic asphalt and in favor of foreign asphalt have been prepared to be presented to Congress.

The publication in Collicr's magazine for January 12, 1935, of an article by Owen P. White, entitled "Piping Hot," pointing out the official graft, bribery, violence, and other corrupt practices in the East Texas oil field and referring to East Texas influence on legislation at Washington, has aroused widespread comment in both branches of the new Congress.

A digest of the Cole Investigating Committee report accompanies this letter. We have asked Congressman Wesley E. Disney of Oklahoma to mail an official copy of the report to all those usually receiving this letter.

The report recognizes that Congress will pass legislation for relief of the oil industry. The report expects that "some of the pending temporary legislation" will become permanent. It does not commit itself regarding the detail of such legislation. The decision by the Supreme Court in the Amazon and Panama cases, the outcome of the Governors' conference on an interstate



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compact, and the findings of the National Resources Board will affect such legislation it is admitted in the report. The language of the report assumes that there will be legislation permanently establishing the government's interest in the oil industry and recommends that in such legislation all the scattered and the oil industry and recommends that in such legislation all the scattered activities of the various governmental departments affecting oil should be centralized under a single agency, commission, or board, proposing the Bureau of Mines for that position. While it suggests that this agency should, among other things, systematically determine the total demand for petroleum and its products, both domestic and foreign, nowhere is it proposed that the federal government should have any authority to make allocations to the states based when such determined in a fit the probable that this critical demand. It is probable that this critical series and states are such determined and the states are such determined. upon such determination of the national demand. It is probable that this omission may be due to the fact that the Supreme Court has not yet determined the extent of Congressional authority in such a matter and that, also, the result of the Governors' conference on an interstate oil compact is awaited by the Committee before a definite proposal is made.

This agency suggested by the Committee is also to recommend to the President limitations on the importations of petroleum and its products, "the President being given authority by Congress to approve" such limitations. Presumably this approval is intended to carry the idea of enforcement. Otherwise it would be difficult to see the purpose of such legislation.

The proposal that coal, timber and other natural resources be also included under the jurisdiction of this proposed agency appears to be in harmony with a trend which has been frequently remarked. Whether this be the next step toward nationalization of the more important of these natural resources is not clear. Some official utterances might suggest that if other methods of prevention of waste should fail, nationalization may be invoked. One of the principal arguments being offered for the limited supervision of the federal government over the petroleum industry, with authority given to the federal government to determine total consumptive demand and to make equitable allocations of that demand to the various states, is that by this method nationalization might be deferred, if not prevented.

The report seems as remarkable for what it omits as for what it contains. While taking for granted the necessity for federal legislation to meet the more pressing evils of the industry, it does not offer any detailed program nor commit itself to any specific type of measure.

This report leaves open to the oil producing states the way to obtain the type of federal legislation most desired rather than submit to a kind of control no one really wants. If the industry will get together and unite on a definite, practical program, it may obtain its adoption. If not

There are those who believe that behind the measured words of this report they can feel the same influence which gave the industry this investigation instead of the relief it asked from the last Congress and which after many months recommends no practical measure for Congressional action.

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Russell B. Brown, General Counsel.

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SUMMARY OF COLE COMMITTEE REPORT

(Abridged, using exact language of report where possible)

The report on the Petroleum Investigation by the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce proposes no legislation and assigns the following reasons: That the National Industrial Recovery Act has helped the petroleum industry to some extent, that some of the pending temporary legislation will become permanent, that the decision by the Supreme Court in the Amazon and Panama cases should be helpful to Congress in drafting legislation, that Volume V of the report of the National Resources Board, not yet issued, should be known to Congress before definite legislation is considered, that Governors of the oil producing states should be given the opportunity to take the initiative in drafting definite proposals for an interstate compact without Congress setting forth in a permissive way something for these states to adopt, that the determination of the necessity, extent and character of possible legislation depends, in part, upon whether an excessive supply of petroleum exists, concerning which, "There may be a difference of opinion."

The Committee finds that there is an excessive supply of petroleum and its products to meet current demand but that an excessive supply to meet future demand does not exist although the Committee feels that new pools will undoubtedly be found in many parts of the country and improved methods will result in a greater ultimate recovery. The Committee, however, does not feel justified in arriving at the conclusion that the petroleum reserves available in the country today to meet future demand are excessive but, on the contrary, of a very limited nature. The Committee recommends, not only to Congress, but to the state legislatures of the oil producing states and to public opinion, strengthening of existing legislation to prevent waste.

The Committee does not believe that such an agency as the Petroleum Administrative Board as now constituted should be continued as a permanent agency.

The Committee recommends that any legislation establishing permanently the interest of the Federal Government in the petroleum industry should provide for an agency, commission, or board, as it might be designated, to absorb some of the activities in various departments of the Federal Government as now constituted. It suggests that the Bureau of Mines might very easily be revemped for the purpose. This agency, it is suggested, should study continuously the status of the petroleum reserves; encourage discoveries of new pools, assist in improving present day methods of production; study the possibility and expense of repressuring in various existing fields; systemmatically determine the total demand for petroleum and its products, both domestic and foreign; have jurisdiction over the management of oil-producing public and Indian lands; be given jurisdiction to establish pipeline rates, unless the Interstate Commerce Commission is given greater appropriation to handle more expeditiously this subject now before it; and to study and make report as to the advisability of divorcing pipe lines; recommend at regular intervals to the President of the United Statesthe President being given authority by Congress to approve - limitations upon the importation of petroleum and its products, including natural asphalt, so as to prevent importation thereof from interfering with current domestic production by supplying an undue proportion of the domestic consumption and export demand therefor; to represent the Federal Government, if need be, in any



