

By FRANK JENKINS

One of the stock arguments of the proponents of federal aid for the schools is that the local communities can't afford to put up the money that is needed for school facilities, including buildings and grounds. Consequently, the argument goes, the federal government must come to the rescue. Otherwise, education in the United States will deteriorate, owing to inability of the states and the local communities to finance it adequately.

That, of course, we can't afford. So—

The federal aiders contend— Uncle must come across with the money if coming generations are to be as well educated as they must be if we are to meet and solve the problems of the future.

It sounds alluring. But—

There's a catch to it. The catch is this: WHERE DOES UNCLE GET HIS MONEY? The answer is that he gets it out of the pockets of the people—where ALL the tax money comes from.

So—

It follows—

What Uncle gives to the people, for schools or for what else, he must first TAKE AWAY from the people in the form of taxes. If he gives the people a lot of money, he must take a lot of money away from the people.

For example:

The Internal Revenue Service reported the other day that in the 1961 fiscal year, which ended last June 30, federal tax collections totaled \$94.4 billion. Of that total, individual income taxes accounted for \$46.2 billion. Employment taxes totaled \$12.5 billion. Estate and gift taxes came to \$1.9 billion, excise taxes to \$12 billion and corporation income taxes to \$21.8 billion.

Of this \$94.4 billion tax total, Oregon contributed \$39,006,000—or nearly 60 million dollars. By way of comparison, California's contribution was \$8,466,217,000. Washington's was \$1,091,255,000. Idaho's was \$169,654,000.

Oregon's per capita share of the \$94.4 billion tax total was \$340.79. California's per capita share was \$547.25. Washington's was \$336.62 and Idaho's \$254.43.

Which is to say:

Here in Oregon last year, we sent nearly 600 million dollars back to Washington. California sent nearly \$4 BILLION dollars back to Washington. The state of Washington sent a little over a billion dollars and Idaho 169 million.

It's hard to escape the conclusion that we'll be better off if we keep our money for schools AT HOME and spend it ourselves instead of sending it back to Washington to be spent for us by Uncle.

It's too bad the whooper-uppers for the idea that the federal government should run the schools because the local governments can't find the money to do the job properly couldn't have been present at the dedication of Klamath's new Lucile O'Neill school last Sunday. They'd have seen a beautiful new school building, equipped with all the modern aids to education. They would have seen a handsome school auditorium packed with people who are PROUD of their schools and want their children to have the best to be had in the way of equipment and instruction.

And—

If they had made inquiry, they would have learned that the Klamath school district that provided this latest addition to its school plant DOESN'T OWE A NICKEL. Everything is paid for. Nothing is on the cuff.

Wouldn't it be wonderful if our spendthrift old Uncle who wants to get everything in the country into his hands (and as a result is up to his ears in debt) could be in the same comfortable fix?

Cloud Nears Aleutians

WASHINGTON (AP)—The fall-out cloud of radiation loosed by the Soviet Union's superbomb blast rolled steadily across the Pacific today toward an area south of the Aleutian Islands.

The U.S. Weather Bureau said the cloud appeared to be passing south of the Kamchatka Peninsula. Wednesday's weather pattern had indicated that part of Soviet Siberia might be in the fallout path.

"We don't know yet whether it will move north into Alaska, or straight ahead over Canada or the northern United States," said Dr. Lester Machta, fallout specialist.

"We think the cloud is mainly north of Japan, between Japan and Kamchatka," he said.

Weather

Klamath Falls and vicinity — Partial clearing tonight. Cloudy with occasional showers Friday. Lows 28-33. Highs 48-53.

High yesterday	62
Low last night	32
Precip. last 24 hours	.00
Since Oct. 1	.37
Same period last year	.56

Herald and News

Price Ten Cents—30 Pages

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1961

Telephone TU 4-8111 No. 6827

Weather

Mt. Shasta-Siskiyou — Rain or snow through Friday with snow level at 4,000 feet tonight. Windy Friday.

Northern California — Cloudy through Friday; showers north of Salinas today. Snow in northern mountains. Heavy snow near Oregon border tonight.

U.S. Troops Test Berlin Border Checkpoint

Nobel Prize Given Yugoslav Novelist

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP)—The 1961 Nobel Prize for literature was awarded today to the Yugoslav novelist and prewar diplomat Ivo Andric, 89.

The prize, worth \$48,300, is the first Nobel award ever to go to Yugoslavia.

Andric was nominated for the prize last year and was eliminated only in the last round.

Andric's greatest work is an historical trilogy — "Miss," "The Travnik Chronicle" and "The Bridge on the Drina." It and most of his work are about his native Bosnia and its people.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Letters said in its citation that Andric was given the prize for the epic force with which he has depicted themes and human destinies from the history of his country.

The academy has 18 members. The chair of the late U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, one of its most prominent members and the winner of the 1961 Nobel Peace Prize, is still empty.

Andric served in the Yugoslav diplomatic corps from the 1920s until World War II. His last diplomatic mission was as Yugoslav minister to Berlin, and he returned home only a few hours before the first Nazi bombs fell on Belgrade.

He was the second writer-diplomat in succession to get the literary award. Last year it went to French poet Saint-John Perse, who as Alexis Leger was secretary-general of the French Foreign Ministry when World War II broke out.

Andric is the second Nobel winner of Yugoslav origin. Leopold Ruzicka, who was born in Vukovar, then part of the Austrian-Hungarian empire, shared the 1939 chemistry prize but was then a Swiss citizen.

Andric is the fourth person to be given a Nobel Prize this year. Last Thursday the prize for medicine was given to Dr. Georg von Bekeszy, 62, Hungarian-born telephone engineer now an American and working at Harvard. He was awarded the prize for his research on the human ear.

Monday the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting awarded the 1961 Peace Prize to the late Dag Hammarskjöld and the 1960 Peace Prize to the Zulu chief Albert Lutuli, 62, of the Republic of South Africa.

The prizes for chemistry and physics are to be awarded next Thursday by the Royal Swedish Academy of Science.

The prize money stems from the fortune left by the late Alfred Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite. The first prize was handed out in 1901.

The laureates are invited to come to Stockholm to receive their prize money, medals and diplomas, from King Gustaf VI Adolf at traditional ceremonies Dec. 10.

BERLIN (AP)—U.S. troops today moved across the border into East Berlin for the second straight day to reassert the right of Americans to move unimpeded.

The East German police closed the Friedrichstrasse crossing, but reopened it when calm was restored. U.S. tanks provided a backdrop for the convoy across the dividing line but were withdrawn later.

The situation flared up and died down in less than an hour.

The Friedrichstrasse crossing, known as "Checkpoint Charlie" to GIs, went back to normal and was again open to traffic by non-Germans. It is the only crossing between East and West Berlin that is left for the use of Americans and other foreigners.

The day's main incident at the checkpoint began when an American, driving a blue sedan with U.S. Army license plates, drove up unescorted seeking admittance to East Berlin. The East German police refused to admit him unless he identified himself, and he declined to do that.

It was plain the unidentified American had been sent up to the border as a further test of the rights American authorities claim for movement about the city.

When the driver came back, three U.S. Army jeeps, carrying American Military Policemen joined him for another try.

The East German police stood aside to let this military group and the sedan go by.

After conveying the sedan into East Berlin the military policemen withdrew, and the sedan cruised around alone in the Communist-controlled sector. East German police stopped the car when alongside again and brought the car safely back.

American tanks at the border were revving up their motors, meanwhile.

Then the East Germans, backed up by a show of 50 or more of their Vopos (people's police) prepared to erect a heavy chain across the frontier.

"We are closing the border until this nonsense stops," an officer of the East German police said.

The sedan placed itself between the returning jeeps and the convoy came back into West Berlin.

After the incident, the border crossing point was closed by the East German police.

The East Berlin police brought up to the crossing point two armored personnel carriers with machine guns.

A company of police also was marched up to the frontier and

look up positions on the eastern side of the frontier.

In the hour preceding the new show of force, the U.S. Army brought up six jeeps of steel-helmeted military police armed with M14 automatic rifles and wearing bulletproof vests.

Behind them came 10 American tanks and 4 armored personnel carriers. Three of the tanks moved right up to the crossing point. Seven stood back.

A representative of the U.S. commandant in Berlin was turned back earlier in the day when he tried to enter the Eastern sector on official business. He made it on the second try, after changing from civilian clothes to uniform.

The American, Irwin Firestone, was in civilian clothes the first time. He refused to show identification papers to East German police. A spokesman said he was en route to deliver a message to the Soviet commandant in Berlin, Col. Andrei I. Solov'yev.

The attempt by the East Germans to tighten controls over Allied traffic is considered so serious that the U.S. commandant, Maj. Gen. Albert Watson II, asked Washington for instructions.

On his first trip, Firestone was accompanied in a U.S. Army sedan by an officer and soldier in uniform. In the past, cars with uniformed drivers have been waved through by East Berlin police.

Firestone went back to West Berlin, put on his uniform. He was allowed then to proceed.

During the morning several other official U.S. Army staff sedans had passed in and out of the East sector without a hitch.

But a French car bearing official number plates turned back rather than submit to an identity check. It was a driver in civilian clothes and a man in a blue French army uniform.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rumors are circulating in Western diplomatic quarters that the Soviet Union may force Albania out of the Communist bloc's Warsaw Pact.

These rumors are being carefully studied by U.S. and other Allied officials and suggest the possibility that the Communist camp is grappling with its worst internal crisis since 1948.

In its quarrel with Moscow, which broke wide open at the current Communist party meeting in the Soviet capital, Albania has the support of Red China. The struggle between the Soviet Union and Red China presumably has been intensified by the Soviet-Albanian dispute.

Albania, in itself, is relatively insignificant. But as a pawn in the struggle between Moscow and Peking it could be critically important.

Authorities here are uncertain what the Chinese Communist leadership will do if Soviet Premier Khrushchev decides to expel Albania from the Warsaw Pact. But they think it possible that Khrushchev feels the time has come for a showdown with the Red Chinese.

Washington authorities doubt that the intensified strain between Moscow and Peking will have any decisive influence on Khrushchev's strategy in dealing with the Western powers over the Berlin crisis. But they do not rule out the theoretical possibility that the dissension within Communist ranks might cause Khrushchev to go more slowly toward a showdown with the West.

The Soviet premier told the Moscow party congress last week that he would not insist on signing a separate peace treaty with East Germany before the end of the year. He linked this to a statement that the Western powers had displayed a "certain understanding" of the Berlin problem, indicating that it might be possible to arrive at a negotiated settlement.

Khrushchev's speech in this respect, and, indeed, its dominant tone, is regarded by officials here as having been reasonably restrained. The restraint on Berlin, however, was offset to some degree by his announcement of plans to explode a 50-megaton nuclear bomb and by the emphasis placed by other speakers at the congress on Soviet military prowess.

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Air Force has been unable to establish radar contact with any of the 350 million tiny needles injected into orbit last Sunday.

The needles, protested by many astronomers, may not have been ejected from the 75-pound package in which they were carried more than 2,000 miles above the earth by a MIDAS IV satellite from Point Arguello, Calif.

An announcement Wednesday night said "a continuing search is being made for the dipole fibers." They had been expected to reflect radio messages between distant points of the earth.

The needles are only seven-tenths of an inch long and less than a third the thickness of a human hair. They were supposed to form a five-mile-wide belt around the earth in 30 days, spreading at a rate of 1,200 miles a day.

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Police protection was given Kay Gable, widow of the late Clark Gable, early today following a report of a plot to kidnap her 7-month-old son, John Clark Gable.

Officers surrounded the 22-acre estate when a man told police he had overheard four men conspiring to abduct the child.

David Treganov, an unemployed publicity man, said he heard the men mention the name "Gable" in connection with kidnapping as they sat in a downtown Los Angeles cafe.

According to officers, Treganov waited until the men left the cafe before calling police. Treganov was quoted as saying he didn't obtain the license number of the car in which they drove away. He added that the men were swarthy and well dressed, but didn't mention when and where they planned to carry out the kidnapping.

"I didn't know anything about it until the police came to my home early this morning," Mrs. Gable said.

Mrs. Gable was widowed last November when her movie star husband died of a heart attack. Gable's only child was born March 20, four months after his father died.

Rail Plight Seen 'Testing Ground'

NEW YORK (AP)—The financial plight of Eastern railroads appeared today on its way to becoming a testing ground for state governors aspiring to greater influence in national affairs.

If this develops, it could result in important new exposure to a nationwide audience for GOP New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, widely credited with White House ambitions in 1964.

Ten governors who heard railroad men spell out their woes and appeal for help in solving them

look no direct action Wednesday. But their spokesman vowed not to let the matter drop.

Instead, Gov. Wesley Powell of New Hampshire, chairman of the National Governors' Conference, said he plans steps to give the 30 state leaders a voice in the fate of any solution recommended by President Kennedy next year.

The President has said he will offer in January a prescription for the ills of the transport industry generally. It is generally conceded that the root of the trouble lies in national policy, or the lack of it, rather than on the state level.

Powell said he will urge the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference to poll the entire group on the forthcoming administration proposals and to follow up aggressively in terms of support or disfavor.

The Executive Committee meets in Chicago next month and again in mid-January shortly after the presidential message to Congress is expected.

GENOA, Italy (UPI)—The 21,824-ton Norwegian tanker Fernmount caught fire and was rocked by explosions today in the Bay of Genoa.

Crew members jumped overboard when smoke and flames billowed from the tanker's side.

The tanker, out of Oslo, had unloaded its cargo of crude oil from the Persian Gulf and was standing off about a mile outside the port when a small fire broke out.

The flames spread and 15 minutes later explosions started shaking the waterfront.

Although empty, the tanker was full of crude oil fumes and the residue of the cargo. The fire apparently broke out while crewmen were making repairs.

Genoa fire boats and small craft swarmed out to the tanker and picked up crewmen who had jumped into the water.

The Fernmount, a new ship built this year, normally carries a crew of 49 under its captain, Per Thronsen.

Crew Quits Ship Blaze

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government has placed a \$5.5-million price tag on a planned underground nuclear explosion to launch a new search for peaceful uses of atomic power.

President Kennedy approved plans for the pioneer blast in a salt shaft, some 1,200 feet below the surface, among the salt beds of New Mexico, about 25 miles southeast of Carlsbad.

The Atomic Energy Commission said the blast probably would be set off during the second week of December.

Bulletin

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI)—The General Assembly, by a 97-0 vote, today authorized an international investigation of the death of Dag Hammarskjöld.

Although Russia expressed no opinion in the brief debate on a 10-power resolution, it voted for the measure. There were no abstentions.

The resolution authorized appointment of "five eminent persons" to investigate the plane crash that caused the death of Hammarskjöld and 15 others in the Rhodesian jungle last month.

U.S. Gains Information

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the next day or two, U.S. military physicists will begin plucking out of the thin air some highly tangible information about the composition and efficiency of the big nuclear bomb the Soviet Union exploded Monday.

The prediction of Weather Bureau experts that the edge of the contaminated mass of air from Monday's explosion should arrive over the Aleutian Islands and Alaska by tonight is of prime interest to weapons.

Entirely aside from the overriding question of radioactive contamination this will bring the first opportunity for detailed laboratory analysis of the various features of the explosion.

Microscopic samples of the debris from the detonation, captured by high flying planes, can be used to provide details not possible in the initial, quickly reported reports.

These first bits of information came from seismographic stations from highly sensitive microbarograph instruments which detect abrupt changes in air pressure, even at ranges of hundreds of miles — and possibly from such sources as submarine detection and observation.

Needle Band Lost In Air

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Special Meet Not Favored

State Senate President Harry Boivin said Thursday morning that he is not in favor of a special session to take up the question of additional financing for the State Board of Higher Education.

Recently, this body asked the State Emergency Board, of which Boivin is chairman, for an additional grant of \$2,770,124 for emergency needs of higher education.

Boivin said, "We don't have the money, and we can't meet the request."

He stated that the only other answer is to enlarge the base, and this can only be done by a meeting of the legislature.

He added that at one time he favored a special session to straighten out the time hassle, but that any special session now would "take on the aspects of a general session" because of such other pressing issues as the needs of higher education, reapportionment problems and a possible welfare financing problem.

Asked if he favored a special session to take up these problems, Boivin flatly said he was opposed to it. He added that he felt the problems could be solved on a makeshift basis until the next meeting of the legislature in 1963.

Reds Ready For Talks

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko says the Soviet Union is ready to consider the Western Allies' point of view on Berlin and Germany if the West is sincere in wanting an understanding with the Soviet Union.

Gromyko declared before the Soviet Communist party congress Wednesday that Soviet foreign policy demonstrates "flexibility and its striving to take account of the interests of the other parties to negotiations when they really seek an understanding."

He gave no indication of a retreat in the Soviet position in the tense diplomatic stalemate, however, and he asserted once more that the Soviet Union will sign a separate peace pact with East Germany if negotiations with the West fail.

The address marked Gromyko's first official public report on his recent talks with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk in New York and with President Kennedy in Washington.

Price Put On Blast

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Nation's Health Officers Discuss Fallout Protection

WASHINGTON (AP)—Health officers from every state meet here today in an extraordinary session designed largely to consider protective measures that might be taken if nuclear fallout reached acute proportions.

The two-day meeting, called by the Public Health Service, brings together about 100 federal, state and local health officers. The sessions are closed to newsmen.

Dr. Francis Weber, chief of the service's radiological health division, said there was no cause now for serious concern. He added that while information still was lacking about fallout effects of the Soviet Union's big nuclear blast of last Monday, any significant hazard springing from the current Soviet test series probably would not arise until next spring.

Then, most of the fallout from all the Soviet tests, now lodged in the stratosphere, will begin to drop toward the earth.

It cannot be stated as yet,

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Save Santa!

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Kennedy received this holiday note in the mail Wednesday from Marine City, Mich.: "Dear Mr. Kennedy, "Please stop the Russians (sic) from bombing the North pole. Because they will kill Santa Claus. I am 8 years old. I am in the 3rd grade at Holy Cross School. "Your truly, "Michelle Rochon."

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Weber said in an interview, that there would be a serious hazard even in the spring.

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has announced 24 Soviet nuclear blasts—23 in the atmosphere and one under water—since Moscow resumed nuclear testing Sept. 1. The AEC reported Monday's Soviet blast possibly had the punch of a 50-megaton explosion, but more likely was in the 30-megaton range.

Today's session is aimed at drafting possible protective "countermeasures," ranging even to possible condemnation of certain food supplies if that should become necessary.

"There's certainly no need to measure now," Weber said. And he added: "I can't say whether any would ever be needed."

And he stressed that, in considering measures to protect the public from taking in with food potentially dangerous quantities of radioactive materials, every

possible, alternative—short of actual condemnation of food—would be studied and evaluated.

For example, he said, fresh milk unduly contaminated with radioactive iodine might be stored at low temperatures — without freezing it — until the iodine, which has a comparatively short radioactive life, lost its radiation.

Or, he said, consideration might be given to converting fresh milk to powdered form, or converting it to cheese and other dairy products so that children would still get their nutritionally valuable intake of calcium.

And, radioactive strontium-90, another radioactive material of concern as a potential health hazard if present in sufficient amounts, might be removed from certain foods through a process called "ion-exchange."

Weber said the health service already has a promising pilot project of this nature under way — and that, if necessary, private

industry conceivably could gear up quickly for large-scale operations.

Among other conceivable methods of coping with radiation-contaminated food, he said, are:

1. Feeding cattle stored grain — known to be free of radioactivity — and barring them from feeding in possibly contaminated pastures.
2. Treating soils with a large amount of calcium so that food crops and forage grasses might absorb the calcium, rather than strontium, which resembles calcium chemically.
3. Washing all fresh vegetables and fruits thoroughly before eating.

He stressed that in all considerations of countermeasures, the health officers would weigh any potential serious hazard from fallout against the effect a given countermeasure might have on nutritional health.

In saying that at least the most

draught type of countermeasures might never be necessary, the health official declared: "We hope for the best, but we must be prepared for the worst—and it is important to study such things ahead of time so federal, state and local health officials will know what possible steps to take if things get bad or worse."

Though talk of possible countermeasures will be a highlight of the meeting, matters on the agenda also will include:

1. A detailed report on the current fallout situation by experts of the health service's radiological health division.
2. An evaluation of the health service's radiation surveillance network for detecting and analyzing fallout.
3. A study of "radiation protection guides" recommended by the top-level Federal Radiation Council, and endorsed by the White House—setting up, in effect, maximum permissible intakes of various radioactive materials.