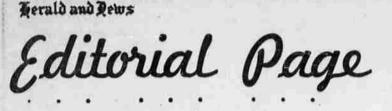
#### PAGE 6-A

HERALD AND NEWS, Klamath Falls, Ore.

Wednesday, January 16, 1963



# Internal Combustion

The other day a forum of nine panelists, assembled in Washington, managed to discuss the nation's "transportation crisis" for two hours with hardly a mention of the private automobile

Yet everyone agrees that the motor car has had immense impact on the country's changing transportation patterns. And government studies suggest that effect will be even greater in the next 12 to 15 years.

At the last official check there were 63 million private passenger vehicles on streets and highways. The figure including trucks and huses was nearly 76 million. At the end of World War II the overall total was 31 million, with some 22 million private cars.

Passenger automobiles in 1960 traveled close to 600 million vehicle-miles. In 1945 the figure was 200 million

Henry Shryock of the Census Bureau points out that two-thirds of all U.S. workers use a car in getting between home and work. In the metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more people, 82 per cent of those who commute to central cities rely on cars.

The official population projections for the years up to 1975 indicate, of course, still further concentrations of our population in urban

(Columbus, Ga., Enquirer)

alarmed to discover that American children

were poor readers. This was most vividly de-

scribed in the book, "Why Johnny Can't

Read." Now, educators are concerned over

the other side of the coin. They're finding that

notably Admiral Rickover, are urging schools

to put additional emphasis on the tougher

subjects, it is paradoxical to discover that the

two most basic subjects-reading and writing

television, today's children start school much

more informed than their parents were. The

problem is merely one of interesting them in

Due to early and lengthy exposure to

-are not being satisfactorily absorbed.

In a time when many respected voices,

Johnny can't write either.

Several years ago, educators were

regions. By 1975, it is estimated, 150 million. Americans may live in the 212 largest metropolitan areas. That is just 38 million less than the total U.S. population today.

Bureau of Public Roads officials suggest, furthermore, that passenger car registrations -and motor travel-may in the same span rise considerably faster than population itself.

The great push to the suburbs is, naturally, a key factor in all this growth. Only the motor car has proved quickly adaptable to the transportation needs of sprawled-out urban centers.

Not everybody thinks the suburban revolution will continue apace. One A. F. Parrott of the American Statistical Assn. suggested in 1960 that the movement is slackening. But Census officials argue that there is scant evidence of this so far.

Meantime, the crush in transportation seems merely to get worse, as does the cost of trying to ease it. Fancy million-dollar-amile urban beltways open one day and two months later chalk up bumper to bumper rush hour loads.

If there is a "transportation crisis," it is fair to suggest that this is it. And even those gatherings of experts which do mention the motor car appear to have no ready solutions.

Children cannot learn to read well on

books that bore them, and reading, of course,

is the key to writing. Poor grammar, incorrect

sentence structure, wrong choice of words,

and atrocious spelling plague many adult

Americans today. Their children are generally

following the same curriculum that produced

recognition of the new forces at play in chil-

dren's minds, and the need for new ways to

The encouraging factor is a spreading

the materials of learning.

these inadequacies.

pect more of school.

## "Who Says No News Is Good News?"



## IN WASHINGTON ... What U Thant Believes

By RALPH de TOLEDANO For the first time since U Thant of neutralist Burma became Secretary-General of the United Nations, members of Congress have begun to ask themselves serious-Just what kind of a man he? What does he stand

They have watched Mr. Thant take the lead in an unjustified ag-gression in which the United Nations, tearing up its Charter, forcernment

Are the reasons for this double standard ideological? Is Mr. Thant determined to wipe out Katanen because it has-or had unbeing carefully read here, which Thant delivered in April 1958

It is an interesting document. For one thing, it advocates Socialism as a means for "the re-location of social and economic tension" in the world. In effect, moreover, he equates "democrat-Socialism" with the Soviet and Red Chinese brand, though he sees differences "in method." Taking a page from Karl Mars, he

the streets of Budapest, presum-ably, did it for kicks. And what of Greece and Iran, where Soviet forces came within an inch of taking over? But Mr. Thant sees no evidence that the Soviet Union has any intention to communize the world.

"It is," he believes, "very difficult to arrive at an objective appraisal of such suppositions Suspicions are not proof, and it is doubtful whether any proof has been sustained to establish this charge." The Communists, he argues, believe that Western society will collapse of its own---and therefore the Kremlin and Peiping will sit back and wait for this to happen.

Mr. Thant compares the struggle between East and West to battle between Christianity and Islam. See, he says, both sides quieted down and now live in peace. Both saw the light. He gnores the fact that Islam swept across North Africa, through Spain, and into France until it was decisively and militarily de-feated at Tours and forcibly driven out of the Iberian peninsula

But this is not all. The Secretary-General, an international civil servant who is not supposed to take sides in the disputes of East and West, openly supports the So-viet position by declaring that to keep Red China out of the U.N. is not only wrong but "violates" the Charter. He brushes aside as an "assumption" that the actions of Red China in Asia make it unfit to be a member of an organization which claums to base



#### itself on world law. The conquest of Tibet and the military adventures in Malaya, Indo-China, and Korea do not seem to concern

These are some of the views of the man who guides the destinies of the United Nations. The issue today, he believes, is the struggle of "the master race"-namely the West-and what he says the West considers "sub-human"-namely, the rest of the world.

I with to state a condition now

going strong in and around Klam-

ath Falls, where the taxpayers are

really paying through the nose

For example, here is what hap-

I was given a citation for sup-posedly running a stop sign at Summers Lane and Johns Ave-nue, whereas the state patrolman

was approximately a quarter of a mile away. I told him that I

had come to a complete stop, which I had done. He told me

that it was my word against his.

1:30 p.m. on Jan. 2, was put "through the mill" and convict-

ed of said crime.

I appeared in district court at

The citation states that I am

to appear in court at 3 p.m. on the

12th day of December, but I was given the citation on the 15th of

December: how could 1 appear

in court the day before I was

Letters

## EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . . Prospects Not Good For '63 Labor Peace made under Secretary of Labor

James L. Mitchell during the Eis-

enhower administration and under

ormer Secretary of Labor Arthur

Goldberg in the Kennedy adminis tration are now expiring. Renew-

al of these contracts under changed conditions 'is now the

headache of Labor Secretary W.

The important difference is that

most of the settlements in the Mitchell and Goldberg eras were

straight economic agreements in which wages, fringe benefits and

working conditions were the prin-

But the No. 1 strike issue in

the closing months of 1962, con-tinuing Into 1963, is job security.

Labor union officials are becom-ing increasingly concerned by

what is happening to workers who lose their jobs through automation

tend to reduce employment.

-technological advances which

This is the big issue of "feather-

hedding" in the still-unsettled dis-

pute between the railroads and

their on-train employes. It will

also be the big issue in the con-

tract renegotiations for off-train

employes which comes to a head

next May and June. A complete

tie-up of all railroad services is a possibility that must be seriously

Job security will also be a ma-jor consideration in the May con-

tract reopening for 350,000 steel

workers and the June negotiations

negotiated under existing con-

tracts will automatically go into effect this year. They will go to

3.3 million workers-1.8 million in

manufacturing (mainly auto and

farm equipment industries), 600,-000 in construction and 900,000 in

nonmanufacturing-mainly truck-

ing and retail trade. The auto-

matic wage increases range from

six and seven cents an hour in

manufacturing to 10, 15 and 20

cents an hour in the building

for 25,000 aluminum workers. Some further wage increases

Willard Wirtz.

cipal issues.

considered.

trades

#### By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent

Newspaper Enterprise Assn., WASHINGTON (NEA) - Pros pects for fewer strikes with few-er man-days of idleness in 1963 than in 1962 do not appear too good.

At least 94 major labor contracts for bargaining units of 5,000 workers or more are due to expire in late spring and early sum-They affect a total of 1.2 million workers.

Reopening of wage contracts for off-train railroad employes and basic steel industry workers can be requested in May, They affect a total of 900,000 workers. The other 300,000 workers under con tracts that may be reopened this year are in the rubber, telephone and electrical equipment industries

While the 1,250,000 workers affected by the preliminary Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate of 3,550 strikes starting in 1962 was the lowest number since the end of World War II, the number of work stoppages and the 19 million.man-days of idleness they caused were higher than the year before, though below the levels of most postwar years. The 1961 record was 3,367

strikes, causing 1,450,000 workers 16.3 million man-days idleness. For the average worker on trike, the loss of employment

strike. caused by strikes was 15 days in 1962, 11 days in 1961. Of the 16 major strikes last year, each affecting more than

10,000 workers, seven were in metropolitan area construction indus tries. Others were in the eastern garment industry, Lockheed Aircraft, Eastern Airlines, Allis-Chalmers, Chicago and North Western Ry, The New York City area had

more labor difficulty than any other part of the country, with major strikes settled for garment workers, schoolteachers, electrical, telephone and construction workers. The New York newspaper and longshoremen's strikes. starting in 1962, carry over into

What seems to be happening according to labor analysts, is that major strike settlements

arrested? (the judge of district court told me that this had no

This shows, by their own

tion, that they wanted \$15 from

me even before I was arrested.

The judge lowered the fine to

\$10 which I refused to pay. Be

fore I left the courtroom the

judge told me that one more

word from me and I would be

I was immediately transferred

to the county jail, and for the first time, shown any respect. I

went through the routine of hav-

ing my fingerprints and picture

I do not choose to bow down to

such "gestapo" methods. It was

my duty as a United States citi

nen to serve in the United States Army in 1918 overseas, 1 a s t

place being Meuse Argonne. Nov. 11, 1918. It was also my privilege

to serve in the Merchant Marines in the black gang of a Laberty

ship in World War II.

(Copies of these also go

cited for contempt of court.

taken.

to the FBL

bearing on the case.)

#### These are considered stabilizing influences in what may other-wise be a year of troubled labor relations, heightened by a possible move for revision of labor legislation in the new Congress.

To The Editor was-"Were we going to be able to keep our farm animals?" We were told that on lots less than 100 x 100 square feet we would not be allowed any animals. On land less than two acres we would be able to retain the ani-

mals we now poisessed but would

not be able to replace them. Another question asked was "Would there be any restrictions placed on erection of buildings, the size of building, and the material used?" We were then told that a building code was included with this zoning and there would be restrictions involved and we would also have to apply for a building permit and submit plans

for approval. Another question asked, "If we didn't want to be zoned was there anything we could do about it or could we protest in any way?" We were told that the Oregon Legislature had passed legislation giving the counties in Oregon the authority to institute zoning if the counties felt it would be beneficial. They told us the only part

of zoning we would be able to

approve would be the classifica-

tion into which we were to be

roued, which could be changed if enough of the home owners in-

We were told another meeting

ould be held in six or eight weeks

and the plans would be complete showing us how each area was to

be zoned. At the time of the

spring meeting the plans were not

complete. Another meeting was

not called until the fail and we

were anable to attend and these

Since the meeting in the spring,

Blackman and the commission

have been the only two meetings

volved wanted the change.

# No Tax Cut In Sight?

Johnny Can't Write Either

#### By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

THESE DAYS ...

The nerviest man in the country is a New York economist named Eliot Janeway, who has been flat-ly predicting that there will be no tax cut in 1981.

All the wishfulness that is in me rises to dispute Mr. Janeway's thesis But, after mulling over his arguments, which he has been setting forth to business groups in East Coast cities, one is forced to admit that he may prove right.

The theory that there can be no significant tax cut rests on the fact that prices are falling all over the world. International competition for markets imposes profit squeeze on all countries With a smaller margin to tax, dorevenues feel the pr the United States even more than elsewhere. Thus the persistence of deficits - and thus the red flag which Chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee and Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. raise against tax cutting that is unrelated to getting a proposed \$99 billion budget trimmed back to at least \$83 hillion.

labor groups in calling for an \$11 billion tax cut, which could be taken either in one or two stages, the presumption has been that the pressures on Congress must override the protests of such pro-

fessional watchdogs as Repre-sentative Mills and Senator Byrd Surprisingly, however, legislators tend to discount the ctaims of the taxcutting lobbies. Senator Wil-liam Proxmire of Wisconsin, for naut" which is being geared "to persuade Congress to cut taxes apite of a near-record deficit. Senator Proximite Is a Democrat

are returning to Washington example, speaks eminously of an Administration juggerand he was once one of the more happy-go-lucky troubadours of ations w to standards of fiscal strictness has been unique -- but if Mr. Japeway is right the Proxmire defection may portend more than individual aberration For myself, I think a tax cut is necessary for reasons that have to do with Parkinson's famous "law" that says spending will always rise to meet income. If the federal government can col-lect close to \$99 billion in a year, it will certainly find ways to pass that sum of money along to favored groups, Take \$11 billion away from the Adminis-tration, however, and the pressures will build up to slash spending

### of the \$4 billion annual foreign aid expenditures without hurting the position of the United States in the corld. Oddly enough, Representative Passman has such inveterate

New Frontiersmen as Professor Kenneth Galbraith, our Amsador to India, and Chester Bowles, our envoy-at-large-to - themiverse, on his side. They, too, have urged cutting our donations to countries which chronically let our gifts of cash wind up in bank vaults in Zurich, Switzerland, So \$1.5 billion could be cut from foreign aid. That leaves us with \$3.5 billion to go if we are to match the proposed tax cut ligure of \$11 billion. And at least \$2 billion could be cut out of the agricultural budget if the Adminisincidence of its aid to provide less support for Chicago insurance men who also own farm lands, meanwhile taking greater care to finance submarginal farmers while they are learning to do something of more profit to both themselves

train these minds. In truth, Johnny can probgo. They note that in the rape of Vatance, undisciplined U.N. ably read and write as well as his mom and dad did at his age. But we expect more of Katanga, troops killed as many civilian bystanders as they did opposing children today. And they-raised on a meatier diet of information than their parents-extroops. And they wonder why the U.N. occupation troops which were so anxious to destroy the pro-Western regime of Moise Tshombe sit by unconcernedly while rampaging tribesmen mount a revolt in Kasai province against the central Congolese gov-

> til he moved-a prosperous free enterprise system? The answers can be found in a speech, now to the American Academy of Po-litical and Social Science in Philadelphia.

sees in Socialism "a new culture

# him at all.

Shorn

pened to me

Since influential business groups such as the Committee for Eco nomic Development and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce have been making a common front with

## THEY SAY ...

The trouble is he prefers animais to humans . . . I do not think I would have minded so-much if he collected other women the way most men do --- Mrs. Cyril Broomfield - Payor of Woolland, England, after her ex-husband was ordered to remove his pets---14 czts, 10 kittens, 60 guinea pigs and two goats - from her home.

We've decided the white man is not so bad. There are even some you can trust. -Buffalo Tiger, leader of a group

of Seminoles who are going into husiness along Florida's Tamiami Trail.

Don't worry if things are going slowly. Who goes slowly goes nafely and goes far. -Pope John XXIII, on the ecumonical council.

A correspondent, Editor Wil-luam K Babel of the Press-Republican of Plattichurgh, New York, objected to a column I wrote recently in which I struck out against a government outlay of \$19,400 for surveying the habits of skiers. What is the significance, so Mr. Babel asks, of suip-Didg a mere \$19,400 out of a pro octed \$99 billion? Admittedly the tim of \$19,400, though any individual would be glad to have it. is practically nothing when taken by itself. Symbolically, however, It is a meanineful token of fail

ure to guard against waste, However, if the microcosmic approach fails to inneress certain people, one can take hold of badg et cutting from the other end. For

example, Representative Otto Passman, Chairman of the House subcommittee on foreign aid, spent his recent vacation studying our forwign budgetary commitrits on the spot. He came home with the conclusion that at least \$1.5 billion could be whacked out

and the economy. This would leave us with \$7.5 billion still to go to reach that 811 hillion figure. Surely editor Babel could take it from here.

## Almanac

#### By United Press International Today is Wednesday, Jan. 15, the 16th day of 1963 with 349 to

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning stars are Venus and Mars.

The evening stars are Mars,

Jupiter and Saturn On this day in history In 1800, the U.S. Civil Service Commission was established.

In 1920, saloons closed their doors as the Veistend Act to enforce the prohibition amondmiwent into effect.

In 1982, Russia ordered all fore en diplomats in Moscow to restrict their travel to within the miles of the city. In 1961, 28 men died when a

"Texas tower" radar island aana n the Atlantic, 83 miles southmast of New York City.

A throught for the day. The ling lish philosopher, Franzis Bacon said: 'Fortune is like the mar-ket, where many times, if you stay a little, the price will fall

new civilization" deriving from the "class struggle and class consciousness." And he rejects private enterprise in large industrial societies as monopoly and "a burdensome tax on the community and no longer a reward tor investment and speculation.

In 1958, Mr. Thant was very noble about not passing judgment on the internal affairs of other countries-a principle he quickly for-got in the Congo when it ran counter to his Marxist bias. Far more important to the U.N. are his views on the United States and the Soviet Union. The United States, he says, has "concerned itself with what was harpening in the rest of the world" only not of Clear of Communism and suspicion of Communist motives which he describes as "very undesirable states of mind." he orates "fear of Soviet Communium has led the United States, and those who follow her lead, to take a distorted view of the world situation."

What, according to Mr Thant, is that distorted view. That the Soviet Union is an international, aggressive force seeking world composit? Notifense, he says, When "hompers cool," the Com-monists will show that they really want to co-exist pracefully us, remaining within their bordees. Otherwise, since they are so much more powerful than the West, they would have launched a war of completi-

Unlike Nati Germany," Mr. Thant told the betweed members of the academy, the Soviet Upjout did not compel by actual military linusion any of its neighbors to become satellites." The Him-garians who were shot down in BY SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Today we are going to play a literary guessing game, Please try to identify the authors of the illowing passages: 1. "Few realize how ardently

Balvac wrestled with the problem of the angel in man. I say this in order to confess that; in slightly different guise, this same proh lem has been an obsession with me my whole life long. I believe it has always been the chief preoccupation of every creative individual. The artist is obsecond with the thought of recreating the world, in order to restore man's innocence. He knows, moreover, that man can only recover his innocence by regaining his freedom

2. "In one of his essays, D. H. Lawrence pointed out that there were two great modes of life. the religious and the sexual, The former, he doclared, took prece dence over the latter. The sexual was the lesser way, he said. I have always thought that there is only one way, the way of truth, leading not to salvation but to air lightenment, However one civiliration may differ from another. however the laws, customs, liefs, and worships of man may vary from one period to anoth I perceive in the behavior of the great spiritual leaders a singular concordance, an exemplification of truth as d wholeness which even a child can

grasp." 3. "A new world is in the mak-

ing, a new type of man is in the bod. The masses, destined now to suffer more cruelly than ever be fore, are paralyzed with dread and apprehension. They have with-drawn, like the shell-shocked into their self-created tombs: they have lost all contact with reality except where their bodily need are concerned. The body, course, has long ceased to be the temple of the spirit. It is thus that man dies to the world -and to the Creator."

4. "To me it seems that sex was best understood, best expressed, in the pagan world, in the world of the primitives, and in the reli-gious world. In the first it was exalted on the esthetic plane. the second on the magical plane and in the third on the spiritual plane. In our world, where only the bestial level obtains, . in functions in a word "

"Never has there been world so avid for security, and never hus life been more insecure. To protect ourselves, we invent the most fantastic instruments of destruction, which prove to be boomerange. No one seems to believe in the power of love, only dependable power. No one believes in his neighbor, or in himself, let alone in a supported heing.

Answers. All five classages are from the works of Henry Miller. that aither of "Writy" books Since minutizers are always picking out selected pass examples of "obscenity," I thought Klamath County and the state of Oregon for over 30 years without accidents

I have been driving a car in

It is still my duty to stand for my rights, be they large or small. As a citizen of the United States uld be a coward if I did not fight back over this tyranny do not believe in being like a sheep, for them to corral at eir convenience, and being shorn ol my fleece and turned loose again until I get a new crop of

I do not feel that I am person ally being persecuted. I am just one of the flock, I am not against the laws, but against the way they are enforced, guilty or not! A citlaen and taxpayer in Ore gon since 1896.

ries of articles on zoning and 1

must say your information is in

teresting, to say the least. I am wondering if your source of in-

irmation was the sume as mine

My husband and Lattended a

Parents and Patron meeting at

Fairbayen School last suring in

March or April. The Planning

Commission (at least three of its

members, including Ken Black-

man) was there. They proceed-

ed to tell us how roning was to be

instituted in Klamath County and

how it would affect us. At the

end of this meeting we were free

It just as easy to find passages demonstrating Miller to be a se-

rious, thoughtful and perceptive

One of the first questions asked

to lask mestrens

1011162

Confusion

Lee Potter, 1641 lunry Street. Klamath Falls, Ore

made many statements to the press and many articles have been writtene and many letters written by the public have been published. I have been following your se

in our area.

I have attended these meetings then possible. I have read the acticles and statements in the newspapers and, all in all, I am very minsed-none of the information then. The statements made by Blackman in the newspapers, do not coincide with the information given at our school meetings. Not every group has been told the same things. Many of us are against zoning, but are even more against not being able to have a say in the matter. We feel our constitutional right to your is heing abused.

So. Mr. Editor, if the people are confused if is only because we have been given too much be ormation and not enough of the true facts. Gwendolyn N. Jarschke,

5100 Cortez, Stewart-Lenox.

PERSONAL

STRICTLY