

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Spreading Our Science Know-How

California has roughly 40 per cent of the nation's missile and space work, clustered mainly around the huge scientific-educational complexes in the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas.

Massachusetts, offering an even more spectacular scientific center around Boston, also stands high. And it has attracted much related industrial effort in such fields as electronics.

New York figures somewhat in this same picture. So, on a smaller but growing scale, do Maryland and Virginia, where industries keyed to space-missile research have sprung up around the focus of the government establishment itself.

Suddenly, however, men in government are indicating their concern that these efforts have been concentrated too narrowly—speaking in terms both of geography and of educational institutions.

Mentioned in President Kennedy's new education message, and set forth in his 1964 budget, is a proposal to spread the scientific-educational base so wider participation in the most advanced government and industrial programs may be possible.

Specifically, the President wants some \$90 million for the coming fiscal year—about three times the current allotment—to permit the National Science Foundation to extend its program of matching grants for the improvement of science facilities at institutions of higher education.

What the government wants to do, say some top officials, is get away from awarding grants to schools simply on the basis of present excellence. The net effect of that practice

is to make the already busy, high-rated institutions, like Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford and the University of California, bigger and busier still.

The administration would like to put some of this particular grant money into schools and regions where today there is merely a potential for development.

No specific examples are cited by officials. But North Carolina's not altogether unheralded "research triangle," a budding industrial development fed by three nearby schools, is perhaps a good illustration of the "potential" in some sectors.

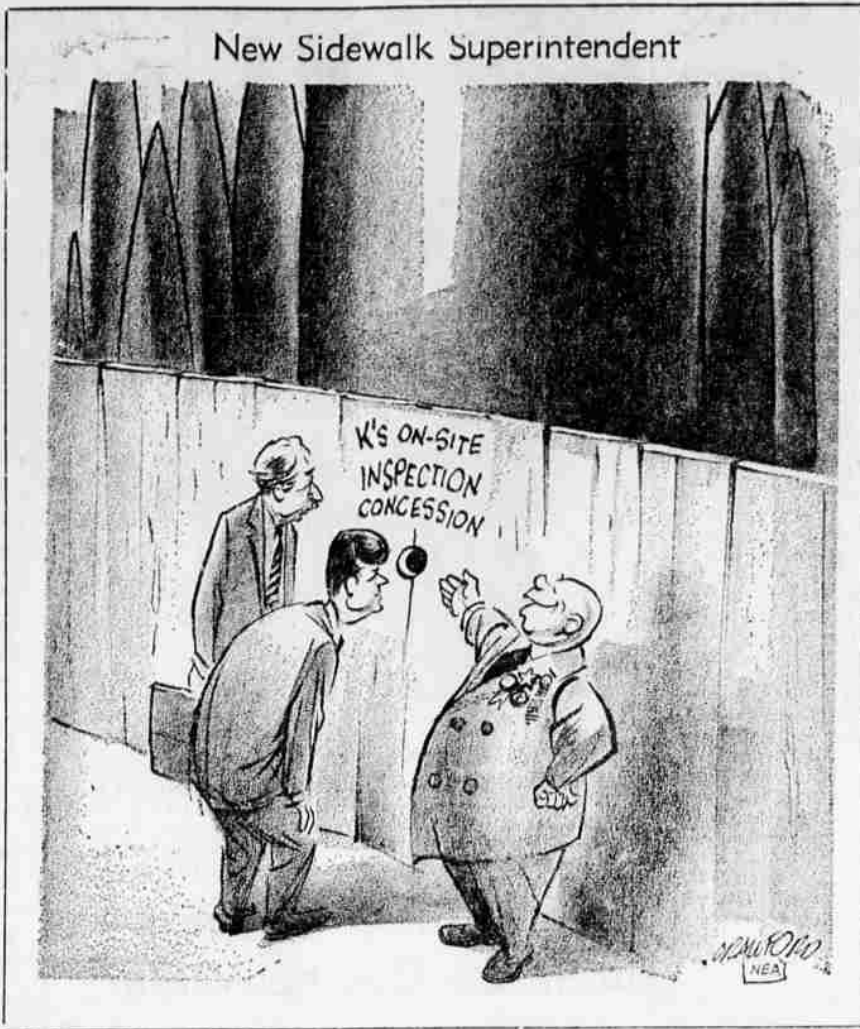
This 4,600-acre project could conceivably be a thriving site one day. Already it has made a modestly good start.

Other schools and other regions are deeply envious of the big "magnet" areas around Boston and the Pacific coast. They seek to emulate the North Carolina example and build ambitiously from scratch.

Rightly or wrongly, many political leaders have the idea that the economy of their areas will not prosper as they want it to do unless they can get into the electronics-space-missile vanguard.

Aides say the President also sees major economic value if more regions can take part. No one can quarrel with this goal. A balanced effort nearly always has much to recommend it.

It needs to be noted, however, that there is also much potential political benefit from a spreading of favors in this field. Conversely there is danger—as rumblings in some places indicate—in dispensing grants too narrowly. So this particular program could have many charms for many people.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Defense Move Changes

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO Two words describe the reaction of past and present members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to Defense Secretary McNamara's statement on American military policy: utter shock. For he has told Congress in secret testimony that it is no longer U.S. defense policy to be able to obliterate the Soviet Union if it attacks us.

by the Communists. The key word is "reduce." If the Communists wish to hit us again, this new military doctrine says, we will not prevent it by any kind of massive retaliation. Spelled out, it means that Secretary McNamara is willing to trade a series of missile strikes with the Soviet Union. This will be good news to Comrade Khrushchev. He now knows that should he clobber us with missiles, we will not immediately wipe the Soviet Union off the face of the earth.

the Communist bloc. It is a strategy developed by a group of "whiz kids," imported by the Administration, who barely know one end of a rifle from another but are very handy with an IBM computer. These "experts" have swept aside the Joint Chiefs and their military experts. In today's Pentagon, a lifetime of experience with war and its weapons is a black mark.

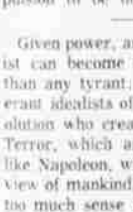


STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS Purely Personal Prejudices: The way a man traditionally maintains his self-respect is by doing a difficult job and doing it well, and the widespread loss of self-respect in the modern world is largely owing to the increasing number of jobs that can be done simply, perfunctorily, mechanically, uselessly, and under no compulsion to be done well.

and the skeptic is this—when confronted with something that seems too good to be true, the cynic says that it isn't true, while the skeptic says that it isn't true.

But look at the record. The American ace-in-the-hole was its power to hit every major target in the Soviet Union at a moment's notice, should Comrade Khrushchev embark on any military adventures. Uncertainty as to when and how the U.S. would move was prime factor in keeping the Kremlin reasonably in line.



POTOMAC FEVER

Those who are fond of asking themselves the jejune question, "Is life worth living?" rarely pause to ask themselves the corollary question, "Is death worth dying?"

Plans for a tunnel under the English Channel are faltering. De Gaulle ever condescends to visit Britain, he intends to walk across.

James Meredith decides on another term at Ole Miss. He hears they have a brand new history class where they study The War between the States without re-enacting it.



MUSIC AND DANCING

Among the hardest advice to follow is that given by George Macdonald when he said, "If you have a disagreeable duty to do at twelve o'clock, do not blacken nine and ten and eleven and all between with the colour of twelve."

Before we are proud of controlling our passions, it might do well to ask ourselves whether our control is so strong or our passions so weak.

Even genius has its limitations. Einstein could not find the unified field theory he was looking for all his life; but stupidity is infinite: there is no fancy or belief that marks the boundary of human credulity, and some man can always be found who will carry the banner of stupidity across a new frontier.

Letters To The Editor

Manipulation

I enjoy Frank Jenkins' writing about the resources of the Jefferson Empire, his travelogues, and his comments on a number of other things. But I get so tired of seeing conservatives like him get so mystified in print over deficit financing that I'm finally moved to protest. I'm sure it can't actually be as mystifying to him as he pretends. He has his constitutional right to be against it, but hardly a moral right to claim to be unable to understand what he can understand, if I'm not mistaken.

Dolls

The dolls of today which walk and talk are for children of any age, because too often motherhood is not made attractive enough for little girls.

Now, it's perfectly true that if he or I live beyond our means for an indefinite time we'll go bankrupt, unless we make some money to make up the deficit, and if we get caught making—that is, creating—money, our printing presses will be confiscated and we'll do some time in the pokey.

People who run down the toys of today are nothing but jealous. There is nothing more wonderful to see than a child happy, and a child doesn't have to have everything to be happy. It's not toys that make the kids the way they are today. It's the parents who are too busy to teach them right from wrong.

But the government is authorized by the constitution to make—create—money. It has seen fit to interpret this authorization to delegate the making of money to banking institutions, from which it may then borrow.

Kind Act My wife and I would like to laud the kindness and helpfulness of two Klamath Falls citizens. They are Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Herron, two residents of which your city can be proud.

I personally question this interpretation. It seems to me that the government should extend credit to itself when it needs it, and avoid paying interest to the banking institutions.

Wednesday, Jan. 30, at about 3:20 p.m. we hit ice on a turn below Salt Creek Falls in the Willamette Pass and slid into a ditch. My wife received a broken nose and a bad cut on her cheek and was bleeding badly.

Perhaps if the framers of the constitution could have seen ahead a century or so they would have specifically included the extending of credit as well as the coming of money as functions of the government only. Maybe this only shows my economic ignorance. But there's no use starting to cite economists to prove our points.

She is a bleeder which caused us even more concern. I walked to the highway and tried to flag down a car for assistance. After several cars had gone by, Mr. and Mrs. Herron stopped. They took us to Oakridge to a clinic and waited while my wife was examined and patched up.

The conservatives have their economists, and the deficit financiers have theirs. My point is that while deficit financing might be wrong, it is not necessarily an irresponsible system leading inevitably to disaster. It is just a way of the government's regulating the amount of money available in relation to the amount of business to be done in the country. It may be, as I believe it is, a too round about way, but it is a way.

Then they insisted that they drive us into the Sacred Heart Hospital in Eugene rather than wait for an ambulance to be sent all that way. They saw us safely into the hospital and into the hands of competent medical personnel before they would consent to be on their way.

People can, and will, argue from now on as to whether the supply of money is being made too small or too great, because no system has yet been devised that is fair to everybody. But as for the argument that deficit financing will lead the country to disaster, I used to believe it, too, but the last 30 years have worn the argument out. If it does lead to disaster, it will be because

It renews one's faith in humanity to meet two such people who care enough about their fellowmen to help them, even though they were complete strangers and even though they had nothing to gain. Klamath Falls should indeed be proud to have Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Herron as residents of its fair city.

W. Aaron Pfaff, 3612 S.E. Crystal Springs Blvd., Portland 2, Ore.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . . President Proposes Vast Education Bill

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent WASHINGTON (NEA) — President Kennedy's special message on education sets forth a 25-point program said to be the most comprehensive ever presented to Congress.

to segregated schools would be left to the courts. Science, mathematics and modern language equipment would be furnished by continued grants to public schools and loans to non-profit schools. Government aid to federally affected public school districts would be continued four years more.

Costs of the program for the fiscal year beginning July 1 are put at \$1.2 billion, with actual expenditures at \$1.4 billion the first year because it takes time to get going. No official estimates are made for costs in later years, but a good guess is \$7 billion or more for the three to five years the program covers.

The second part of the program would be to improve higher education facilities, for which \$54 million is asked, \$26.8 million to be spent the first year. A three-year \$1 billion annual construction loan program for needed educational facilities is proposed.

The great question, "is this expense necessary?" will be heard again from those who believe that all federal aid to education is wrong and that this problem should be left to local communities, the states and private institutions.

Grants to the states totaling \$30 million the first year would be made for enlargement of junior college facilities. Two-year training programs for science and engineering technicians would be financed in colleges. College libraries and graduate schools would be aided, and foreign language instruction doubled.

As the President's message points out, a \$4 billion national outlay for education in 1940 has become a \$25 billion annual outlay in the early 1960s. By 1970 high school attendance should increase by 30 per cent, college enrollment should double. Still, the nation will be short 90,000 holders of doctoral degrees for advanced teaching. And the shortage can be met only by expanding the entire educational machine at every level.

Vocational education, training for handicapped children and the mentally retarded would be expanded by a new money request of \$37.5 million, \$12.5 million expended the first year. Finally, university extension courses, adult education and public library grants to all areas of a state would be expended at a new appropriation cost of \$32 million.

The difference between the

FLETCHER KNEBEL.