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 th 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 elec-

New York figures somewhat in this same picture. So, on a smaller but growing scale, do Maryland and Virginia, where industries keved 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 scientificeducational 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-spacemissile 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 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

New Sidewalk Superintendent

K'S ON-SITE

INSPECTION

CONCESSION

By RALPH de TOLEDANO Two words describe the reaction of past and present memhers 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. In other words, Mr. McNamara has said that though we are spending \$53 billion in detense, we do not plan to have in readi-ness the kind of deterrent which has held the Soviet Union at bay All we intend to do, according to the new strategy, is to "reduce the power of any follow-on attack"

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, mechanical

ly, uselessly, and under no com-pulsion to be done well.

Given power, an intolerant ideal

of can become more oppressive

erant idealists of the French Rev

ilution who created the Reign of

Terror which an avoued tyrant

view of mankind, would have had

Those who are fond of asking

themselves the jejune question.
"Is life worth living?" rare-

ly pause to ask themselves the

corollary question, "Is death

Marriage has been called a

tie." but it is more like a belt.

which cannot be too tight (or if

it talls); and marriages that

binds; and cannot be for loose

fail are those which have only one

be loosened on tightened to ad

just to the changing weights and

Among the lurdest advice to

tollow is that given by George Macdonald when he said. "If you

at twelve o'clock, do not blacken

nine and ten and eleven and all

between with the colour of

pressures of the relationship.

have a disagreeable duty to

too much sense to inflict

worth dying?"

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 Sec-retary McNamara is willing to 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 So vict Union off the face of the

Mr. McNamara's new strategy is the latest of a series of military plums we have handed to

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.

It should be pointed out that Secretary McNamura's brainstorm, however shocking, comes as no real surprise to the Joint Chiefs (past or present). Bit by bit, they have seen him moving in a direction which may spell catastrophe. That the stubborn Mr. McNamara is acting out of the best of motives makes the pill no easier to swallow,

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 keep ing the Kremlin reasonably in

Then the egghead planners decided that we should inform the Soviets that we would never use our strategie nuclear weapons un-less we were attacked first. It was necessary to make this an nouncement, we were assured, in order to keep Prime Minister Nehru and the pipsqueak under developed nations nappy. It was also mighty reassuring to the men of the Kremlin Short of launch ing their missiles, it gave them a

But this was not enough. The Pentagon, at the Administration's behest, then announced that in any retaliatory move, the United States would aim at strictly military targets. We would not attempt to hit any cities or great

population complexes.

We are now dismantling those

overseas bases, systematically cutting SAC down to size, and

depriving nurselves and our al-

know exactly what we have and

must build enough ICHM instal-

- however much it may cost. The

strategy at a minimum cost. They

can pick the time and the place.

They know that if they hit us

hard, we will retaliste with a slap

on the wrist and wait to see what their next move will be This

may be what the IBM machines

advise. But it has our hest mill

tary minds in a state of fear. They

know that no electronic computer

has yet won a war or defended

lations to meet every eventuals

Soviets can plan their offens

lies of the Skybolt missile

"Amen," said the Kremlin-and moved the nerve centers for its missile bases to the centers of big cities where they would be safe from attack. By the stroke of a press release, the "white kids" had given the Kremlin a privileged sanctuary from which it could organize and command a

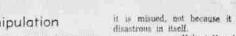
James Meredith decides on nordear blitz. But the men of the Kremlin another term at Ole Miss. He remained nervous. They knew that the striking power of the Strategic Air Command and the missile punch of our IRBM bases in Europe and Turkey, far more effective in the gray period between war and peace, tied them down South Dakota's Gov. Gubbrud

vetoes a bill to require car seat belts. It violates the freedom of the seas. The right of every man to sail through his own windshield.

Common Market, they won't even let an Englishman buy French

Rennedy asks production controls and subsidies for farmers. Like his predecessors, JFK figures the best way to bandle the farm problem is to pass it along to a successor untainted by solutions.

The administrations has cut and deficit plint is based on the sound principle that the public and the government should never go broke simultaneously



Letters To The Editor

Manipulation

I enjoy Frank Jenkins' writing about the resources of the Jef-ferson 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

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 mon ey 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

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

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

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

The conservatives have their economists. inanciers 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. People can, and will, argue from now on as to whether the supply of money is being made too small or too great, because un 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, the argument out. If it does lead it is misued, not because it is Hubert Herndon

Box 522, Lakeview,

Dolls

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

A doll who walks and talks is a good toy, because it teaches a little girl to handle awkward things and still have fun doing it Many other examples could given concerning the types of dolls of today.

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 every thing 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.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bryan

Kind Act

My wife and I would like to land 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.

Wednesday, Jan. 30, at about 30 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.
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. 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

It renews one's faith in humani-ty to meet two such people who care enough about their fellow-men to help them, even though they were complete strangers and even though they had nothing

Klamath Falls should indeed be proud to have Mr. and Mrs. Leonand Herron as residents of its 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 25point program said to be the most comprehensive ever presented to

Costs of the program for the fiscal year beginning July I are put at \$1.2 billion, with actual spenditures of \$143 million 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 great question, "is this

pense necessary?", will be heard again from those who be lieve that all federal aid to edueation is wrong and that this problem should be left to local communities, the states and pri-

But the United States Office of Education has marshaled an imposing array of statistics to show that the great grower of the population the scientific and technological advances of modern living make necessary more and higher education than existing institutions, with notable exceptions,

can supply. the President's message points out, a \$4 billion na-tional outlay for education in 1940 has become a \$25 billion annual notiay in the early 1960s. By 1979 high school attendance should increase by 50 per cent, college caroliment 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

This is what the President proposes, from bottom se top-Widest interest will probably

center on strengthening elemen-tary and secondary education First year authorization would be 32.5 billion, with \$1.5 billion spent in the first year of a four-year

Grants would be made to the states for essential cusseroom construction, removal of fire or health hazards, and taising teachers salaries in public schools. The states would determine how the money would be spent. Allocations

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 nonprofit schools Government aid to ederally affected public school districts would be continued four years more.

The second part of the proceam would be to improve higher education facilities, for which \$58 million is asked, \$26.8 million to he spent the first year. A threeyear. \$1 billion annual construction loan program for needed educational facilities is proposed

Grants to the states totaling \$30 million the first year would he made for enlargement of junfor college facilities.

Two-year training programs for science and engineering techni-cians would be financed in colleges. College libraries and grad-uate schools would be aided, and foreign language instruction.

Third part of the program is to improve the quality of education, which \$47 million would be asked, \$9.5 million to be spent the first year on teacher train-ing educational research and the ollection of educational status

To aid college and university students, \$118 million is request ed. \$55 million to be spent the first year. The present student lan fund would be enlarged, new government insurance would be offered on private education loans of up to \$10,000 each

Vocational education training for handicapped children and the mentally returded would be expended by a new money request of \$37.3 million, \$12.5 million expended the first year.

Finally, university extension courses, solult education and publie library grants to all areas of a state would be expended at a see appropriation cost of \$52 mil-

The administration wants this whole package enacted as a single bill, not broken up into separate parts. This killed it last year when the rules committee would ap-

Aid for medical education would, however, he handled as a separate bill this year.

Machinists Exhibit Some Common Sense

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN Columnists have been likened to counter-punchers in the prize fight game: they get slugged with a bit of news and they strike back in anger or in scorn. The labor news of late has brought forth an extraordinary measure of this columnistic counter-punch ing. But today this particular columnist feels like cheering a union decision. Specifically, the International Association of Machinists is to be commended for ac cepting a contract with the Lock heed Aircraft Corporation that omits the union shop clause. Thus a long, potentially bitter struggle over a wholly metaphysical boon has been avoided in an important

THESE DAYS . . .

segment of the aerospace industo the movement to extort the compulsory union shop from Lockheed, for the management of the company has always respected Iabor's right to organize Last fall, when a government "fact findboard under the chairmanof Professor George Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania recommended the compulsory union for acrospace companies wherever two-thirds of the workandt 5 tirous of Lockheed pro tested that it was morally wrong simpel person to belong to any organization. But he made it plain in a letter to Lockherd em-

been dealing for years on a basis of mutual respect. We have behind us twenty five years of collective bargain We were the first California an exalt manufacturer to supp contract with the union have never denied the undoubted contributions unions have made to working conditions and industrial practices. They have grown in strength and generally have served their members well. We have never declined to hargain in good faith with unions represting our own employes We are not anti-union. But we

ployes that he had nothing agai

the Machinists, with whom he had

In fighting the urge to compulsion, Lockheed - which is, incl-dentally, the company that developed the U-2 high altitude reccommissance plane that has served the nation so well over Cuba took its corporate life in its hand President Kennedy thrown his influence on the side of the Taylor board recommenda-tions, and just last December the Defense Department's Arthur Sylvester announced, with an omneus implication, that all future Lockbeed contracts with the mil tary would have to be approved by higheranking - and politically appointed-secretaries. If, after the termination of the Taff-Hartley strike had siled the Lockheed

manufacturing plants in Califor-nia and its installations at rocket centers from Cape Canaveral to Hawaii, the government could have killed the company simply by awarding its contracts to other manufacturers.

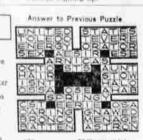
Fortunately, the Machinists Union sensed the good faith of the Lockheed management in relation to collective bargaining issues bearing in such items as wages, tringe benefits and vacations. They also sensed that the temper of California aerospace labor is anti-compulsion, for in three other companies - General Dynamics, North American and Ryan - the ns had not been able to mus ter the requisite two-thirds may perity in a vote on the compolsory union shop clause. So, by giving the Machinists have forestalled the sort of bleeding struggle that has been going on ir Cleveland. Ohio, where the members of the Newspaper Guild have been beating their brains out trying to exfort the union shop from manage ments that are friendly enough on most other burgaining issues.
At Lockheed the management

has agreed to suggest to new em-ployes that they give consideration" to joining the union. But this is a far cry from coercion, for the genuine anti-joiner can still growl a "so what?" and go on with his job. The fact that the drive to compulsion has checked by a direct rebuff to Washington should give impetus to Senator Barry Goldwater's proposal that action on the union shop issue should be confined to states which specifically permit compulsory union membership contracts to be negotiated. If the federal overnment would only keep its fingers out of collective bargaining on the matter of compulsory union membership, the issue might die the death it deserves

in any free country. After all, even David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers, who believed in lighting for the closed shop as a tactic, recognized that some his man beings just wil' not be com-pelled. When he encountered a "natural anarchist" in one of his closed abop establishments, winked and let him go on working without signing up.

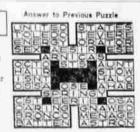
Music and Dancing Answer to Previous Puzzle ACROSS SX Visage

partners
12 Verdian opera
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12 42



ong points

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 genus has its finitaunified field theory he was look intinite there is no fancy of belief that marks the boundary of human credulity, and some man can always be found who will carry the banner of stopidity across a new frontier.

The difference between the

PERSONAL cynic and the skeptic is thiswhen confronted with something that seems too good to be true,

STRICTLY

Experience is not the best, but the worst, teacher for those with closed minds; as someone has observed, a cat who has sat on a bot stove will never sit on a hot stove again it won't sit on a cold stove,

the cynic says that it isn't good.

while the skeptic says that it

True forgiveness does not consist merely in burying the hatchet; it must include forgetting the

POTOMAC **FEVER**

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

hears they have a brand new history class where they study The War between The States without re-enacting it.

Things are so tough in Europe's

FLETCHER KNEBEL