

# Herald and News Editorial Page

## Hard-Working Committee

The battle of the Ways and Means Committee in Salem to introduce some control in state spending requires a great deal of courage and tenacity.

No matter whose budget they look into, and no matter how slight the cuts they propose to make in some of those budgets of state agencies and executive departments) hows go up in a resounding din.

From what we've seen and heard of the work of the committee, we are able to lend our support to their efforts. At the same time, we know that political and related pressures probably will dilute those efforts.

Two points we have in mind are the effort to cut back the Civil Defense Agency and to increase the ratio of pupils to teachers in the higher education system. Both can be accomplished without harm to the state.

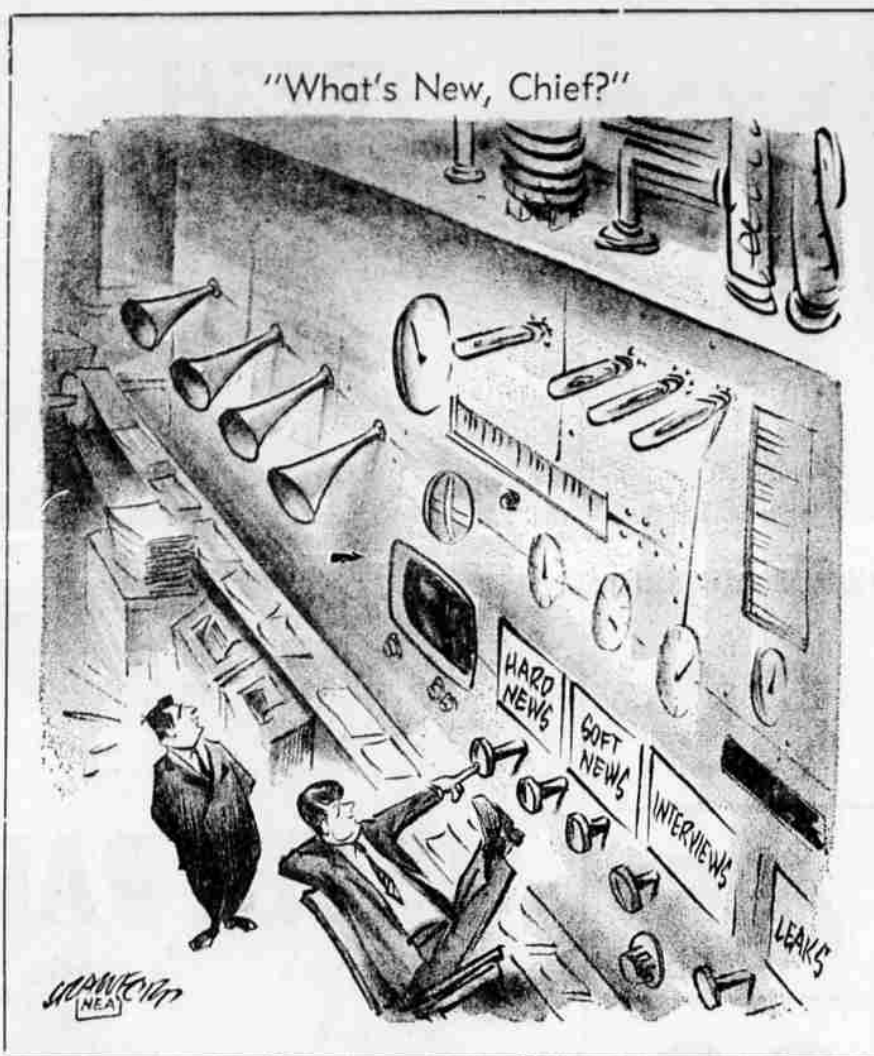
We can't get concerned at all over the threat of the Civil Defense official who says that Oregon will lose her federal matching funds if the state defense organization is cut

to three men. Let's cut the program back to realistic levels. The geographic location of Oregon and other advantages leave us less likely to be the focus of attack and to radioactive fallout than exists in other locations in the nation.

While we're at it, we might as well take a good look at what goes on in Klamath County civil defense programs. Probably there's plenty of question of how much worth we're getting out of our dollars there.

We see nothing sacred in the ratio of students to teachers in the higher education system. Naturally, we wouldn't want an instructor burdened beyond the point of good teaching practice, but a ratio of 17 to 1 doesn't appear to be too much of a hardship.

We are hopeful that the Ways and Means Committee continues to take a hard look at every item in the respective department budgets in our state government.



## STRICTLY PERSONAL

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Monopoly

I would like to know why the local television station should have a monopoly on television in this area. Do they have a court order giving them exclusive control, have they been granted exclusive possession of all television in Klamath Falls and surrounding area? If so I would like to know why?

Why should there be so much war and crime on the local station? They have three war shows in one week. Combat, Valiant Years, and Gallant Men. One a week will do. We are sick of war, war, and more war. On Monday nights there are three cowboy shows in 2 1/2 hours.

The Sunday night movies are a laugh, you never get to see them all the way through. They showed Moby Dick three different times so we could piece it together in our minds.

Whenever they lose the picture or sound they say the trouble is on the network. If you are able to receive another station, and switch over to it the same program is coming in good. Where is the trouble?

If we want more variety we have to pay to get on the cable. Maybe this is why we get such bad television from the local station. This is the television monopoly that the local television station has.

There is a television translator that will soon be put on the air so we can have good television in Klamath Falls. And boy! Is the local TV station fighting this!

They must think if good television comes in to Klamath they will have to improve their programs, they cannot stand competition. I hope that the translator does get on the air soon. Maybe it will make the local station get on the ball and stop goofing off.

How about it KOTI? Why not just try to improve your station. When the translator is put on the air I will do everything to keep it on the air for good television, and I hope that every one who is tired of poor television will help to keep the translator on the air and good television in Klamath Falls.

Yours For Better Television,  
Richard D. Groves,  
1434 Lakeview St.

### Hats Off

Here's hats off to Irene Tice, and anyone else who stands up for his or her rights, in this town of Klamath Falls, Ore.

Elaine S. Durbin,  
1206 MonClaire Street.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Who were the Lake Poets of England?

A—William Wordsworth, Samuel Coleridge and Robert Southey were so named because they lived as neighbors in the lake country of northern England.

Q—What building is regarded as the oldest stone structure in the world?

A—The Step Pyramid of Sak-kara, tomb of King Zoser, built about 2800 B.C.

### By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Purely Personal Prejudices: With most people, their religion is a substitute for religion, just as their sexuality is a substitute for sexuality; on both the spiritual and the physical planes, authenticity of feeling and expression is much rarer than we think—otherwise, how explain the perversions committed in the name of religion, and the dissatisfactions recurring in the pursuit of sex?

There is only one thing inevitable in history: that men and nations will persist in following their short-term interest to the profound detriment of their long-term welfare.

The unexpressed syllogism of all political extremists, from the John Birchers on the one side to the orthodox Marxists on the other, was freely and frankly put into words by King George III of England, when he said: "I desire what is good; therefore, every one who does not agree with me is a traitor."

It is not necessarily, but leisure, that is the true mother of invention; the most necessitous societies do not have the time or energy for basic inventions; it is only when society has developed that surplus known as a leisure class that experiment, discovery and invention come to the forefront.

The life of a lie resembles in-

### fan mortality: it either dies in the first year, or continues to grow to a lusty old age, sometimes for centuries; and what- ever he will die. Thus, the moral of the Cain and Abel story is plain enough — man understands good and evil, but he does not understand the consequences of his impulses.

Speaking of this primal act, it is worth keeping in mind William James's observation that: "Man, biologically considered, and whatever else he may be into the bargain, is the most formidable of all beasts of prey, and, indeed, the only one that preys systematically on his own species."

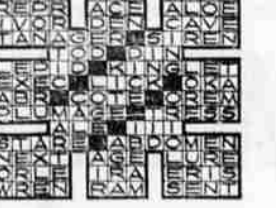
It is an irony of our nature that we cannot punish a bad man, we can only hurt him; in order to be punished, a man must have enough sense of virtue in himself to appreciate the justice of the penalty.

In the middle ages it might truly be said, with Bacon, that "knowledge is power;" in modern times, however, it is truer to say that power buys knowledge, and uses it for its own ends.

### Bible Talk

- ACROSS
- 1 Father of Seth
- 5 Old Testament patriarch
- 8 He lived 905 years
- 12 Desert monster
- 13 Native metal
- 14 Son of Jacob
- 15 Italian city
- 16 Negative prefix
- 17 State
- 18 Concave molding
- 20 Penetrates
- 22 College cheer
- 23 Female deer
- 24 Communion plate
- DOWN
- 27 Madagascar arrowroot
- 28 Inch measure
- 31 Brews
- 32 Apiece
- 33 Expire
- 34 Boy's nickname
- 35 Apartment
- 36 Whey of milk
- 37 Unbalanced
- 38 Evening (post)
- 39 "Law of Moses"
- 40 Bulgarian coin
- 41 Be sick
- 42 Italian condiment
- 43 Edit
- 44 Fish sauce
- 45 Mariner
- 46 Nested boxes
- 47 Manufactured form
- 48 Aus comb.
- 49 Short jacket
- 50 Observes
- 51 Uncooked
- 52 Knocks
- 53 Turkish officers
- 54 Circular plate
- 55 Singing voice
- 56 Masters (FY.)
- 57 Hebrew prophet
- 58 Polynesian god
- 59 Married man
- 60 Puff up
- 61 Firm
- 62 Above
- 63 Knights
- 64 Cravat
- 65 Openwork fabric
- 66 Bow's adjunct
- 67 Berets
- 68 Wings
- 69 Native of Media
- 70 Brazilian tapir
- 71 Hurdy-gurdy
- 72 Crow
- 73 Units of weight
- 74 Collection of sayings
- 75 Lift

### Answer to Previous Puzzle



## Schools Don't Get All Of Support

(Gazette - Times, Corvallis)

One of the big problems with which the Budget Review committee of the Corvallis school district has to wrestle is how much money will come to the system from the State Basic School Support Fund.

The budget committee has to prepare the budget for next year prior to knowing what the Legislature will ultimately decide on this matter. This makes the job a difficult one because even if they have a good idea what the figure will be (say \$130 per census child) actually not that much money will arrive in Corvallis.

In 1961-62, for instance, it was advertised, and most of us assumed, the schools in the state would receive \$115 per census child and they received only \$92.77. How come?

Well, they don't tell you about the expenses for State operations that come off the top of the fund before it is distributed to the local systems. In 1961-62 this amounted to \$3,507,014. Here is where that money went:

1. Administration Account	470,000.00
2. Emergency Account	320,000.00
3. Handicapped Children's Account	25,000.00
4. Exceptionally Advanced Children's Account	1,087,800.00
5. Mentally Retarded Children's Account	952,000.00

6. Curriculum Improvement Fund	80,000.00
7. Educationally Able and Gifted Account	250,000.00
8. School District Reorganization	70,000.00
9. Reserve for Study of the Basic	50,000.00
10. Migrant Children's Account	46,000.00
11. State Institutions Apportionment	157,014.00
	\$3,507,014.00

Certainly one way of increasing the money schools in the state receive would be to reduce the overhead listed above. We can't sit here and say any one or all these items are too high because we just don't know for what and for whom this money is expended. But certainly a \$3.5 million deduction from the Basic Support fund is worthy of Legislative attention.

When you hear the Basic School Support fund is to be increased to \$130, \$140 or whatever, you will know that this is not the whole story. Regardless of the increase, you can be assured that all the money won't trickle down to our level to offset property taxes.

It would be much more honest to set up the budget for Special Accounts and Apportionments. The Superintendent's budget would then receive a much closer look than it does now and the Basic Support money would all go where it is supposed to.



## IN WASHINGTON . . .

## Nuclear Test Ban Fallacy

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy began hearings March 6 on Administration proposals for banning of nuclear tests. Seismic experts, whose mouths have been shut by the Administration, will testify—though how much frankness they will be permitted by their "news managing" masters is still not known.

One prediction can, however, be made. Opponents of further testing will again cry out against the terrible effects on the world's population of nuclear fallout. It can be added that few, if any, of these doom-criers will inform the world that continued testing is about as sure a guarantee of less fallout as a gun can find.

It is a little known fact that much of the experimental work being done today in nuclear weapons is directed toward one end. At present, our great fusion bombs must be triggered by fission. (The A-bomb dropped on Hiroshima was a fission device. The H-bomb is a fusion device.) The best scientific thinking holds that the U.S. is on the verge of developing a "pure" fusion bomb. A fusion bomb not triggered by fission would be "clean" of fallout. It would just be a very powerful bomb and its radiation effects would be negligible and limited to the impact area.

There are, moreover, other nuclear devices still in the experimental stage which, though of tremendous military effectiveness, would eliminate much of war's destructiveness. Those who call for a ban on testing are, in effect, condemning the human race to the effects of global fallout should

there be a general war. The Committee on Sane Nuclear Policy, which is the most vocal opponent of further nuclear testing, is therefore the inhumane group—not the scientists who fear that U.S. defenses will be hurt by a nuclear ban not based on adequate safeguards.

This is one of the considerations motivating Representative Craig Hosmer, a California Republican and ranking House member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. As chairman of a special committee set up by the Republican Conference of the House, Mr. Hosmer has been seeking out the opinions of those who take contrary positions on a test ban. He has sent to the press and to his colleagues a series of papers prepared by authorities in the field—and it is something of a crime that these papers and Mr. Hosmer's comments have failed to receive the kind of attention they deserve.

The most recent effort to put the debate on sound grounds is a paper issued by Mr. Hosmer's office which attempts to list the pros and cons of the controversy. It does a fair job of summarizing the opposing positions, but the only possible conclusion after reading the paper is that even an adequately-policed ban would work against the free nations and the peace of the world.


Those in favor of a ban note that at present eleven nations have the economic base and the industrial capacity to produce bombs of their own. It is argued that though a ban agreement signed by the U.S., Britain, and the Soviet Union would prevent those nations from moving

ahead, it would be possible to "exert pressure" on them to cease and desist.

The contrary view: France and Red China offer perfect examples of the fallacy of this argument. The U.S. does not want France to have independent nuclear deterrents. Ditto the Soviet Union's sentiments on Red China. Both countries, France and Red China, are moving ahead as rapidly as they can. Where these countries fall down is in their delivery systems—and it is in this area that we should be doing our thinking.

U.S. chief test ban negotiator William C. Foster has argued that a test ban will slow down the development of nuclear weapons, particularly in the tactical field where the U.S. leads. Those opposed to Mr. Foster's professional optimism point out that there is no evidence that we are ahead in tactical weapons, that the Soviets claim to have solved the anti-missile-missile program whereas we have not, and that the only deterrent to war is U.S. preponderant superiority maintained by a refinement of present weapons.

Point by point, the Hosmer paper summarizes the pros and cons in greater detail than is here possible. But it is of paramount importance for the citizens of this country to study all sides of a question which can mean the difference between survival and extinction. The Hosmer committee papers should be published in paperback form—and if enough people were to write to Representative Craig Hosmer in Washington, I'm sure such a publication would be forthcoming.



## NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

In the mail:  
"In the February 24th Sunday paper you had an item in your editorial regarding the hoodlums of KUHS."

"In my opinion, only about one per cent of the students are hoodlums. The other 99 per cent at KUHS are clean decent kids."

"You always find fault with the KU students. Unless we're fighting or drunk, you never seem to see us. Yes, whether we talk or not, some of us are trying to help the community by being decent. It would be a lot easier to see the good kids instead of hunting for the bad ones."

"KU isn't the only school with hoodlums, but it is the only one ever mentioned in your column."  
Karen Edgar  
A Proud KUHS Student

Miss Edgar has some good points, but lets her loyalty for KU override her good judgment. I agree (and have pointed it out generally, several times) that probably even less than one per cent of our youngsters today are involved in scrapes, although national delinquency figures disagree with this opinion. I must disagree with the writer on one important element. The news columns, and sometimes this corner, carry the stories of the achievements and accomplishments of KUHS and other students every day. If there is no mention, it is not because we have tried to overlook the good our youngsters do—it merely means that whatever we have missed was not brought to our attention.

And, regardless of the total amount of good the good kids do, that one per cent represents the kids that get most of the attention. As I pointed out here Feb. 24, a series of fist fights in the proximity of the school does nothing to enhance the reputation of the school.

Well, I see where this effort to do away with the Parent-Teacher Association has hit the West. In Spokane, there's a terrific battle going on between the newly-formed Parent-Teacher Group. According to a spokesman of P-TG,

the group has a philosophy of local autonomy, as contrasted to that of P-TA which is controlled rigidly at state and national levels. P-TG seeks to keep all dues money at the local school. P-TA calls for as much as 45 cents of every half-dollar for city, state, and national organization. P-TG seeks to stay clear of the superstructure of organizational activity that characterizes most P-TAs.

The Spokane spokesman for the insurgent Parent - Teacher Group says: "... We were sick of financing the good-time Charles at the (P-TA) state conventions, the lobbyists' expense accounts, and the salaries of P-TA officials. Now we feel that our money is doing something for our children, rather than being spent on organizational work. We have reorganized the parent-teacher unit at our school to the parents and taken it away from the organizers."

Well, it sounds like they're going to have some fun.

At hand are three letters, all reflecting the honest opinions of their writers. However, all are unsigned and will have to be chucked into the wastebasket, as I have no way of recognizing who might have written them. Sending an unsigned letter to the Herald and News is a waste of time for all concerned.

I'm not entranced with the City Council's new policy on street improvements. It seems to me that property owners should retain the privilege of improvement programs that assess costs against the property, and that it should not be their responsibility to fight off the Council or city officials who want to institute an improvement program.

Yes, I know Klamath Falls can stand plenty of street and other civic improvement. The point is, they should come as a result of citizen action and request. There's plenty of government by government at all levels now.



## WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

## Camera Incident Will Bother Ted

By FULTON LEWIS JR

Teddy Kennedy, the skiing Senator, will soon find himself on the receiving end of a lawsuit that can do him no political good.

It will be brought by Philip N. Lawson, a 21-year-old photographer for the Vermont Sunday News of Burlington, Vt.

Ten days ago, Lawson was on assignment at the Smugglers Notch Lodge at Stowe, Vt. He had been dispatched by News editor Robert Brusso to obtain pictures of Bobby and Teddy Kennedy on a weekend skiing trip.

As Lawson tells the story: "As Ted Kennedy turned around I snapped a picture of him. Immediately after the flash Kennedy grabbed my camera from my hands, damaging the flash attachment. He then asked me why I took the picture and I told him. My editor told me to get a picture."

"He walked into the lodge and I followed, asking if I could have the camera back. At the time he was removing the camera from its case to get the film. While he was removing the camera from the case the stitching burst open on one side.

"After reaching the lobby he removed the film from the camera and exposed it by unrolling the film. Then he attempted to close the camera but was having some difficulty so he passed the camera itself to me and left the case and flash attachment lying on the desk. Then he left."

"I was so dumfounded by the whole incident that I said or did nothing."  
The story made national headlines but soon died down. The anger of Lawson, however, did not. He was backed up by his editor, Brusso, and by William Loeb, publisher of the Vermont paper.

Word was passed to Kennedy in Washington that the incident would be forgotten if he apologized to Lawson. But this Kennedy has refused to do.

He maintained that Lawson voluntarily gave him the camera and allowed him to expose the film. He told newspaper friends the whole incident was a "political" red-herring and blamed publisher Loeb, who had opposed brother John for the Presidency in 1960.

When it became apparent that Kennedy would not apologize, Lawson and Loeb conferred with

Attorney F. Ray Keyser Jr., a former Vermont governor, and asked him to prepare for a suit against Kennedy.

Lawson and Loeb have a string of witnesses ready to testify that Senator Kennedy did not in fact ask Lawson for the camera. They are prepared to swear under oath that Lawson's — not Kennedy's — story is correct.

Congressman Tom Abernathy (D-Miss.) on a recent news-worthy event:

"Not so long ago, Robert Kennedy, the nation's top lawyer, argued his first case in court and dressed-up folks came to see him perform for the first time. When I argued my first case it was in an empty waiting room at Tomnolen before a great and good man, the late and lamented squire N. G. (Nat) McGarrh, Justice of the Peace, Bent 3, Webster County, Mississippi. Me and Bobby both started at the top."

## Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Thursday, March 7, the 66th day of 1963 with 299 to follow.

The moon is approaching full phase.

The morning stars are Venus and Mars.

The evening star is Mars.

Those born today include the American horticulturist Luther Burbank, in 1849.

On this day in history:

In 1876, Alexander Graham Bell received a patent for his invention of the telephone.

In 1936, Adolf Hitler ordered his troops to march into the Rhineland, breaking the Treaty of Versailles.

In 1945, the U. S. First Army crossed the Rhine at Remagen, south of Cologne, Germany.

In 1962, U.S. Steel companies agreed to resume talks with the union following an appeal by President Kennedy.

A thought for the day—American Sen. Daniel Webster said: "Liberty exists in proportion to wholesome restraint."