

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Retain Present Board Setup

The explanation by Klamath County Rep. Carroll Howe as to why it is not feasible to combine the State Board of Education and the Board of Higher Education is convincing enough.

While it might seem desirable to combine as many boards and commissions as possible at the state level, this does not seem to be the case in the education instance.

Howe points out the incompatibility of the two education agencies. The Board of Higher Education is charged with the responsibility of actual physical and administrative control of the nine colleges and universities in the state.

Somewhat different (in fact, quite) is the responsibility of the State Board of Education. They certify teachers, choose courses of study, adopt textbooks (on a state-wide level), and provide other services. Actual

control of the schools in the various districts in the state rests with the local boards of education.

There is merit to the argument that a single board would be able to consider, in one picture, the educational requirements of the state from grade one through the senior year in college, and apply the courses of action and remedies that would lead to the most comprehensive education for the individuals.

However, the magnitude of this job is almost overwhelming. It probably would require so much time it would not be possible to find citizens who would devote the proper amount of time necessary to do the job completely.

Under the circumstances, and unless a complete overhaul of our education system is indicated (and we don't think it is) it is best, we think, to leave the two boards as they are.

Unemployment Compensation Proposals

(Gazette - Times, Corvallis)

Just as consistently as fans boo the referee at basketball games, so does organized labor come up with recommendations at each session of the Legislature to change Oregon's Unemployment Compensation laws. The recommendations, oddly, are always in one direction—liberalization and broadening.

Rep. Ed Whelan (Dem. Mult.) is the executive secretary of the Multnomah County Labor Council. He has introduced bills by which organized labor hopes to increase maximum weekly benefits from the present \$40 per week to 50 per cent of Oregon average weekly wage. This, according to the Oregon Labor Press, amounts to "about \$49" a week.

Another liberalization effort would make persons eligible for unemployment compensation benefits after working 18 weeks instead of the presently required 20 and still another bill would reduce eligibility on weekly minimum hours and eliminate the \$700 base year earnings qualification.

Passage of these bills would, of course mean additional expense for every employer and thus for every consumer. This is because, contrary to the present theory of running the Federal government, the businessman has found he cannot long stay in business if he increases his expenses without compensating increases in his income. It must be realized, and many people do not, that the employer pays ALL the unemployment compensation

taxes—no employee contributes any money to this fund.

Most employers go along with the idea of unemployment compensation. They realize it is a steady influence on our economy and they realize the value of tiding unfortunate people over periods when they have no jobs through no fault of their own.

What most employers do object to, however, is the terrible abuses to be found in handing out their money to those who should not be receiving it.

Stricter eligibility requirements should be written into the unemployment compensation laws of Oregon. We find many cases where those receiving the money are actually earning more than those who are required to pay it. There should be a limit of annual earnings for those eligible to receive the benefits.

Also taken into consideration should be the entire family income. Often the wife is still working and drawing fairly good pay but the husband qualifies because the woods are shut down (and he may already have earned \$6 or \$7 thousand in that calendar year). There is also far too much money being paid out to workers who quit their jobs voluntarily or have been discharged for cause.

Oregon already is among the five-highest states in the nation in unemployment taxes. We should talk more about curbing the abuses before we talk about liberalizing the benefits.

Letters To The Editor

No Bargain

This is a work record of a railroad fireman, dating from Feb. 1 through Feb. 15 of 1963, the hours involved and the wages paid. He was credited with 164 hours and 15 minutes, for which he received \$489.35, or approximately \$2.99 per hour. The following explanation will try to show what the railroad companies contend is one form of featherbedding.

The actual hours this fireman worked was 146 hours and 45 minutes due to four road trips that did not consume the full eight hours each. The company's bone of contention is that it paid this fireman for 17 hours and 30 minutes for which he performed no service. In other words he was paid \$400.35 for 146 hours and 15 minutes of actual work or approximately \$3.34 per hour.

Remember, however, if his work had consumed the full 17 hours and 15 minutes, his gross pay still would have been the same and would have averaged the lower rate of \$2.99 per hour.

This is one form of featherbedding so bitterly condemned by management. They demand that when these trips fall short of a full eight hours, the men shall be paid accordingly. In this instance the fireman would have collected about \$436.54 for the 146 hours and 45 minutes of work or some other job to work out the 17 hours and 30 minutes mentioned above.

Compare this with the working hours and wages of other trades, a carpenter, for instance. A carpenter would have 11 eight-hour shifts between Feb. 1 through Feb. 15, or a total of 88 hours at \$3.35 per hour and a gross of \$345.84. He would then have 58 hours and 45 minutes to account for at time and one-half, or a gross of \$312.80 and a total check of \$658.64.

The difference between the fireman's wages and the carpenter's wages for this period would be \$179.29. If the rail companies did away with the above mentioned featherbedding and reduced check

is used to compute this comparison the difference would be \$229.19 in favor of the carpenter. Do these hours and wages apply to the featherbedding practices of the railroad employees or the railroad companies in your eyes?

In addition to this consider the responsibilities of the train crews the millions of dollars of property entrusted to them, the constant alertness demanded of them to protect life and limb of the public and fellow workers. The never-ending pressures of being on call 24 hours a day, the irregular hours and improper sleeping periods. No wage guarantee, no sick leave with pay, no extra pay for holidays and no specified days off. There is no night differential and practically no time and one-half pay in road service. I could go on and on about the inequities of their contracts.

You may ask why the railmen have not been able to negotiate better contracts; the answer is very simple: They have no bargaining power as strikes are completely taboo, except for a few small units striking here and there to force the companies to adhere to rules and agreements supposed to be now in force. And even then it sometimes takes years to put one into effect because of cooling off periods, injunctions and other court procedures. The rail companies know the government will forestall all strikes of any size, so they just sit tight and win their point. During these periods there are no pay raises or negotiations or rule changes, so train crews go on working 60 or 75 hours a week when called upon to do so and are lucky if they average \$3 per hour.

Each time the threat of a strike presents itself the cry goes up, "There must be no strike, the public must be protected," and so they must. But who is to protect the interests of the rail workers, or should they sit back year after year and submit to these unfair settlements without a word of protest? Surely, no one after reading these facts can still support the railroads attitude.

In addition to all of this the

rail companies have asked the state of Oregon to allow them to eliminate one brakeman from the present standard crew, under the pretense of passing the savings on to the consumer.

In previous cases similar to this, the promise to the consumer has not been realized. This reduction of a man in a crew will increase the hazards and danger involved in the movement of trains. This demand is not due to automation; trains are twice the length and travel at greater speed than ever before. Nothing has been added to simplify the movement of 150 cars over these mountain roads. This request is their disrespect of public safety and that of the employees.

Surely the first responsibility of our state is to protect public property and keep safe human life. Oregon cannot afford to disregard this responsibility. Economy at the price of safety is a poor bargain for all involved.

Mrs. Pat Short,
234 North First

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Friday, March 8, the 67th day of 1963 with 298 to follow.

The moon is approaching full phase.

The morning stars are Venus and Mars.

The evening star is Mars.

Those born on this day include Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, in 1841.

On this day in history:

In 1864, Ulysses S. Grant, about to be put in command of all Union armies, arrived in Washington for the first time in his life.

In 1917, the Russian revolution began with strikes and riots in St. Petersburg.

In 1944, French authorities in Algiers adopted an ordinance giving French Moslems in Algeria the same rights as French non-Moslems.

In 1962, the U.S. House defeated a bill which would have increased its permanent membership from 435 to 438.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Republicans Take Knife To Kennedy Budget

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Spearheading the Republican drive to cut between \$10 billion and \$15 billion from President Kennedy's \$108 billion budget for next year are Rep. Frank T. Bow of Canton, Ohio, and other GOP members of the House Appropriations Committee.

Bow and his group will operate under Republican congressional leaders, but they will seek support for their budget-cutting from economy-minded Democrats.

Republicans realize they can't succeed in this operation without Democratic votes, but they played this coalition crisscross game in cutting Truman administration budgets in the 80th Congress and they think they can do it again.

If the Republicans and their Democratic kindred spirits can make major cuts in next year's budget, they believe it will help justify the tax cut both parties want. The President's tax reform program is left out of the operation.

Maurice Stans, President Eisenhower's last Budget Bureau director, has done the research job and compiled the figures which will be used as basic for the Republican-planned cuts. Stans will not take an active part in the operation; he'll stay in the background as an adviser.

During the past month or so he

THE COSTS GO UP UP UP Comparison of Original 1962 Budget With 1964 Budget

	1962	1964	Increase
	(in millions)		
Legislative Branch	\$ 124	\$ 149	\$ 25
The Judiciary	56	69	13
Executive Office (President)	116	33	-83
Funds appropriated to President			
Military assistance	1,800	1,480	-320
Economic assistance	2,200	3,465	1,265
Other	13	244	231
Department of Agriculture	5,509	8,144	2,635
Department of Commerce	612	981	369
Department of Defense			
Military	41,840	52,181	10,341
Civil	972	1,146	174
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	4,026	7,158	3,132
Department of Interior	888	1,279	391
Department of Justice	297	355	58
Department of Labor	264	527	263
Department of Post Office	63	565	502
Department of State	351	374	23
Department of Treasury	979	11,297	1,378
Atomic Energy Commission	2,598	2,893	295
Federal Aviation Agency	686	810	124
General Services Administration	556	659	103
Housing and Home Finance	948	829	-119
N.A.S.A.	1,110	5,712	4,602
Veterans Administration	5,101	5,580	479
Other Agencies	756	1,481	725
District of Columbia	63	67	4
Allowances			
Pay	200	200	200
Contingencies	200	250	50
	\$80,867	\$107,927	\$27,060

has been commuting from his Los Angeles home to Washington while making an item-by-item and line-by-line analysis of the Kennedy budget.

Cutting the President's request for \$108 billion in new obligational authority by \$10 billion or \$15 billion would mean \$98 billion or \$93 billion figure. The resulting cut in spending for the year beginning next July 1 would be from \$4 billion to \$6 billion. This would make an administrative expenditure budget of from \$93 to \$95 billion in place of the President's \$99 billion.

Possible economies suggested by Stans do not represent an across-the-board percentage cut. Reductions are considered possible for every major item in the budget, however, including even national defense and exploration of outer space.

While no figures are being given out now, it is believed that defense cuts will be sought at a little lower percentage figure than for most of the civilian agencies. For smaller agencies, where cuts of less than \$500,000 are considered possible, they are indicated as nominal and no great effort will be made to pare them down.

The space program definitely would be cut back to slow down the program and bring it under tighter, more efficient control. The expressed idea is to take the frenzy out of the present craze program.

The \$40 billion estimated total

cost of putting men on the moon would remain. Whether the mission would be accomplished by 1968 or maybe 1974 isn't considered important.

One of the points Republicans are emphasizing in planning these cuts is that they will not result in an austere budget.

Their idea is to stop budget growth for a few years and stabilize expenditures so the economy can catch up. If this isn't done, Republicans say the budget won't be balanced for years.

They point out that Eisenhower submitted an \$81 billion new obligational authority budget for fiscal 1962. Kennedy's \$108 billion budget for 1964 is a 34 per cent increase in two years.

"What we need," says one Republican, "is an adding machine on the President's desk so he can keep track of the cost of all the new programs he is asking for."

The Republicans want to stop nonemergency public works and put a moratorium on new projects not essential to security. Government construction — \$7 billion in 1962—is estimated at \$9 billion for 1964 under the Kennedy budget.

Government civilian employment would be cut back by the GOP economy drive, but it is said this will not endanger national security or public welfare. The idea is to cut the planned 500,000 increase of government personnel by June 30, 1964.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

"I don't understand the great differences in musical performance," said the woman across the dinner table. "After all, the notes are plainly written out—why doesn't every capable performer play them the same way?"

Many people misunderstand, in just the same way, the nature of the performing art. The music is a great deal more than the notes; and even the composer's precise instructions leave a wide area for interpretation.

Schnabel used to say that it wasn't the notes that were most important—it was the silences between the notes that set off the great pianists from the merely able ones. He himself was more faulty in technique than many second-rate pianists; but he understood the heart of the music better than all.

When Eugene Ysaye first played the Caesar Franck sonata which was written for and dedicated to him, the composer was in the audience. A friend turned to Franck, saying, "This is magnificent, but he doesn't respect the tempo markings which you have indicated." Franck nodded. "I know," he said, "but it's he who is right."

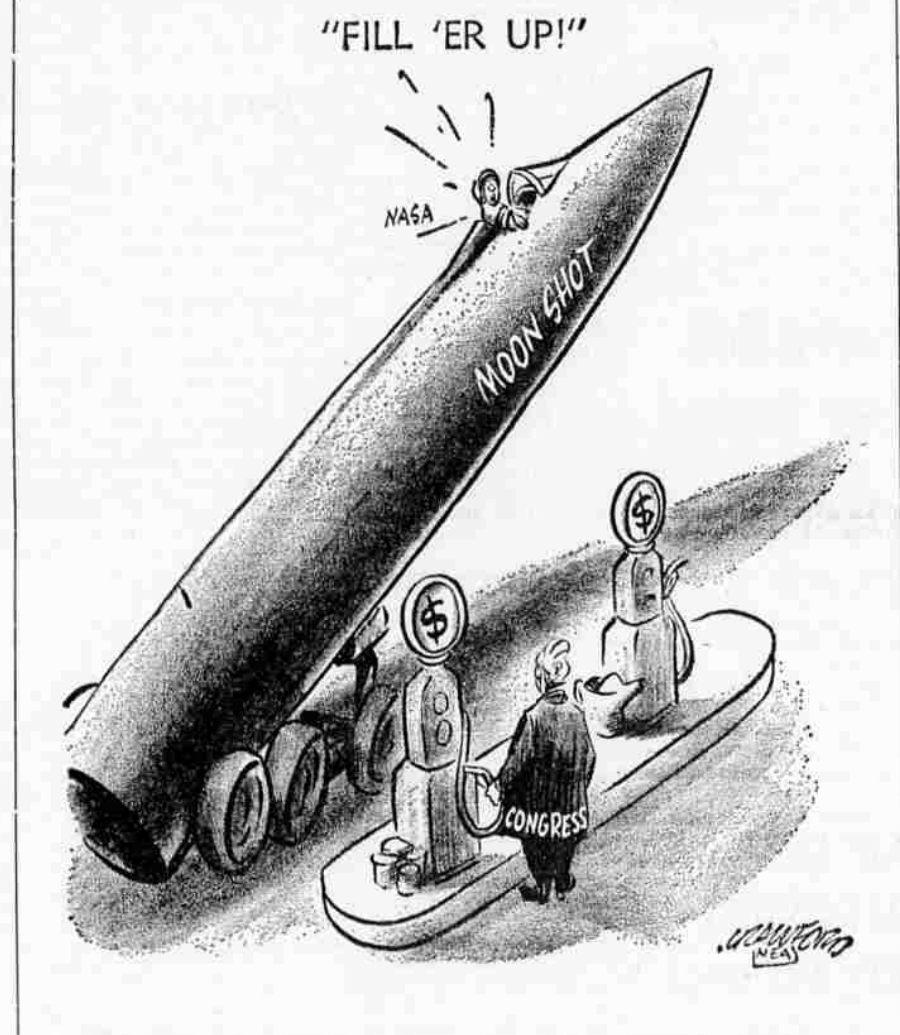
This is the chief difference, of course, between a science and an art. If musical notation were a science, it would be played the

same by everybody, just as a thousand mathematicians working on the same equation would come out with exactly the same answer.

Even medicine, which we like to think of as a science today, is as much an art, if not more so. Two doctors with the same training, the same technical skill, and having read the same textbooks, will treat a patient with different degrees of success—for it is the art they individually possess, not the science they share in common, that is the decisive factor in rare, elusive, or complex ailments.

A musical composition that is just put down on paper, and is as yet unplayed, has only a potential existence. As Paul Valery said, "It is a check drawn on the talent of its ultimate performer." Scores are simply conventional signs, abstractions that do not exist until they are vivified by the player who may see further than the composer.

Sometimes the composition must wait for its "ultimate performer." Two of today's most popular concerto favorites — Tchaikovsky's first piano concerto and his violin concerto—were declared "unplayable" by their original dedicatees, who refused to premiere them. They saw only the notes; it was not until years later that performers came along who saw the music, silences and all.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Kennedy Sabotages Guatemala Leader

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, steadfast anti-Communist President of Guatemala, is in serious trouble. An old left-wing foe, Juan Jose Arevalo, who served as President from 1945 to 1951, has announced in Mexico that he is ending his self-imposed exile to return to Guatemala and challenge Ydigoras for the Presidency. One reason for Arevalo's Mexican holiday has been a fear that Ydigoras might prosecute him for his alleged part in the 1944 slaying of Francisco Arana, a popular moderate leader.

Arevalo is the author of a vicious anti-American tract, "The Shark and the Sardines," that is peddled by the Communists across Latin America.

A self-styled "spiritual Socialist," Arevalo was responsible for the buildup of Communist forces that led to the Red administration of Jacobo Arbenz Guzman.

Arbenz, for use, would not shed tears if Arevalo replaced Ydigoras. For more than a year, in fact, he has helped to direct a campaign designed to topple the Guatemalan leader. From Cuban headquarters, Arbenz regularly speaks to the people of Guatemala, his words carried across the Caribbean by the powerful Czech-built transmitters of Radio Havana. In a typical broadcast, Arbenz said:

"The Ydigoras Fuentes government is well known throughout the world. It is known as one of

the most abject, most criminal and laquey governments at the service of North American imperialism.

"The prospects for our fatherland are bright, and victory is now in sight. The bloodshed by our martyrs and our national heroes will stimulate the conscience of all, and together, we will forge, with indestructible unity, a fatherland for all. It is now for us to close the ranks of the revolutionary patriotic front and continue toward the goal of freedom for Guatemala."

An eyewitness to the 1950 Communist takeover recently testified that history is beginning to repeat itself. He was Col. Jose Luis Cruz Salazar, a member of the three-man junta that ousted Arbenz in 1954.

Colonel Cruz told a subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that many Communist fronts which were disbanded after Arbenz's ouster are now beginning to reappear actively on the political scene.

While Arbenz and Castro-trained guerrillas work for the overthrow of Ydigoras, some officials of the Kennedy Administration have done their best to sabotage him as well.

In February of last year, Washington learned that Ydigoras was due in this country to address the Organization of American States and confer with Senate leaders. State Department advisers implored President Ken-

edy not to meet Ydigoras because certain left-wing groups might be offended. So the President snubbed Ydigoras soon after Brazilian President Joao Goulart, left-wing neutralist, got the White House red carpet treatment. Ydigoras' prestige plummeted at home.

Note: Despite the snub, Ydigoras demonstrated his loyalty when at the height of the Cuban crisis, he offered to put his army at the services of Washington in any move against Castro.

The Cuban threat has not ebbed, according to intelligence reports recently made available to Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R., Md.). Naval intelligence, based on close surveillance of Cuba from air, sea and Guantanamo Naval Base, concludes:

"Retention of Soviet military units in Cuba after the withdrawal of medium-range ballistic missiles would indicate that Moscow has not abandoned the concept of developing Cuba as a strategic Soviet military base. . . . Soviet units are all in areas containing sensitive military installations of prime interest to the Soviets. . . . runways over 10,000 feet long and underground hangars and storage facilities are being built, suggesting the Soviets planned to base long-range aviation bombers and store nuclear weapons there."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What is embraced in the term Amerind?

A—An American Indian or Eskimo.

Q—What is the lowest denomination for which U.S. postage stamps have been issued?
A—One-half cent.

Colors

ACROSS
1, 5, 8 Shades of green
12 Indian powder
17 Tree
14 Mine entrance
15 Theme (music)
16 Among (prefix)
17 Yellow metal
18 Eat out (obj.)
20 Chemical abbreviation
21 Love god
22 Educational degree
24 Hermit
26 Shade of blue
30 Begin
34 Beverage
35 Traced
37 God of love
38 Broadway hero
40 Bell
42 Pull of (suffix)
43 — green
45 Scores in bowling
47 Hew

DOWN
49 Indian
50 Against
53 Out of (prefix)
55 Fermenting agent
59 Chair
60 Indeed
61 (Anglo-Ind.)
62 Minute object
63 Every
64 Eccentric wheel
65 Zoological genus
66 Crude boats
67 Make
68 Gaseous element
69 DOWN
1 Masculine nickname
2 Goat
3 Light green
4 Scrapes off
5 One (Scott.)
6 See
7 Colorless

Answer to Previous Puzzle

8 Reddish-blue
9 Scene
10 Farm building
11 Standards (obj.)
12 Indian powder
13 Ice mass
14 Mine entrance
15 Theme (music)
16 Among (prefix)
17 Yellow metal
18 Eat out (obj.)
19 Icelandic work
20 Chemical abbreviation
21 Love god
22 Educational degree
23 Eastern title
24 Hermit
25 Home
26 Oath
27 Shade of red
28 Eastern title
29 Joiners
30 Begin
31 Wild
32 Pink shade
33 Ultra (Fr.)
34 Beverage
35 Traced
36 Pueriles
37 God of love
38 Broadway hero
39 Crude tools
40 Bell
41 Subdued color
42 Behold
43 Behold
44 Pink shade
45 Scores in bowling
46 French town
47 Hew
48 French town
49 Indian
50 Against
51 Radiations
52 Pink shade
53 Out of (prefix)
54 Radiations
55 Fermenting agent
56 French town
57 French town
58 Radiations
59 Chair
60 Indeed
61 (Anglo-Ind.)
62 Minute object
63 Every
64 Eccentric wheel
65 Zoological genus
66 Crude boats
67 Make
68 Gaseous element
69 DOWN