

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Gold In Them Suburbs

The Republicans are a party that must look to the future, since the present, measured in major offices held, is not cheerful.

The future appears to lie in the suburbs. Of the 90 million population increase expected in the United States by 1975-80, nearly all will come in these growing city outskirts.

So how are the Republicans doing there? The party's analysis of 1962 voting figures, contained in a new National Committee study, suggests the GOP may be holding up very well in areas both parties regard as prime battlegrounds from here on.

Review of 13 major metropolitan zones indicates that last year Republican congressional candidates won 55.7 per cent of their suburban vote—as against 53.2 per cent in 1958, the previous off-year test.

The areas studied include New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington (Maryland suburbs), Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Denver and San Francisco.

Only in Boston's environs and the New York state-New Jersey suburbs of New York City were losses sustained.

Gains in the others ranged from a whopping 27 per cent in Denver's suburbs to a modest 1.5 per cent outside San Francisco.

No comparable figures were developed in this study for all the big governorship races, though Michigan's Republican George Romney is shown to have made an 8.8 per cent suburban pickup around Detroit—as against the

party's 1958 governorship showing there. This gave him his victory margin.

Other evidence suggests that governor candidates rang up improved suburban scores in other places as well, though there were occasional losses.

The figures would be more conclusive if many more areas were included. Still, there is no particular reason to believe that in genuine two-party sectors a more comprehensive showing would yield a different result.

Republicans once considered the suburbs locked up for them. The steady outward push of millions of habitual Democrats has sharply altered the outlook. The GOP no longer can take the outskirts for granted.

It is hard to judge how really significant a 2.5 per cent GOP suburban gain in 13 areas is from one off-year test to another. No comparisons are offered with presidential 1960.

President Kennedy made substantial inroads then in several major suburban fringes. The arc around Philadelphia was a notable case.

Do the 1962 results indicate the GOP is on the way to countering these gains? Or will his presence on the ticket in 1964 reverse matters again, affecting the suburban vote for all major offices?

Of the samples offered in the current GOP study, the verdict on 1962 suburban results probably has to be that they seem promising for the Republicans, but as yet prove nothing for the long pull.

Protection Against Drunken Driving

(The Christian Science Monitor)

Gov. Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey is one of perhaps a number of governors calling attention of their state legislatures to the need for stricter laws against drunken driving.

The drinking problem, says Mr. Hughes, "dominates any discussion of death on our highways." And basic to any effective program of controlling the drinking driver, he declares, is an "implied consent" law. Such a statute provides that a holder of a driving license may be required to take a "drunkometer" test if suspected of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol.

Eight states, among them New York, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Idaho, now have such a law. These and a still larger number, approximately half of the states in all, give legal validity to chemical tests—in most cases

voluntarily taken—as evidence of intoxication.

In the early years of using breath tests there was some question as to what amount of alcohol content in the blood should be taken as indicating serious loss of control. Most state laws now regard 0.15 per cent as constituting prima facie evidence, and 0.05 to 0.15 per cent as providing supporting evidence in the presence of other factors. There is considerable medical testimony that 0.10 per cent is enough to be conclusive.

A person who applies for a driving license asks society for the privilege of taking a potentially death-dealing instrument on the highways. Surely, in view of the number of fatalities caused annually by drunken driving, it is not too much to make the taking of a breath test one condition for keeping that license. Legislatures meeting next month will do well to see how their state laws stand in this respect.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Budget Battle Coming Up

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

The battle over the new Kennedy budget—\$99 billion administratively, but \$112 billion when all Federal outlays are included—will be one of the goriest and gaudiest in many years. Speaker John McCormack's outburst on the White House steps, in which he described as "wild" Republican claims that some \$10 billion can be lopped off Mr. Kennedy's requests for current spending and future obligations, is an indication of what is in store. For Mr. Speaker McCormack is not given to excess. But he had been prodded into a do-or-die mood by the White House whose ideologues are committed to the record-busting budget.

The Administration and its congressional spokesmen are clearly a little desperate about what will happen to the phonebook-size budget report when the various appropriations subcommittees of the House finish what legislators call "marking it up"—namely, preparing it for enactment. To evaluate a budget or the validity of its various spending proposals requires far more time, effort, and training than the average Congressman commands.

Administration Democrats know that in previous years, there was a bit of slashing here or slicing there. Foreign aid sometimes took a beating. Congressional pressure added and subtracted. But by the large, the budget went through as the Budget Bureau and the President's Council of Economic Advisers drew it up. After all, there were few enough people around to understand the arguments of Senator Harry F. Byrd.

But Administration Democrats also know that this year, the Republicans have stolen a march on the White House. Representative Frank Bow's attack on the Administration budget last Monday was only an opener. For the GOP, this time, is prepared.

President Eisenhower's Budget director, Maurice Stans, has been working with a corps of economists, analyzing the Kennedy budget item by item and preparing a Republican counter-proposal. At the same time, ranking Republican members of the committees and subcommittees which will examine the President's proposals, have also been thoroughly briefed.

In short, the Republican opposition has prepared a series of documents of its own—as detailed as those which the White House has sent up to Capitol Hill. For the first time in my memory, there will be a phalanx of Congressmen with ammunition to spare. Representative Bow, in speaking for House Republicans, characterized possible budget cuts in the kind of broad terms that Congress is accustomed to hear. His colleagues, however, have been sharpening their razors to a fine edge and are ready to wield them.

None of this would matter to White House strategists. Alone, the Republicans do not have the votes to change a single comma in the budget or to cut it by a penny. What worries the Administration is the sentiment among many Democratic members.

These Democrats have been reading their mail and consulting their consciences. They are also caught between strong pressure from the grassroots not to cut taxes unless the budget is also cut, and a squeeze from the White House to leave the budget alone but to lower taxes (even without "reform"). They therefore foresee a deficit which may run above the \$20 billion mark—and it frightens them. (Anti-deficit mail has been unprecedented this year.)

Sentiment for budget cutting is stronger on the Hill today than I have ever seen it. White House strategists realize this. They also realize that they cannot undercut

proponents of budget cutting and fiscal responsibility in open debate. The Administration, however, is canny in the ways of politics. If it can make the budget issue a partisan one—pitting Democrats against Republicans—then the Democrats who make up part of the "economy bloc" can be weaned away.

Hence the nature of Speaker McCormack's remarks. In them, he came perilously close to charging that there was something slightly unpatriotic about budget cutting. Debating the question on this basis can generate considerable heat but very little light. It can lead to the kind of name-calling which divides men and parties.

It is interesting to note that Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, who would find himself in difficulties if he attempted to use similar tactics in the Senate, was more moderate in his criticism and asked the Republicans to prove their point. This is precisely what the GOP strategists hope to do. It will be something of a job, but the Republican House leadership is trying to restrain GOP Congressmen from exchanging polemics with the Democrats. The slogan is "Keep it calm and keep it factual." Only in this manner, the Republicans believe, can they win over those troubled Democrats who see danger in the high-budget-low-tax Kennedy program.

THEY SAY...

I've been reading about how the President wants this nation to be physically fit and by George I wanted to prove to myself that I still am.
—Abels Stepicka, 88, of Lincoln, Neb., after 30-mile hike.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

A recent piece of mine about writing letters—and the fact that there is no relationship between the ability to write good letters and literary skill in general—seemed to surprise some readers. Evidently they expect a professional writer to be not only adept but even eager to indulge in personal correspondence.

Actually, except for those literary exhibitionists who compose letters with a sly glance at posterity (and who also manage to keep copies of their lengthy epistles), most professional writers have little skill and less desire to grind out words after working hours.

No one expects a surgeon to perform a lobectomy just for the fun of it, or a lawyer to handle litigation as a hobby, but somehow people assume that a writer likes nothing better than to spend his spare time in pecking away at the typewriter in an ecstatic trance.

When the writer confesses that he doesn't even know how to compose a really interesting letter, this is taken as mere irony or an excuse for laziness. But the truth about this sort of professional incapacity was amusingly revealed some years ago in a book by Beatrice Houdini about her late husband, the great magician and escape artist.

Houdini, as everyone knows, was the cleverest man with his hands who ever lived. He could palm 32 cards, a complete deck, one after the other. He could escape from handcuffs, strait jacket or a trunk. No jail cell was able to hold him.

But, in his personal life, this

amazing dexterity was nowhere evident. Once, Mrs. Houdini relates, he was putting in a new light bulb in her room, which shattered to bits on the floor.

She rebuked him for his clumsiness, he apologized profusely, and went to fetch a second bulb—which also slipped from his fingers and smashed.

This time she upbraided him so fiercely that he hastily left the house. An hour later, a messenger appeared with an envelope. The message read: "Mr. Houdini wishes to inform Mrs. Houdini that the first bulb fell out of his hand, but the second one slipped. He wishes to convey his sorrow, and promises that the one that fell will never fall again."

On another occasion, the Houdinis were guests at a country house party, when the hostesses asked for help in arranging the table for a buffet supper. His wife saw Houdini volunteering, and remarked: "He won't be any good to them," adding in a burst of confidence, "You know, he's the most helpless man in the world!"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What denomination is the Little Church Around the Corner in New York City?

A—Episcopal Church, the real name of which is the Church of the Transfiguration.

Q—Which is the only New England state that was not part of the original 13 states?

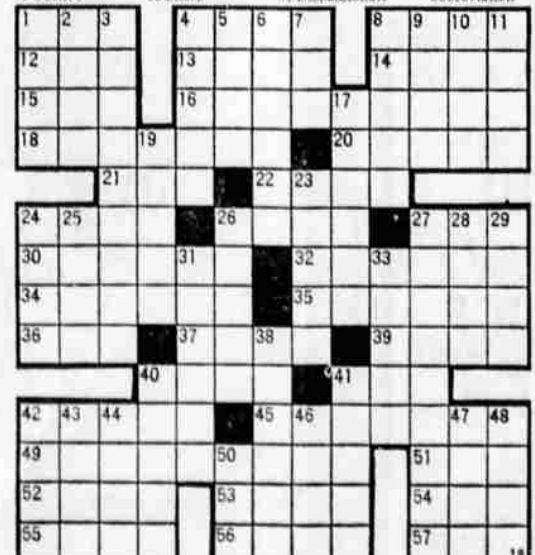
A—Vermont.

Let's Eat

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Butter portion | 42 European |
| 4 Stroganoff | 43 Platter |
| 8 Dessert | 49 Contestant |
| 12 Mouth | 51 — of corn |
| 13 Shield bearing | 52 Paintful outcry |
| 14 Heavy blow | 53 Bird bill |
| 15 Yugoslav city | 54 Hummer on |
| 16 Floods | 55 Woody plant |
| 18 Gossamer | 56 Condition |
| 20 Array | (suffix) |
| 21 Moths | 57 — bass |
| 22 Consumes | |
| 23 Food fish | |
| 26 Royal Italian | |
| 27 Mineral spring | |
| 30 City in Missouri | |
| 32 Cancer or | |
| Capricorn | |
| 33 Soar | |
| 36 Worm | |
| 37 High-priced | |
| 39 Fender | |
| 40 Striplings | |
| 41 Cuckoo | |



- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 11 Gaelic | 33 Dream |
| 17 Stamping | 38 Stage whispers |
| 19 Melba | 40 Machine tool |
| 23 Perilous | 41 Estate |
| 24 European shark | 42 Highlander |
| 25 Japanese herbs | 43 Trip |
| 26 Having auricles | 44 One time |
| 27 Tanager | 46 Bunch |
| 28 Funeral pile | 47 Japanese brew |
| (ref. sp.) | 48 Anas |
| 29 Genus of | 49 opponents |
| maples | 50 Military |
| 31 Dispassionate | abbreviation |



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Support

Having read many recent letters from sportsmen criticizing the Oregon State Game Commission's policy on deer management, I would like to venture the opinion that most Oregon hunters are in accord with the present system, and being satisfied, do not feel the need of writing about it. I believe this is a mistake, as it has often been demonstrated that an organized, valuable minority can accomplish either harm or good entirely out of proportion to its size.

The Game Commission has men in the field every month of the year studying deer habitat, feed supply, weather conditions and many other things having a bearing on overall herd management. Furthermore, these men have the necessary education and intelligence to correctly interpret what they observe. Their methods and results are respected nationally, judging from conservation articles in leading outdoor magazines. The latest article I have noted appears in the March, 1963, issue of "Field and Stream."

Naturally there were no mass migrations of deer during the mild falls we have had recently, nor are the deer apt to stand out in the open to be counted after they have been legally shot at for several years, but this does not indicate that the herd is depleted. Hundreds of deer can be seen in fields of nearby valleys at night during the autumn, probably due to scarcity of their natural food.

During 33 years of deer hunting in Klamath and Lake counties I have found many dead bucks in the woods, some of them gutted and dragged almost to a road, then left there to rot when the "sportsman" was able to kill one with a larger rack, so if there is a deer shortage it cannot all be blamed on the doe kill.

I believe the recently formed "Oregon Fish & Game Council" is in about the same category as a man who, on the basis of having piled a few rocks in his time, feels qualified to tell an expert mason how to build a stone wall. It appears to be a question of whether surplus deer die of starvation or are taken by hunters on a carefully studied sustained yield basis. To me the latter is much preferable, and I believe it is to this end that our Game Commission is working to the very best of its ability.

Jack F. Moore,
4233 Friedla Ave.

Thanks

This is to both commend and thank you and the editorial staff of the Herald and News for the good coverage devoted to American History Month, sponsored by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, each February.

The photo-news recognition given to observance of the month is a valuable contribution to the promotion of study, understanding and appreciation of American history and our nation's heritage.

The National Society joins with the Oregon State Society and DAR in your area in this message of sincere appreciation.

Raymond L. Hatcher,
Public Relations
Director, NSDAR

Letters To The Editor

Gerrymander

There is much misunderstanding and general confusion concerning the "gerrymander" plan, which the Klamath County Joint School Boards Association voted to adopt on the evening of Feb. 28. This plan is to be presented to the voters as their solution to the overcrowded condition existing at Klamath Union High School and to other county-wide school problems, providing enabling legislation will permit them to do so.

As a member of the Klamath Falls Citizens' Committee which has been studying the problem for some time, I feel that I must voice my disapproval of this plan. Although my feelings may or may not be the same as others in this group.

Many people have questioned me about this plan—their first question usually concerns the word "gerrymander." Back in 1812, a man by the name of Elbridge Gerry was governor of Massachusetts. He arranged electoral districts which enabled one party to elect more representatives than they could on a fair system. In other words, he manipulated in order to gain an unfair advantage. Hence, the word "gerrymander." To me, this plan is very well named, as I think it certainly takes advantage of the people in the Weyerhaeuser, Stewart-Lennox area and those in the North Suburbs. Here again there is confusion. People in the suburbs do not know which area is designated as "North Suburbs." In this particular instance, at least, the North Suburban area is that lying to the north of Sixth Street.

This plan was presented by members of the County School Board to the City Elementary and KUHS Boards, and had only one member vote against it. This was Margaret Sheridan, who is more concerned with the residents of the suburban area than are either of the two County Board members, who are supposed to represent the Weyerhaeuser, Stewart-Lennox and North Suburban areas. If these men were truly interested in the welfare of the people of this area and in the education of the children, they would never have voted in favor of this plan. The representatives of the North Suburbs live far outside this area, and his interests very plainly lie with those with whom he is more directly associated. The suburbs need representation on the County Board.

The millage rates in the entire area would be affected in the following way: the city would go up 3.16 mills, the South Suburbs would go down 5.1 mills, the North Suburbs would go up 11.96 mills, (with the exception of an area near Simmers Avenue, which would go up 14.66 mills), and the county would go down 2.4 mills. Is this a fair millage increase? Many other plans have been discussed at these meetings which gave more equal millage rates to all concerned, but the County School Board voiced disapproval of these proposals.

If this gerrymander plan is adopted, the people in the North Suburbs and the Weyerhaeuser, Stewart-Lennox areas will go into the city school system. The people in the South Suburbs will remain in the county elementary district, but their children will be changed from KUHS to Henley High School. This means that approximately 1,100 students would come into the city district along with some 35 Henley High School students, and approximately 500 suburban KU students would go into the county system. As to what would happen to the North Suburban children attending Altamont Junior High School, is anyone's guess. As of now it appears they would be without a home.

Millage rates and student population figures are based on 1962-63 operating budgets and would be subject to change. Instead of adopting a plan which would further unite the people of the metropolitan area of Klamath Falls, this plan would split the suburbs still further. Although the millage rates would go down for the people of the South Suburbs, I cannot believe they will support this plan. It is a plan which will relieve the present situation for only a short time, and people will not vote in favor of short-range plans.

Before closing, I must express gratitude to the members of the boards who have spent long hours studying the situation, and especially to those County Board members who have traveled long distances every week to meet here in our city. Also, I must especially commend two men who have worked unstintingly for many months gathering data and information and compiling figures, in order that we may finally reach a solution to our problems. They are Mr. Ray Hunsaker and Mr. Buzz Wagner. I know they have the respect and admiration of all who have worked with them.

Somewhere, there is a solution to this problem, but I do not believe the gerrymander plan is the answer. To present it to the people to be voted upon is simply another waste of the taxpayer's money, as I am sure it will be defeated. We must have a plan which will look to the future of a growing community. It must be a plan which is fair to all concerned, and above all, it must

be a plan which will benefit the children of the entire county by providing them with the opportunity to obtain the best education we can give them. They are our citizens of tomorrow.
Beth Binford

Cooperation

As you know, the 408th Fighter Group and the 322nd Fighter Interceptor Squadron held a Mardi Gras last Friday evening. The purpose of this program was to raise money for the Intercommunity Hospital Fund. It was a large success due to the active interest and participation of many personnel.

Like the other squadrons here at Kingsley Field, we of the 408th USAF Dispensary set up booths and concessions at the Mardi Gras.

A program of this type is rather difficult to put on at times due to an overhead cost of building materials and operating supplies. All costs must be met by individuals rather than club funds or government money. The initial expenses must be taken from the gross earnings of the program, thus leaving a smaller profit.

On behalf of our squadron, I wish to thank two of your local merchants who donated their materials to help us help the community gain a higher goal toward your hospital.

These two merchants, South Sixth Street Oxygen Sales and Ganong's Variety, have long since established good community relationship and are leaders in this field.

It is a wonderful feeling to see a community bound together to work for, and attain, higher goals.
A.I.C. Clyde C. Dupree,
408th USAF Dispensary,
Kingsley Field.

Faith

What is normal? Who decides what is normal? I began to wonder these questions when I read the editorial "Time For a Hard Look" in Sunday's paper. We condone a lot of things which we hate to face up to by calling them "normal." Things like juvenile naughtiness, like many Americans being in the underprivileged class, and now even the stealing of public funds by certain members of Congress is called "normal." Things that are supposedly normal by man's standards are of no comfort to me. If by "normal" we mean "average," is it anything to aspire to?

I believe that the only true "normalcy" are things set by the laws of nature—like the force of gravity pulling on a plumb-bob to determine what is perpendicular. (Gravity is not man's invention) things like rainfall and water distribution over the face of the earth, the number of days of sunshine, etc. When man began to state what was normal and what wasn't normal in the realm of economics and social behavior he added much to general confusion and nothing to peace of mind.

Karl Marx's communism was a theory whereby all men could be forced into a "normal" state. Present communism as practiced has become a technique for the power to force man into their idea of "normality." Thank God that our government is based on Nature's Laws, as are the world's major religions. We need an abiding faith in the goodness and the rightness of our form of government. Troubles and differences will arise, but they cannot "do us in" if we and, especially, our officials in Washington hold fast to that abiding faith. We all need to stand up to this faith, to believe in something, to stand for something so firmly that no amount of sneaky infiltration of communism, or any outright application of "European" intellectualism can have any effect on us.

Eleanor Thomson,
Bly, Ore.

Dogs

Votes were cast by the voters of the city of Klamath Falls in the November election, the result of which, predominantly was in favor of dogs not being permitted to run loose, and a city ordinance was duly passed embodying certain restrictions.

At this time I note that there are many dogs running loose in many parts of Klamath Falls.

It appears to me that the best way to get rid of a displeasing law, or ordinance, which is not looked upon with favor, is the strict enforcement thereof.

Why clutter up the city books with certain laws—ordinances—when they are made playthings by those paid to enforce them. And the voter's vote is also made to seem as though it had never been cast. This not only tends to disrespect our laws, but also figures deep in our so-called delinquency.

L. E. Hubbard,
327 Alameda Avenue.

Closing

In my opinion stores should not remain open on Sundays for several reasons:

Worship—A time to worship, Rest—A rest day, or of even just a day of togetherness for the entire family in this busy, rushed world.

Mrs. R. Lomborg,
2225 Wantland.