

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Never The Twain

One would think, from listening to some folk, that Richard Nixon had gone to the Antarctic since his 1962 defeat for the California governorship. Actually, he is still busy thinking Republican thoughts.

Recently he turned out a guest editorial for The Southern Republican, a party newspaper published in Louisiana. It is a vigorous exhortation for party unity as a necessary base for presidential victory in 1964.

He warns the GOP stalwarts to cease their "favorite indoor sport of intraparty cannibalism."

And he adds that there has been too much argument over the "fine distinctions" which set off "modern" Republicanism from "traditional," liberal from conservative. He urges an end to such "hairsplitting" and a reaffirmation of faith in basic GOP principles.

Few Republicans probably would quarrel with the lofty tone of Nixon's statement, which undoubtedly is one of the few public utterances on politics he has made since his defeat.

The trouble is that Republicans of all political colors believe they are already adhering to sound party principles. Where they differ is on how to implement them. And not even

the loftiest words, whether from Nixon or any other, seem to have much effect in erasing these differences.

Men like New York's Sen. Jacob Javits believe the party can espouse broad welfare measures without tossing out the principle Nixon labels the "primacy of the individual." But to strong conservatives, such measures are virtual socialism.

The more extreme right wingers go beyond this. They argue that men of the Javits category do not in fact support Republican principles but are either socialists, liberal Democrats, or unprincipled vote-seekers.

Some "modern" Republicans return the favor by declaring the extreme right-wingers off the party limits.

So what it amounts to is that each major element in the GOP thinks it is now applying Republican principles with unique effect.

In any event, the differences are certainly more than "fine distinctions." The facade of unity Nixon calls for would of necessity have to be a pretty frail structure.

Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats have the singleness of outlook he suggests.

Materialism, East And West

(Decatur, Ill., Herald and Review)

The big question in foreign affairs for the last 17 years has been how to defend against Russia. Now, suddenly, the strategymakers are wondering how to exploit Russia's family feud with China.

Or, might it not be better to hope for some kind of "inevitable" downfall of the Communist powers?

This inevitability talk has the Communist trademark on it. But the same sort of thing has been heard in the West. Actually, the Communists preach materialism and determinism, while we practice it.

It is no wonder, then, that Russia, despite all its talk about the proletariat, has not been able to give its workers the bare essentials, while Western workers have joined the middle class.

The Russians are ahead of the Chinese in industrial growth, but they can hardly begin to compete with the West in production. Russia, as confessed by Premier Khrushchev in his latest economic plan, is still half peasant. Fifty per cent of the Russian people still till the soil, many without machines, and Russian cities are filled by decree with rustics to whom mechanization is a mystery.

Russia has come fast and far. But it is, in the words of Historian Peter Spender, "a great power founded on a weak society."

Quite different social traditions are found in the West, but the conviction that material prosperity is all-important is as pervasive as it is in Russia. In fact, the conviction originated in the West and was borrowed, or imitated, by Russia.

This flatters the West at the expense of Russia, but neither side has found unmixed joy in materialism.

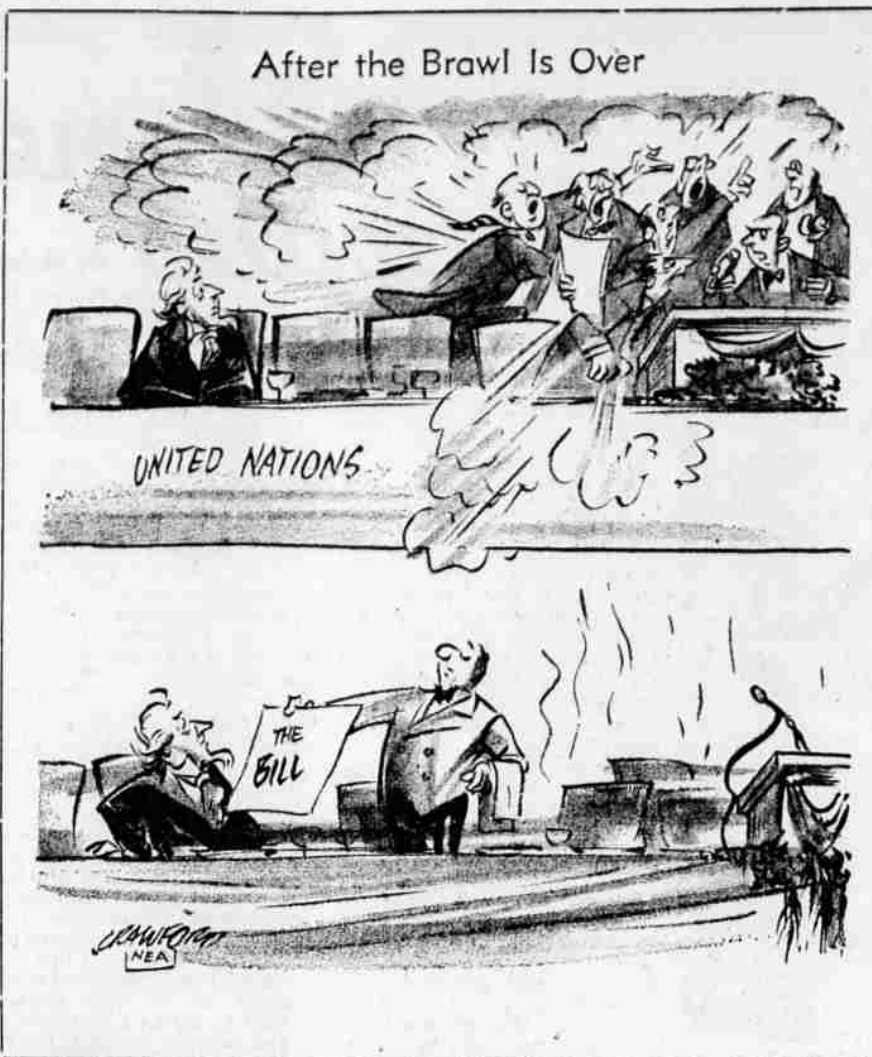
Most galling is this unending struggle for economic superiority, a struggle which supposes that if the Communist system of materialism can some day equal in production the capitalist system of materialism, the battle will have been lost—or won, depending on the viewpoint.

This is nonsense on the face of it, but such are materialistic jealousies.

The West likes to think that it is defending spiritual values against communism. But the only places where a battle-line has been thrown up against the rather haphazard Communist advances are where economic or military interests of the West are directly at stake.

Perhaps this is a realistic defense. There is, after all, truth in the argument that liberty cannot be gained around the world until it is gained at home.

For the moment, then, while China is forcing Russia to assess its motives and achievements more closely, it might be a good time for the United States to do the same.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS
Purely Personal Prejudices:
Past a certain age, a "gay dog" is simply a man who has permanently tied a tin can to his own tail.

In the United States, at last most legislation of a "moral" nature seems to be founded on the fantasies of spinsters of both sexes.

The best way to plot against the increasing success of an aggressive, egotistical, publicity-seeking personality is to form a conspiracy of silence; such egotistics welcome attack and encourage aspersion — what they cannot stand is being calmly and politely ignored.

Reading about the new spring styles from Paris, I was reminded of Wilde's observation that "Fashion is a form of ugliness so intolerable that we have to alter it every six months."

Frugality is going without something you want, in case you should in the future need something you probably won't want.

Friends who conscientiously keep up a personal correspondence would be tolerable, were it not that they somehow manage to make the rest of us ashamed of ourselves for our lack of similar diligence; there is always a touch of self-satisfaction and self-righteousness in the compulsive letter-answers.

None of us should listen to a man giving a lecture or a sermon on his "philosophy of life."

Places and Things

ACROSS
1 City in Oklahoma
5 Southern state (abbr.)
8 Stout cord
12 Was borne
13 Drone bee
14 Mountain (abbr.)
15 Ledger entry
16 More facile
20 Possessor
22 Transpire (abbr.)
23 Greek letter
24 Harbor
34 Guido's note
35 Preface
37 Love god
38 Heavy volume
40 Ape
42 Hops' kiln

DOWN
1 City in Pennsylvania
2 Obsolete Latin
3 Roman date
4 Resin
5 Hebrew month
6 Mr. Chaney
7 Enthusiasm
8 Virginia community
9 Shield bearing
10 Fruit
11 Berries
12 Sea birds
13 Pronoun
14 Wagon
15 Tropical plant
16 Slipping way
18 Number
19 Merchandise
21 In a line
22 Sit for portrait
23 Decrees
24 Long fish
25 Oriental
26 Without (Latin)
27 Card game
28 Trinity
29 Assault
30 Brew
31 Ingredient
32 Pseudonym of Charles Lamo
33 Low haunts
34 Holding device
35 Otherwise
36 Routes (abbr.)
37 Blood money

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STRICTLY PERSONAL

until we know exactly how he treats his wife, his children, his neighbors, his friends, his subordinates—and his enemies.

For a brief and honest military biography, nothing can beat the line of Charles Henry Smith, who wrote after the Civil War: "I joined the army, and succeeded in killing about as many of the enemy as they of me."

Those who think it a great impiety to speak ill of the dead usually have no such inhibitions about the living; what a curious superstition to have more regard for a corpse than for a creature still capable of being wounded.

Speaking of wounds, those persons who try too desperately to protect themselves from hurts are in the long run more vulnerable to injury; it is the hand that has developed callouses that slides more easily down the escape rope in an emergency.

Listening to a contented woman arguing with a store manager the other day, I recalled Oliver Herford's droll analysis: "If some people got their rights they would complain of being deprived of their wrongs."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—How fast have the nation's radio stations increased?

A—In 1932 there were only 600. Now there are 3,900 AM stations, 1,200 FM stations and 700 TV stations.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

CAMP MESS GUN
RESISTIVE SEX
BADASSAULT
EDSITRENTIC
STABLE GUSTO
TAB RENDEZVOUS
ALL UNIFORMS
SEE MOSS STOA

I then embarked for Eugene, feeling I was as well prepared for college as any incoming freshman. I was in for a very rude awakening. In my classes I encountered many students far better prepared for college than the average Klamath Union graduate. Specifically, South Eugene may be cited as an example. Admittedly, this is a high school located in a center of higher learning, but this alone can not account for these students' superior preparation for college. The average grade point drop from high school to college at South Eugene is only .4 of a point, the lowest in the state. How was this terrific accomplishment attained? I learned it was through courses especially set up for students who planned on matriculating after four years of high school.

If Klamath Falls Union High School goes on a split schedule, the students would be able to take only five academic subjects annually. This figure does not take into account that physical education is required for two years at all state schools. Freshmen and sophomores would only be able to take four subjects; thus, a graduating student would have only 18 academic subjects as preparation for college. How

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Split Schedule

Upon arriving from college for the spring vacation holidays, I found the people of Klamath Falls involved in another attempt to correct the over-crowded conditions which are present in the local high school. I was very disappointed in the decision reached by the school board on Thursday, March 14.

Before going further, it should be pointed out that the so-called "impossible" situation did not come about suddenly. Educators in the past recognized the imminent problem and attempted constructive steps to alleviate the problem before it got out of hand. I attended Klamath Falls schools from the first through my senior year in high school.

I can still clearly recall the building of the Ponderosa School, which was constructed as a Junior High School designed to take much of the pressure off the one union high school; also, I can remember feeling that it was a definite possibility that I would attend the school.

That was six years ago, and still no move has been made to establish the school as a junior high school. I'll admit that I may not be close enough to the situation in this one respect, but in conversing with many persons in closer contact with the problem, I have heard the same question repeated quite frequently. The fact remains that whenever this factor is brought before the school administrators as a possible solution to the problem, it is always pushed aside.

The education offered to a potential college student from Klamath Falls may be termed adequate. After graduating from high school, there was no doubt in my mind that I was prepared to enter any institution of higher education. In my four years at the school, I took every advanced science and math course offered in preparation for the study of pre-medicine at college. I attained grades high enough to merit admission to the Honors College Program at the University of Oregon and to achieve scholastic awards.

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EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Alliance For Progress Popularity Declining

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA)—Alliance for Progress has been getting a bad press.

Chagrin over developments in Cuba is partly responsible. Also, the unpopularity of foreign aid as a whole rubs off on the special programs to aid Latin America. There is disappointment that the Alliance in its less than two years of existence has not performed miracles, like saving Cuba.

The fact that the plan was over-sold at the beginning is responsible for building too high hopes. Organization of American States has just released a first report on its planning operations for the Alliance in 1962, and it does not reveal great progress.

A score or more of Latin-American, international alphabetical agencies have held conference after conference. Only six countries have completed their development plans, though more are due shortly.

Former Presidents Juscelino Kubitschek of Brazil and Alberto Lleras Camarago of Colombia now are trying to simplify the Alliance bureaucracy. But they have not come up with a plan yet.

OAS has spent \$4 million and allocated the other \$2 million of a special U.S. appropriation for planning.

OAS wants more. But this will require a new appropriation by the U.S. Congress, and there may be some opposition to that.

Actually, Teodoro Moscoso of Puerto Rico, who is U.S. coordinator for the Alliance in the State Department, says that the whole program will require little if any more money to run next year than it is costing this year. This is about \$60 million for loans and \$100 million for grants.

The Alliance is not all just a foreign aid giveaway. Total U.S. assistance for Latin America in the year and a half ending last Dec. 31 was \$1.5 billion, of which

\$12 billion was loans and \$300 million grants.

Agency for International Development—AID—provided \$643 million, Export-Import Bank \$278 million, Inter-American Bank \$21 million, Inter-American Bank \$21 million, Peace Corps \$12 million.

Moscoso believes that the 10-year Alliance program can be carried out on the original plan. This was for \$20 billion in U.S. government and private financing with four times that much, or \$80 billion, coming from the Latin Americans.

The private business Co-ordinating Committee headed by J. Peter Grace of New York recently criticized the Alliance for moving too slowly. Grace said \$2.5 billion a year should be going to Latin America from government and private sources, instead of the \$1 billion supplied last year.

Moscoso's position is that Latin America cannot absorb outside capital that rapidly now. He believes it will take several years of training technicians before Latin America is ready for wide-scale industrial investment.

Latin America now has 50,000 technicians to serve 207 million people, as compared to 1.1 million engineers in the U.S.—still not enough for its 180 million people.

When Latin America has raised its technical proficiency, then there may be need for a more rapid investment rate.

Educationally, says Moscoso, Latin America is moving. Nearly 17,000 schoolrooms are being built this year. Fifty U.S. universities are working with as many Latin-American universities on student and faculty exchange programs.

One of the principal criticisms of the Alliance is that Latin-American countries aren't doing their part in reforms which were to be a condition to receiving aid. Tax reform and land reform, urban and rural slum elimination are admittedly moving slowly, as in every country.

Letters To The Editor

Concerned

I would like to compliment you on your March 14 editorial "Where Is Our Moral Code?" In this same issue (Nothing Special Column), exception was taken with the Taxpayer League's position on the commencement

does this compare with other schools? I am sure that it is quite evident the student would fall even farther behind than he is in the present situation.

There are numerous other factors involved in switching to a split schedule. One aspect, which I would deem very important, seems to have slipped the minds of the administrators. This is the idea of school unity. It does not sound very important in print, but it is the one factor that makes attending school a pleasure. Without an "esprit de corps," the students have but one thought in their minds as they attend school—that is to leave. This is wrong! High school years are the most fun-filled of one's life. When a student attends college, schooling becomes a serious business. Think back, what fun would you have experienced in high school without school spirit? This school spirit would be sacrificed if the split schedule were enacted next year.

It is still not too late for all the voters and especially parents of children who will be attending high school in the future to resist this strong-arm measure enacted by the administrators.

The split schedule is one step further toward the administrators' goal of a new high school. The voters rejected the first attempt at such a proposal. So it is the aim of the administrators to force the public's hand. These administrators feel the people will become so irritated by the split schedule, that any proposal to build a new school will be passed automatically.

Are the students' futures being sacrificed over a petty argument? There have been many constructive ideas forwarded to the administrators, which they have deftly dodged in order to force the split schedule. Now is the time for the voters to take stock of the situation. The question at hand is "Should a student's education be sacrificed while supposedly mature individuals are trying to prove a needless point?" As a person who is close to the educational standpoint as anyone, I know how I would react if I were of voting age.

After all, we must not overlook the fact that the schools are designed to further a youngster intellectually. Would the people be failing in this facet if a split schedule were enacted?

I think so.

Richard Currin,
Klamath Union High School,
Class of 1962,
1940 Lawrence Street.

exercises. Actually, the answer to the exception was contained in your own editorial.

I would like to emphasize the fact the league has no disagreement with the right of these clubs, organizations, and industries which choose to aid scholars through college by gifts of monetary awards. While aid is most beautiful when done without exhibition for those who are needy, a great deal of time is involved in the presentation of 50 or more scholarships at graduation exercises. The honoring emphasis of these exercises should be for all graduating students and not for those who plead financial need. All graduating students are meritorious in our opinion.

Education is a primary concern of the Taxpayers League. One idea we forward is that government tax-supported education should be for all students. The intrusion of special interest is detrimental. Special groups are usurping more and more time to bestow charities at commencement. It is a fact that 99 per cent of all scholarships are awarded on financial need to a special few. Primacy is not given to those who earn it by being in an upper per cent. If so, all who are in that upper per cent would qualify and receive scholarships without asking for them. This places on students the odious task of asking for gifts and being known as recipients of aid.

Those organizations which present their charities at commencement are forcing our exercises into honoring hardship cases and irresponsibility. What honor is there for fiscally responsible parents and those of high achievement who will work before they will ask for aid? What are we selling? To quote you, "You can't sell morality to children if you do not practice it and preach it widely. You can't teach self-control in a home or society that exalts self-indulgence."

The school board may take your suggestion and tell the league to "go climb a tree and look for something constructive to tie into." We shall look for further constructive things to do. Morally we shall insist for our fellowman the right of choice as we did in the zoning hassle and, in this issue, the right of justice and responsibility, not the rewarding of self-indulgence.

As you well stated, "But it is ALWAYS FAIR (emphasis mine) to demand that the tenets of the code—at whatever level—be constantly reassessed, and that departure from such principles be noted and PROTESTED." We shall study other school problems and the principles involved in a responsible life—and while we go so we shall remember your good advice, "morality is a whole cloth" and no injustice will be too small for our concern.

Floyd Johnson,
Program Chairman,
Taxpayers League.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

A Reporter's Notebook

By RALPH de TOLEDANO
Miami Beach: Reliable reports from Rio de Janeiro, reaching well-informed Cuban exile intelligence groups, are giving Latin American diplomats the jitters. These reports pinpoint the locations of Castro Communist guerrilla training camps in Brazil. At present, there are well-organized staging areas in the states of Goias, Mato Grosso, Rio, Maranhao, Rio Grande do Sul, and Bahia. Troops, armed by Castro, are ready to move against the Brazilian government at a moment's notice.

Pentagon: Assistant Defense Secretary Arthur Sylvester is in hot water again. Having embarrassed the White House once by admitting that this Administration "manages" the news, Mr. Sylvester is now in bad with his boss, Secretary McNamara, for picking a fight with Chairman John McClellan's powerful Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee. The Assistant Secretary questioned the motives of the committee in looking into a Pentagon contract for the TFX plane which will cost the taxpayer some \$400 million more than necessary. Fit-to-bed committee members forced Mr. Sylvester to apologize, but they are now sharpening knives for Mr. McNamara. The Sylvester boo-boo, in short, has ended the Defense Secretary's honeymoon with Congress.

Washington: A reader sends me a clipping which discloses that the Federal Communications Commission allocated a radio being used for liaison with the Cuban underground — just 10 days before the Bay of Pigs invasion. This radio, hidden on a yacht in a mangrove swamp, was supposed to alert anti-Castro forces when Cuban

exile forces landed on the island. So far, no corroboration at this end, but it fits in with other stories of the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

Embassy Row: Latin American diplomats wonder just how long their countries will remain silent. Behind the scenes, they have been prodding the State Department to invoke the Rio de Janeiro Treaty of Mutual Assistance, signed by all American states, against Cuba. They point out that Castro-organized sabotage in Venezuela comes clearly under the terms of this inter-American treaty. More important to them is the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba. On December 17, 1962, however, at a secret meeting of the OAS (Organization of American States) Organ of Consultation, Latin American leaders were ordered by the United States not to call for any ultimatum for the removal of Soviet troops until "diplomatic means" had been exhausted. The diplomats are still waiting for permission.

Jackson, Miss.: For those who weep about education in poor Mississippi, some statistics from the National Education Association—guiltiest in this area. Mississippi is 17th among the states in per capita expenditures for education, with \$60.79. New York is 23rd, with a per capita expenditure of \$33.64. Massachusetts is 50th, with \$21.09. As a topper, Mississippians report that Jackson ranks fourth in the nation for cities of its size in the number of college graduates. I'll come back to this.

House Cloakroom: Republican Congressmen are thinking seriously of a mass emulation of Rep. Thomas M. Pelly of Washington. Mr. Pelly recently announced that he would attend no more State Department foreign policy brief-

ings, held for members of Congress. In a letter to the department, Pelly said that these briefings were held "for the purpose of tranquillizing public opinion, regardless of the true facts." Some GOP members argue that they simply get double-talk at the briefings, that some kind of dramatic demonstration of Congressional anger would be very salutary.

Supreme Court: Harvard Law School Dean Erwin Griswold's blast at the nation's highest tribunal for its decision banning school prayer is still causing a buzz among Washington Constitutional lawyers. They say that Dean Griswold ranks high with the members of the Supreme Court bench. And they agree with Griswold that the school prayer decision was not based on the First Amendment, but on other ideological considerations. As corroboration, they point out that the Supreme Court has refused to overturn "Blue laws" that discriminate on religious grounds against some sects which would like to transact business on Sunday but shut up shop on Saturday.

House Office Building: Despite the complaints about the lack of minority members of House and Senate committees, the crying need for Capitol Hill Republicans is more cash for the vital House Republican Policy Committee. A staff of two, plus one secretary, tries to cope with an increasing volume of work while the heavily-staffed Republican National Committee chafes up a "do nothing" record. Washington correspondents claim that it is almost impossible to obtain even routine information from the GOP National Committee, not from ill-will but because no one seems to know.