

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Extreme Measures Need Challenging

The Wall Street Journal which, to borrow and corrupt the slogan of another great newspaper, knows all the news that's fit to print about business, has just come up with a discovery. It has learned that the Great Depression of 30 years ago was actually a period of economic growth.

"Between 1933 and 1940," says a Journal editorial, "the Gross National Product practically doubled and the national income more than doubled."

It should be made clear at once there is no advocacy here of depressions as a source of economic growth.

The moral of the piece is that private capitalism and the free enterprise system have an enormous resiliency which should make it impossible for anyone to feel pessimistic about America's future.

Few people will disagree or want to argue about that.

The Journal's editorial writer uses the point to refute modern economists now proposing extreme measures to speed up the country's lagging economic growth.

Such measures were rather freely bandied about by the professors at the American Bankers Association's recent Washington conference on economic growth, and they need challenging.

The phenomenon of business recovery from depression to which the business paper has referred has, however, set Washington economists to looking up the figures.

Gross National Product—a figure that represents value of total production—was \$56 billion in 1933 and \$100 billion in 1940.

That missed being exactly double by \$12 billion.

GNP actually doubled in 1941, when it reached \$125 billion, passing the \$104 billion of 1929, the year of the crash.

There are some other factors about this period which are also worth remembering.

The years 1933-40 inclusive covered Franklin D. Roosevelt's first two New Deal terms as president. Government spending really got going in those years. There was RFC to bail out big business, NRA to bail out

little business, AAA to bail out the farmers, PWA to bail out the construction industry, and WPA to bail out some of the 12 million people business couldn't employ.

Also, the U.S. national defense effort began about 1939, with \$3 billion expenditures in that year and the next.

Total federal government expenditures were \$4 billion in 1933 but \$10 billion in 1940—two-and-a-half times as much. This 250 per cent increase in government spending was its contribution to the growth rate of the 1933-40 period.

The national debt, \$22.5 billion in 1933, was \$42.9 billion in 1940—a 90 per cent increase. It more than doubled by 1941, when it rose to \$48.9 billion.

Here was deficit financing on a scale never before heard of. It was considered necessary in 1933 because the unemployment rate of that year was 24.9 per cent of the labor force, or 12 million out of 52 million people.

In spite of all the government spending in eight years (it added up to more than \$60 billion, \$4 billion more than the increase in GNP) and in spite of the growth which private sectors of the economy experienced in the same period, unemployment in 1940 was still 14.6 per cent, or 8 million out of a 56 million labor force.

Even the most liberal government economists would oppose a 250 per cent increase in federal spending or a 90 per cent increase in the national debt today.

That big a jolt isn't necessary, either to speed up the country's growth rate or to cut unemployment below four million (5.8 per cent of the current labor force of 73 million).

One reason it isn't necessary is that there are a lot of forces operating in the economy today which were just beginning in 1933-40.

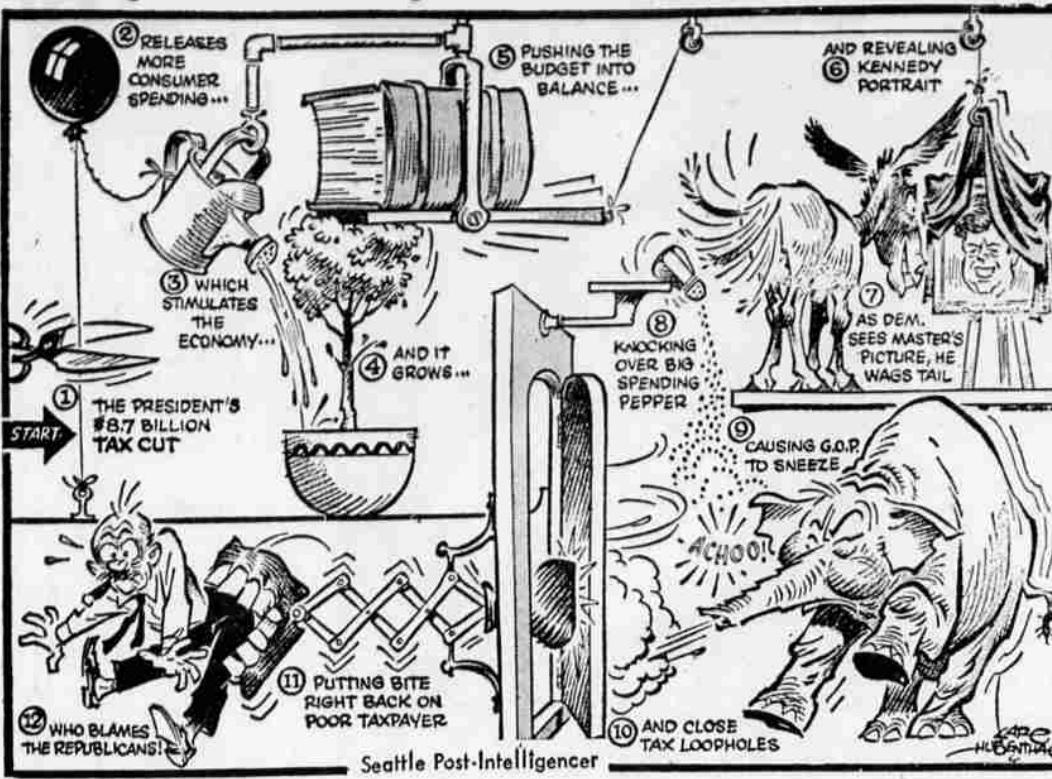
Unemployment insurance and social security, for example, contribute more than \$20 billion. This is double the whole federal budget of 1940.

And there are few people who would want to go back to those good old days, even if it was a period of growth, as the editorial writer says.

According to New Frontier Logic

(Apologies to Rube Goldberg)

By Karl Hubenthal



Letters To The Editor

Refutation

I would like to take opposition with a recent letter to the editor by Floy Johnson of the Klamath County Taxpayer's League because of its many fallacies.

First, Mrs. Johnson stated that too much time is involved in the presentation of scholarships at graduation. I cannot agree. Rather, I believe the lengthy speeches made at graduation unnecessarily drag out the ceremony, making everyone uncomfortable and miserable. I have never heard about the amount of time taken up by the awarding of scholarships.

Secondly, Mrs. Johnson says, "The honoring emphasis of these exercises should be for all graduating students and not for those who need financial aid." All graduating students are meritorious in our opinion. If all graduating students were honored equally there would be no incentive for students to study hard and get ahead. Moreover, all graduating students are not equally meritorious. How can you person think they are? Do you believe that those disinterested students who barely graduate because they have not put out any effort should be praised and honored equally with those who studied hard for good grades and are struggling to continue their education? The disinterested student will not go on to college, so why give the incentive to do so?

"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," Mrs. Johnson continues. I would like to know where Mrs. Johnson got her information. This is not true. In every case that I know of the scholarship recipient was required to be in the upper per cent of his class and be active in school activities. Financial situations were considered in border line cases when decisions were difficult to make. Many scholarships were awarded regardless of financial need.

In addition, those organizations which present scholarships and other awards are not forcing graduation exercises into "honoring hardship cases and irresponsibility," as Mrs. Johnson puts it. The majority of scholarship winners are not hardship cases nor are they irresponsible. Their award indicates just the opposite. They are the most responsible students of their class for they have excelled in school and showed the desire to continue with their education. This is why they were honored with scholarships and not because they begged for charity.

In conclusion, I have never read anything further from the truth. I challenge Mrs. Johnson to produce some evidence to back up her arguments. I strongly urge the school board and the people of Klamath County to not be taken in by these distorted misconceptions. And I add my support to those who believe the League should "go climb a tree and look for something constructive to tie into." I can not sit idly by and let an organization ruin a good thing in order to get a name for themselves.

Tim Mason, Freshman, University of Oregon, Eugene.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Sunday, March 31, the 90th day of 1963 with 275 to follow.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning stars are Venus and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

Those born today include Austrian composer Franz Joseph Haydn, in 1732.

On this day in history:

In 1840, an executive order issued by President Van Buren established a 10-hour work week for government employees.

In 1880, Wahash, Ind., became the first community to be completely illuminated by electricity.

In 1918, Daylight Savings Time went into effect throughout the United States for the first time.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

"Why does he want more money?" said my friend at lunch, about a third man we both know. "He's got far more than he needs, and he'll just kill himself trying to double his fortune."

This is a commonplace enough situation. And, of course, it is obvious to anyone that money itself is not what the man wants: it is the "game," the "thrill," the gratification of "winning" that makes Sammy keep running long after he has any need to.

What I think is less understood, however, is that a chase of this sort is essentially a substitute experience. And a substitute is always something that we can never have enough of.

The man is really looking for self-esteem, and he seeks to find it by winning the esteem of others. In other society, the fastest and surest way to do this is by amassing a great deal of money. So the money becomes a substitute, a symbol, for the esteem.

But in the deep chemistry of the psyche, things do not work out this way. Getting the esteem of others does not give us self-esteem; worthiness comes from the inside, never from the outside. This is why a substitute experience always leaves us hungry for more.

Money is only one example. Sex, of course, is another. The man who chases women (like the one

STRICTLY PERSONAL

who chases money) can never have enough, can never be satisfied, can never settle down to one possession. The compulsive Lethario is perpetually as insatiable as the compulsive driver in the marketplace.

For the same motives operate in this area. When sex becomes a substitute for love, it can never be gratified, but must go on from dizzying triumph to dizzying triumph (and each triumph ends in a kind of internal exhaustion and defeat, convalescence and continuation). The libertine can never find what he thinks he is looking for, any more than the acquisitive man can ever have "enough" money.

Our genuine needs are self-confidence. These can be achieved only by giving, not by getting. When something in the psyche blocks us from expressing and gratifying these genuine needs, we turn to substitute ones. But no liquid can quench our thirst except water itself.

Not only can the substitute not satisfy us; it also contains its own law of diminishing returns—like the dope addict who needs more and more of a "shot" in order to maintain the same level of euphoria. Finally, he needs massive doses simply to keep alive, to keep reality at arm's length. Sammy runs because if he ever stopped, he would drop dead at the mere confrontation of his real needs.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ridiculous

It looks like the same old gang is on the important committees in Salem.

I refer to a story on the front page of the "Oregon Journal" for March 6, 1963. The story concerned the "problem" of taxation facing the present legislature and concerning the proposal to eliminate the federal deduction when figuring our state tax. I quote: "The advantage of elimination of the federal deduction, in the eyes of many members of the committee, is that it brings in a lot of money primarily at the expense of the federal government and not the Oregon taxpayer." This is an insult to the intelligence of the taxpayers of this state. If (for illustration) \$1,000 is added to my adjusted gross income from which my state tax is figured, how in the world do they get the idea that the additional state tax this will create for me will be paid by the federal government. A person with an eighth grade education can figure straighter than that.

Wanting us to pay a state tax on our federal tax is bad enough. But when they try to tell us the federal government will pick up the tab, so to speak, for this additional state tax, this is ridiculous.

Another quote from the committee appearing in this article regarding several other proposals was "Let's not stir up the animals." This apparently is the opinion they have of the people of Oregon, and they obviously think we have the intelligence of animals, also.

Many letters were written to the papers and the legislature by people stirred up by the lack of deer to hunt. I only hope at least some of these people will take the time to let the legislature know their feelings on something that is much more important than a lack of deer for their hunting pleasure. This tax business is money right out of their pockets.

I put the word "problem" in quotation marks at the start of this letter, because I don't think new or more taxation is the problem. The problem is making the state's expenses fit the present income. Over-taxation has been the downfall of many nations in history and between the federal and state taxes in this country now, we're not very far from the breaking point. The give-away programs of our federal and state governments are getting way out of hand and show no signs of decreasing. But unless they do, we're in trouble. The sooner people face the fact that there is no such thing as something for nothing, the sooner we'll be on the road back to a democratic, free private enterprise country. And private enterprise is what made this the greatest country in the world.

Thomas Miller, 3922 Sturdivant Ave.

Disagrees

I disagree with Floy Johnson's reasoning that scholarship awards honor "hardship cases and irresponsibility." On the contrary, they honor hard-work cases and scholastic responsibility.

I resent, on behalf of the scholarship recipients, Mrs. Johnson's inference that it is immoral to accept a scholarship because it is "asking for aid." To my knowledge scholarships are only given in recognition of scholastic achievement. I do not know of any well-recognized institution of higher learning or civic organization ever awarding a scholarship to a student with a poor scholastic record. I do not speak of trade schools which sometimes appear to offer a "scholarship" to any student who will take it.

Mrs. Johnson stated, "It is a fact that 99 per cent of all scholarships are awarded on financial need to a special few." I challenge her to show me the records proving that even a much smaller percentage of such awards were given to mere indigent students who never attained adequate scholastic standing and contributed nothing creative to their education.

Mrs. Johnson further believes that all students in an upper per cent should qualify equally for scholarships. Surely anyone who has attended high school knows that in addition to required subjects, "snap" courses are available for students who do not aspire to a higher education, which can raise a student's grade point average without qualifying him for anything. Undoubtedly, scholarship committees, as well as college entrance boards, consider courses studied, extra-curricular achievement and initiative in addition to grades.

I suppose the Taxpayers' League objected only to the amount of time given to the presentation of awards and scholarships, and not to the actual presentations, and Mrs. Johnson got sidetracked to the unwarranted question of the morality of giving or accepting a scholarship.

Leora Egger, Bly, Oregon.

Governorship. He has junked that idea, going on the State Department payroll as an expert in community relations, whatever they are.

School Science Comes Far ...But, Who Sells Tickets?

By JOHN GOULD

(In The Christian Science Monitor)

LISBON FALLS, Me. — The young man at my door with shining morning face said he was selling tickets for a school movie, and it would cost me 50 cents to participate. He said they were raising money to buy scientific equipment.

"Why doesn't the town buy it?" I asked, thinking the tax rate should have given them an institute of technology on every floor by now, and he said he didn't know. "It's by Walt Disney!" he said brightly. I said I guessed I could pass up this golden opportunity, thanking him heartily for remembering me, and he said I was the first one who had refused.

I expressed my pleasure at this unique status, and he said, "Well, they told me to say that if anyone refused and then they'd buy after all."

I think under the pressure of modern exploiters who have the Education Fund well in hand, we are often too unmindful of our fundamental cultural aims. It's a matter of history. We don't pause now and then to ponder on how all this started. High-speed, rooty-tooty America has gimmicked the little of school into a fetish—why else would a boy be sent during school hours to shame me into the conforming devotion? The folks who came here to start our country were not a lace-collared lot. They were a bunch of rude, crude, rough, tough and nasty people, many of them convicted of contemporary crimes, and all of them woodchoppers, fish cutters, and buccaneers.

Man's reach should exceed his grasp, so they early set up their schools. They wanted their children literate. The old records, where you find them, indicate this was a very expensive project. Tied in with church and government, the school got its money, and there was no county authority, no state board—if a schoolmaster didn't produce he got

sacked by the very people paying the bills.

I like to think, in that society, many fathers and mothers eagerly waited for little Joe and Tess to get home from school so they, too, could find out what was learned today. The finest part of all this was, of course, the close, intimate interest of the parent, taxpayer, and citizen—not a guided, loaded, lip-service interest of a PTA or mothers' club, done with decrusted sandwiches and musical interludes, but a real, honest concern built around the fundamental fact that you couldn't spell cat but your child could read Caesar.

We've lost that, wholly. Even my generalizations here will be answered by protesting professionals, and if today anybody tried to inject a thought into the regulated systems, where would he start? With the Governor's Advisory Committee On Education? (This is run by the state commissioner you see.) No, it is gone, done, over, lost.

Scientific Equipment. I know a fellow who became a great brain in the electronic business, and I can tell you exactly and precisely what scientific equipment he worked with as a high school student.

The building burned. On a bitter winter night with the hydrants frozen and the firemen unable to crank the new-fangled autotruck. The floor-tilt in the wide planks, accumulated for generations, threw a black cloud against the moon, and the bell in the tower melted so they never found a trace of it. Under that bell, in a tower room just 14-feet square, which was never heated until that night, the town had assembled the scientific equipment around which the eternal verities were pondered.

There was, of course, the little machine with two handles, and if you held the handles while somebody turned the crank your hair would stand up like a haystack. Mr. Asbury, the latest teacher,

would never hold the handles and the theory prevailed that he wore a transformation which would not respond, and he desired to keep this a secret. It may have been so.

Then there were two pool balls with which you saw the effect of motion with-or-without other force. There were two pulleys and a length of pot-worm. There was a little cart on wheels that went up and down an inclined plane; a balance; and a Wheatstone bridge. A color wheel, and thermometers with tin cans for testing freezing and boiling. With, of course, odds and ends to piece out with, and that was it. If you left the door open from downstairs enough heat would come up so you could study, but if it was really too cold they called the class off and you could do your Greek instead.

When that building burned that night, it was the end of that era. The new school had its bond issue, and was built to meet state requirements, and it had an office for a principal who never taught anything but just sat in there and coordinated.

What does anything prove? The other day I was talking to a young lady who is majoring in mathematics at the university, and I asked what goes on with this in a world now computed mechanically, where telephone bills and magazine subscriptions, as well as the orbits of the farthest nebulae, are a punch-button routine. She said there was a great future in setting up the patterns and programs.

Yes, but I see no place in all that for a reluctant teacher who wears a wig, and I'm sure the "future" can also be a relative and ponderable blessing. I once saw a man press a button and a machine went into a tizzy of energy, and out came an inventory of all the black pepper in all the Red & White grocery stores. To the ounce. That this magnificent achievement was set up by a Ph.D. in mathematics is true, but did he have his own hair?

Syria

- ACROSS
1 Syria is a unit of the United Republic
5 It has reserves
9 It is in the Middle
12 Tissue (anat.)
13 Route (ab.)
14 Employer
15 Heavy blow
16 Peer Gynt's mother
17 Pious
18 Pertaining to mail
19 Bag
20 Female sheep
21 Diamond
22 cutter's cup
23 Idolize
24 Professions
25 Striplings
26 Mountain pool
27 Content
28 Mariner's direction
29 Pigeon
30 Decreet
31 Color
32 Vexed (coll.)
33 High card
34 Fowl
35 Near
36 Syrian district
37 Stag
38 Month (ab.)
39 Its yields many products
40 British princess
41 Fish
42 Nautical term
43 Fruit
44 Cooking utensil
45 Mexican coin
46 Preposition
47 Nevada city
48 Brevet
49 Trade
50 Fanon
51 Damascus is capital
52 Southern general



Answer to Previous Puzzle

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3 STANE
4 LARDED
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12 TIT
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