

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Subtraction By Addition

In a remarkable bit of understatement, one Republican Congressman said the other day that it was going to be terribly hard to do anything about the Administration's budget. "If Republicans vote to increase it rather than decrease it," he was commenting on the failure of the House to make any cuts in the record-breaking weapons authorization bill.

For not only did the House not make cuts in the bill, but by a 374 to 33 vote it added \$498 million more than the Administration had asked. The \$15.9 billion measure now goes to the Senate, which is not in much of a whittling-down mood where defense is concerned.

Now the Republican leadership is reported to be a little discouraged over the results of this first test of its economy drive. Only a few days ago 20 of the party's members of the House Appropriations Committee announced a campaign to reduce Government spending by \$4 billion to \$6 billion, including a cut of about \$3 billion from the total military budget of nearly \$53 billion. Since a good many Democrats would also like to see spend-

ing reduced, why is it always such a difficult task?

As far as defense is concerned, part of the trouble stems from individual legislators' own home localities, which turn on the pressure of local defense contracts are threatened. And some Congressmen seem to make the preservation of certain weapons systems their personal cause. In any case, Congress collectively would naturally rather err on the side of voting too much for defense than too little. All that is an old, familiar story.

But what is not old and familiar is the tremendous size of the total budget confronting the Congress. The defense budget alone, for instance, has shot up \$10 billion in two years. To put that rise in perspective, expenditures for the entire Government in 1940 were only a little more than \$9 billion.

If the economy drive does nothing else, it ought to dramatize the budget's almost incomprehensible bulk. And maybe convince some lawmakers, some time, that you can't subtract by adding. Not in this difficult world anyway.

Absent, The Public

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

Opponents of billboard regulations along interstate highways have told a Missouri House committee that such controls would be unconstitutional, unlawful, immoral, and about everything but fattening. Yet, despite such buckshot testimony, the opponents have managed to clarify the issue.

It is no clarification, of course, to say that billboard regulations would be immoral and unlawful. Eighteen states are doing very well with billboard control laws. It is more of an exaggeration than a clarification to say that 2600 union craftsmen would lose their jobs just because billboards would be restricted—and not prohibited—along a mere 1000 of Missouri's 34,000 miles of state roads. We doubt if the billboards along any of these roads support 2½ jobs to the mile.

The most obvious contradiction of all came from a former legislator, F. E. (Buck)

Robinson, executive director of the Missouri Motel Association. He said he was appearing as a representative of John Q. Public.

It was precisely John Q. who was missing from this meeting. The opponents represented hotels, motels, restaurants, labor unions, caves and advertising organizations—all groups with a particular monetary interest in billboards. And they clarified the issue by making it so plain that this was a struggle between special interest and public interest or, even more plainly, between billboards and scenery.

Moreover, the public should note that these interests are seeking to exploit 228 miles of interstate highway built with public funds, and also 870 miles which have not even been built. Did the public finance these fine new superhighways to allow them to be given the likeness of penny arcades?



IN WASHINGTON...

Morton Support Rising

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Sen. Barry Goldwater's flat statement that he intends to run for the Senate in 1964 may have gladdened the hearts of the Nelson Rockefeller forces. Here in Washington, those close to "Mr. Conservative" say it means not a thing—and their political judgments are backed by their day-to-day proximity to Mr. Goldwater.

Is it all part of that ballet which Presidential hopefuls must dance? Does the Senator from Arizona believe that any indication of real interest would give his political enemies and opponents ammunition? To many here in Washington the answer is "yes." In fact, they will put up money to back their argument that Barry Goldwater is still in the running and breathing heavily.

Perhaps it is all wish fulfillment. Perhaps Senator Goldwater's refusal to say that he will not run if nominated and not serve if elected has convinced them. Perhaps they feel that no one would refuse a chance to battle the New York Governor Rockefeller at a time when the smart money says he could not carry Westchester County.

This is what makes politics such a fascinating field to cover. You pay your money and you take your choice. Round and round she goes. There are so many imponderables that only a fool or a genius can make categorical predictions.

In the case of Senator Goldwater, these propositions are unchangeable: 1. It is his belief that Governor Rockefeller can't make it against President Kennedy. 2. It is also his belief, shared by many of his followers and by some nonpartisan observers, that no "moderate" or "liberal" Republican can defeat Mr. Kennedy. The South, for the first time in many years, may be the key to the next election—and Southerners are not going to desert their patronage for someone who is in their eyes no different from the White House incumbent.

To continue: 3. Senator Goldwater is one of the few Republi-

cans who can carry the South. 4. He can carry enough of the North's non-minority-saturated urban areas (as well as the countryside) to give him a fighting chance. 5. The creation of just one more Communist government in Latin America—which is far more than a vague possibility in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, and/or Venezuela—can lead to an anti-Kennedy groundswell which could defeat him.

Add it up: The Republican professionals believe that Governor Rockefeller can't win—no how. They believe that Senator Goldwater can. The pressures on the gentleman from Arizona are therefore tremendous. He is also being told that it is 1964 or never—a slight exaggeration, but a potent one.

Knowing that few men can resist a manufactured draft—and no one with the exception of General Sherman was able to resist a genuine one—those who would like to give the Republican Presidential nomination to Mr. Goldwater are relying on a grass-roots, please-run petition campaign. The draft-Goldwater movement has just begun, and if my information is reliable, it will achieve great proportions. The Senator, moreover, will do nothing to encourage or discourage it—which, in politics, is a green light.

There are, of course, negative aspects to this kind of strategy. Without clearcut assurances, many people get discouraged. The handbag psychology also begins to work in favor of Governor Rockefeller. The professional begins to mutter, "You can't beat somebody with nobody." And there goes your ball game! Which is why some of the less committed Republican pros have begun to look around. Let's face it, they don't like Mr. Rockefeller. So they've come up with an answer and a replacement. Very quietly, the word is being circulated: Sen. Thurston Morton can do it. Mr. Morton comes from a Border State. He is personable. He is conservative. He is liked in the South. He is not hated in the North. He won an outstanding victory in 1962. He was chairman of the Republican National Com-

mittee and knows his way around the state, country, and precinct leaders. In many ways, he is a natural. Of course, he is not nationally known when compared to Senator Goldwater and Governor Rockefeller. But he is as known as Senator Kennedy was when he began the upward ascent to the Presidency. Senator Morton, many professionals believe, could be a somebody against Mr. Kennedy. But until Senator Goldwater finally makes up his mind, there will be no Morton boom. Everyone is waiting for the other shoe to drop. If Senator Goldwater waits too long, however, it may be morning before the thud is heard.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, April 2, the 92nd day of 1963 with 273 to follow.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning stars are Venus and Saturn.

Those born today include the Danish writer of fairy tales, Hans Christian Andersen in 1805; and French writer Emile Zola, in 1840.

On this day in history: In 1792, Congress enacted legislation authorizing a mint of the United States to coin money, all coins to be inscribed with the motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

In 1863, President Jefferson Davis and most of his Confederate cabinet fled Richmond, Va., after Gen. Robert E. Lee abandoned Richmond and Petersburg.

In 1902, Thomas Tully opened the first moving picture theater in Los Angeles.

In 1917, before a joint session of Congress, President Woodrow Wilson called for a declaration of war on Germany.

A thought for the day—Woodrow Wilson said: "The highest and best form of efficiency is the spontaneous cooperation of a free people."



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

What is wrong with the "realist" who believes in "looking at the facts" is his naive belief that we get our perceptions from the things around us—when, actually, the perceptions come from us.

In his book, "Education and the Nature of Man," published a decade ago, Prof. Earl C. Kelley tells the old Austrian folk-tale of the three wayfarers stopping at noon to rest beneath an oak tree.

One, looking up through the branches, said, "What a fine mast this oak would make for a ship such as I used to sail upon." A second, who had been a draper's assistant, said, "What a fine brown cloth my master could have dyed from this fine bark." The third, who had spent his youth as a swineherd, said, "What fine fat pigs could be grown from the acorns which fall from this oak."

Which of them saw the "fact" of the oak tree? As Kelley points out, after recounting some psychological experiments at the Hanover Institute, "since the perception is the usable reality, and since no two organisms can make the same use of clues or bring the same experiential background to bear, no two of us can see alike. We have no common world."

If we truly understand this, it will make us more humble, more tentative, more tolerant, more flexible in our opinions and in our disputes. If, as Kelley indicates, no two persons can know the same thing, and no item of knowledge can have the same effect on each of them, then we can never go from the "facts" to values either.

He uses the example of Abra-

ham Lincoln. It is, of course, a "fact" that he lived, that he was President, that he was assassinated. But, in Kelley's words, "there are as many Lincolns as there are learners." He explains what he means in these words:

"Lincoln is one thing to an Old Guard Republican, who holds him as a model but believes little that he believes. He is something else to the descendants of the slaves whom he freed. He is still another person to the Southern aristocrat. . . . To some he does not exist at all, and to others he is far from what we hold him to be."

This does not imply that we cannot arrive at common judgments, at basic value-agreements. It does suggest, however, that such judgments cannot be rooted in "objective facts," but only in the ways in which we grasp and combine these facts with our memory and our experience. It is not the hard facts of the objective world that keep us from working together but the hardness of heart that makes us think the oak tree is only for masts, or for cloth, or for pigs.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What was the inspiration for Chopin's "Study in C Minor?"

A—Because of political troubles in Poland, the composer left for Paris. On his way, news reached him of the capture of Warsaw by the Russians and this event inspired his "Study in C Minor."

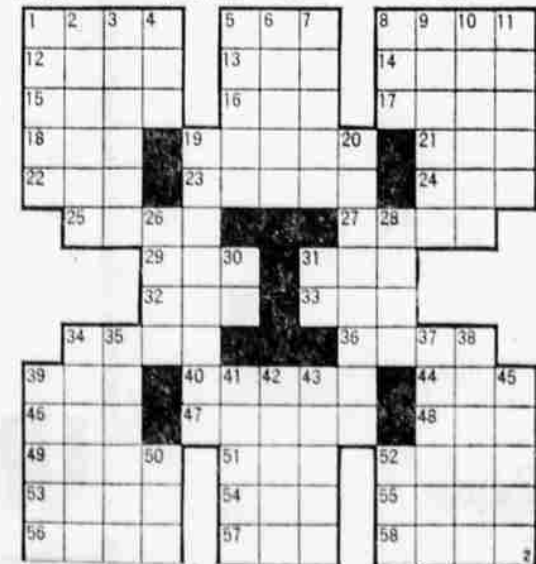
Poetess

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Poetess | 32 Accomplished |
| 2 Teasdale | 33 Butch uncle |
| 3 — was born in 1884 | 34 Vanished |
| 4 She — in 1933 | 35 Direction |
| 5 Waste | 36 Fourth Arabian caliph |
| 6 allowance | 37 Donor |
| 7 Number | 38 Kind of concert |
| 8 Otherwise | 39 Boy's nickname |
| 9 Rave | 40 Princes |
| 10 Morindin dyes | 41 East |
| 11 Canadian province (ab.) | 42 Pilcher |
| 12 Mineral rock | 43 Girl's name |
| 13 Haughty | 44 Odd (Sov.) |
| 14 Long fish | 45 Canvas shelter |
| 15 Animal foot | 46 Driving command |
| 16 Masteline mammal | 47 Mix |
| 17 Elders (ab.) | 48 Garble |
| 18 Former Russian ruler | 49 Worm |
| 19 Consumer | 50 Tindlers |
| 20 War god | 51 Ruler strap |
| 21 Legat | 52 Ruled mountain |
| | 53 Resuscitates |
| | 54 Juggle |



Answer to Previous Puzzle

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Lawyer (ab.) | 30 Paid notice |
| 2 Beginning | 31 Verb |
| 3 Ancient serif | 32 Plume |
| 4 Follow after | 33 Flaxen cloth |
| 5 Deacon (ab.) | 34 City in Wisconsin |
| 6 Sock | 35 Patching |
| 7 Compound | 36 Mountain crest |
| 8 other psi | 37 Likeness |
| 9 Transactions | 38 Climbing plants |
| 10 Hodgepodge | 39 Sea birds |
| 11 Vintners | 40 Fruits |
| 12 Military assistant | 41 Rops (ab.) |
| 13 Juggle | 42 Rops kiln |



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

April Fool

The students of Klamath Union High have been April-fooled by their parents and neighbors, the voters of Klamath Falls. These voters have vetoed every proposal by the school board, from the budget to the junior-high school plan. Now they are criticizing the split-schedule plan for next year at the high school.

Of course, the plan isn't ideal. However, an undesirable situation exists and the school board is trying to alleviate it in the way they feel is best for the students and faculty.

You who are so quick to criticize the board: have you considered that the school board is in a position to understand the situation much more clearly than any other group or individual? They have not relied on what their children, students at KUHS, say, nor have they formed an opinion from a visit to the school during the noon hour. They have carefully studied the problem and considered many solutions before making their present choice.

Have you forgotten that the members of the school board were chosen by your vote (if you were one of the few who cared enough to turn out and vote)? Have you also overlooked the fact that Ray Hunsaker, superintendent of city schools, has had much training in school administration and is the most capable man in the community to guide the action of our high school. Also, remember that W. C. McKinney, principal of KUHS, has had a first-hand experience with the situation and shown excellent judgment in leading the school during this trying period. These are the leaders whose suggested plan is being doubted.

We students are fortunate in having an administration like we do, but we are beginning to doubt the wisdom of your constant criticisms. Your complaints have the foresight of an April-fool prank. The effect, though, will be to September-through-June-fall the Klamath Union High students.

Kathy Murdock,
Editor of Kraler,
KUHS Newspaper.

Boxing

In his sports column of March 27, Mr. Waggoner says that politicians including Gov. Brown of California, are using the proposed ban on boxing as a stepping stone politically. Surely, a politician capable of defeating Nixon knows how the public feels on current issues, and if, as Mr. Waggoner says, there is wide public feeling against the ban on boxing, Mr. Brown is more courageous than most politicians. He would not be the first man who was ahead of contemporary acceptance. But perhaps Gov. Brown is politically wise and knows more about how the people of California feel than does Mr. Waggoner.

Mr. Waggoner advocates federal control of boxing, which would be an added burden on the taxpayers. If we have a choice let's ban boxing.

Bruce E. Egger,
Bly.

Letters To The Editor

Forum

They say there is a first time for everything, so here goes: my maiden voyage, a Letter to the Editor. Only I sincerely hope it is not as hysterical as some I have been privileged to read in our local newspaper.

This is, of course, in reference to last night's parent-teacher-school board discussion of the proposed split-schedule to begin with next year's session. I would like to extend my appreciation to Mrs. Hyde for her admirable conduct of the meeting. I think her poise alone kept the thing from getting out of hand.

There have been more than enough vilifications and invectives thrown at our hard-working school authorities by the voting public and the parents and also vice-versa. At this point let me ask each and every one of you if you personally would continue working for an employer if he abused you verbally as some of us have treated various members of the school faculty and our unpaid school board? Let's end this quarreling and act as adults are supposed to, all of us.

Last night's session was not a shining success, but it definitely was a step in the right direction. We parents (all 200 of us) let the teachers know that we are very much interested. By the way, with only 200 parents present, where were the other parents of the remaining students? Anyway, let's overlook the petty aftermath of the meeting, because that is always when things get personal.

Our teachers and members present from the school board were quite willing (and angrily so) to tell the assemblage about the problems they face with too many students in a school outgrown and somewhat outmoded.

The parents were asked for ideas that might solve or relieve the pressure. At first nobody opened his mouth. Every one of us looked blank or at his neighbor. Frankly, I will heartily defend this attitude. I was one of them, for this reason: We are ignorant of the true facts. None, or at least, very few of us have taken it on ourselves to pay a personal visit to our high school to find out these facts. . . . We do go when Johnny or Janeey gets a failing mark or comes home to tell Mama and Papa that teacher bawled him or her out "in front of the whole class. . . ." for what reason? Without a doubt the kid was unprepared for that exam. I have no sympathy for such people and believe me if I had come home to my parents with such a tale, I got it at home again. Because, like the teacher, my parents would have known that I was unprepared. Nowadays, guess what happens sometimes? The teacher gets the reprimand, "for embarrassing" the student! No less. What a set-up. How many of you dear readers know to what incident I am referring?

Well, enough of that. It is just a part of the overall picture of why KU is faced with such a weighty problem. The bad isn't all on the part of non-interested parents. Some of us are anxious to provide our children with better than average educational facilities and opportunities. KU has some very fine teachers as well as some not so fine. That's life—accept it for what it is, and always will be—human nature—personality clashes. We can't have everything, no matter how hard we try.

I'd like now to make a belated suggestion. One that I should have thought of last night and didn't, for which negligence I apologize. Since KU is too small to hold a four-year complement of about 2,000 students, and since the freshman class is sometimes the largest unit of the student body, let me repeat what I've heard countless parents say again and again, and emphatically agree with. Take the freshman class out of the high school. What shall we do with them? Find the financial and administrative answers to adding a ninth grade to Altamont Junior High School for all those ninth grade students living within the jurisdiction of Altamont Junior High. Use Ponderosa School for the rest of the ninth grade students. Arrange for these youngsters to take their P.E. or extra-curricular athletics in their senior high school years, if P.E. facilities at Altamont and Ponderosa are inadequate.

How is all this to be financed and administered? It will mean our school board and the parents committee will have to work all summer to lay out a feasible plan that the voting public will believe in and accept. It undoubtedly will mean building additional wings to Altamont Junior High and maybe Ponderosa as well. It would add to Mr. Denham's already crowded school—and his headaches. How about it, Mr. Denham?

In reference to my suggested "workable" plan, let me enlarge on this by asking those people who really know the answers to import their knowledge to a largely ignorant voting public. Just how does one actually finance and administer a plan of this type? I'm an ignorant voter like a lot of other people, but equally ambitious to learn and help in a more civilized way than last night's demonstration. Too many people there simply didn't know the kind of question that could be answered by a faculty already primed and hot under their collective collars with an attitude of "this is what we are going to do whether you like it or not." They have reasons for their attitude. I have a lively son myself. My reactions are identical to a tired teacher's. But a split schedule isn't acceptable to us parents, and more important it isn't to the best interest of our students.

Suppose our parents committee and some really thoughtful cool-headed teachers hold a prepared forum, complete with audience, in the high school gymnasium or the City Auditorium, then repeat the performance on TV to give us the information we want. Why not conduct a session such as President Kennedy's press conferences, with the parents committee and the representatives of the faculty and the school board acting as the panel jointly. Spot some people in your audience to get the questions going and beforehand make it perfectly clear that the minute the thing gets out of hand and riotous, the meeting will be closed, by enlisting the aid of our city police force if necessary. Does this frighten anyone?

Not all of the Klamath Basin voters have an active interest in our local school problem. That brings up another tale to tell. Nobody wants his property taxes raised just to finance a brand new \$3,000,000 high school outside KU's physical jurisdiction. We are presently helping to finance a badly needed hospital, so I suppose no one will be interested in making personal contributions with the idea of helping to build a school of such magnificent price. Raised property tax rates are seldom lowered to benefit the general home owner.

In closing, let me emphasize the well-publicized fact that Klamath High is just too small for the number of kids who want to go to school for a good education. They are the future of our old age and we cannot let them down now because we are their present and they look to us for support, encouragement, and the love that normal parents have for their offspring. Every youngster I have talked to says "if a split schedule is instituted, well, I won't be able to enter the college I need for the career I have wanted to enter. . . ." etc., etc. Because they won't be able to study those subjects necessary for that career. Night classes are out of the question.

Need more be said? Why make the kids suffer for our inadequacies?

Mrs. R. K. Ferrario,
1337 Ward Street.

Bly Problem

We people in Bly feel we have a school problem too. The high school faculty we have now is a very good one with unusual interest in our children and their futures. If it were not true, the 4½ teachers could not offer our students even the few college preparatory subjects now available. We know our students are not given the advantages of subjects available in larger schools, but feel under present conditions they are getting excellent schooling in a relatively few subjects. Now they want to cut one teacher from our faculty!

Over the country the concern is that every child be given an opportunity for a good education. "Drop-outs" are becoming a greater problem. Therefore, we feel it is unwise to economize on even one "country" school at the expense of educational opportunities.

It's true it costs much more per pupil in this school, but any county with a school 50 miles from a city would expect higher cost per pupil. People must live in this area where they earn their living on ranches or working in the woods. Shouldn't their children have an opportunity to get the best education possible?

This certainly isn't a poor section of the county tax-wise. The complaint should not be that this area cannot support a high school. Of course, if the county saves money by decreasing the faculty, the people in this area will not find a reduction on their tax statements.

Briefly, we feel the financial saving is far from justified when measured against loss of educational preparation of our young people.

Mrs. Harold Davis,
Bly.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Why do we speak of 48 days of Lent when it really lasts over six weeks?

A—The 48 days refers to the fast days. Sundays are fast days. Taking out the six Sundays in Lent, there are 48 days of Lenten observance.

Q—What do the letters A. B. AR and O identify?

A—Blood types.

Q—How old is the Christian Science religion?

A—It was founded by Mary Baker Eddy at Boston in 1879.