

Herald and News

# Editorial Page

## National Library Week

"Never in Godde's Wourld will there be bookes enuf." Thus wrote the forgotten Scots poet, Jamie Fulerton, in 1643.

Untold millions of books have been published since Jamie Fulerton died and was laid to rest in an Edinburgh cemetery. Many have disappeared into limbo. But innumerable others remain, and have their honored, useful place in the libraries of the world.

During the April 21-27 period we will observe National Library Week. No institu-

tion can be more deserving of such an honor. For a library is, in the full sense of the word, a monument to civilization — to its tragedies and triumphs, its disasters and its victories, and, above all, what men have felt and managed to put down in words of prose and poetry.

A world without books would be the emptiest of worlds. And the man or woman who does not read — and read seriously — is missing, tragically and unnecessarily, one of the greatest of human needs and pleasures.

## No! We Won't Let You Vote!

(Gazette-Times, Corvallis)

The Democrats in the State Legislature have turned thumbs down on a sales tax as the solution for Oregon's fiscal problems. They have thus decreed that Oregonians will continue to pay among the three top highest income taxes in the entire nation. They have decided our property taxes will continue to be a problem. They have further decreed, in our opinion, that Oregon shall now begin to join those states who offer their young people a second-rate education.

The Democratic leadership of the State Assembly has decided the above situation shall exist and the people of Oregon must go along with the decision without being allowed to express a contrary opinion at the polls.

We peons are allowed to vote as often as we like on daylight savings, capital punishment, truck taxes, housekeeping measures or almost anything else, but we cannot say yes or no on a sales tax.

Why? Why? Why?

The excuse they used to give was that Oregon voted on a sales tax and turned it down. But Mr. Legislator, that was 20 years ago.

There is very little similarity between the tax picture in Oregon in 1944 and 1964. Twenty years ago everyone who wanted a

job (and some who didn't) were working full tilt and making more money than they ever dreamed of before. The income taxes were down, the property taxes were not yet excessive.

As a matter of fact, it was almost difficult to find something on which to spend tax money. There were very few youngsters kicking around in our institutions of higher education and the expenses of many who were here were being paid for by Uncle Sam. Nor was there any such thing as basic school support. Each school district paid its own way for its own kids.

Buildings? What for? Even if you had someone to put into a new building you couldn't get the materials with which to construct it. Highways? Who needed highways if they couldn't get gasoline?

In 1944 Oregon got along pretty well on an appropriation of \$24 million dollars. Today our school kids will be cheated if we wind up with a budget of \$400 million.

This is not an editorial to argue the merits of the various tax proposals. This is an editorial screaming to High Heaven because the State Legislature will not permit the people of Oregon to decide which tax route they wish to follow.

Why? We want to know! Why, can't the people decide? Can't they be trusted to vote the way the Legislatures want them to?

## Letters To The Editor

### Candidate

In the past few years we have been led to believe that the only solution to an overcrowded condition that exists at KU would be to build additional buildings. Since that conclusion was made, the question of reorganization was introduced. A step in the right direction was taken, as this opened the door for a deeper study into the future plans of all of the schools in Klamath County. Now, let's take a look into the various reorganization plans that were introduced.

The county system would put all of the schools under the control of one county school board. We would all be taxed on the same basis for school levies. Would this be a fair solution? Perhaps for the immediate metropolitan area,

for they, no doubt, would receive the most benefits. They would have the privilege of paying lower taxes, because their school tax would be based on the value of Klamath County.

Now one must understand that there are considerably different problems existing in rural schools as compared to metropolitan schools. Most important is the fact that although rural residents are paying the same amount for education, their children will not receive the identical type of curriculum as the city schools. There is no good reason why the rural resident should have to help support the metro area, when the school problem exists only in the metropolitan area.

The gerrymander plans were proposed on the basis that there would be more equalization in tax

dollars. These particular plans would split areas involved in the suburban area, whereby a particular section of the immediate suburban area plus the county system would unite into a county unit with the city and remainder of the suburban area uniting into a metropolitan district.

The main reason for proposing these plans was for tax purposes only. It would split our education standards in the middle of Klamath Falls, and the outlook would be for two different educational systems within the metropolitan area.

The metro-county system as agreed by all of the school boards is quite simple. There would be two districts. A metro unit, and a county unit. With this reorganization each district would control grades one through 12. It is most important to realize that before additional buildings be erected, the system of education should be of prime importance. Shall we continue with grades one through eight and nine through 12, or change to a junior high system with elementary grades one through six, junior high grades seven, eight, nine, high school grades 10, 11, 12. My preference is for the junior high system.

In the metro area we will have accumulated additional schools in the suburban area, and added to the city schools would give us great flexibility. Each school could be used to full capacity, as we will have control of grades one through 12, and can adjust our school population in the metro district to our best advantage.

In this way we can create a junior high in the suburban area, another in the city, and have a high school for grades 10, 11, 12. With this very important flexibility the future expansion of schools can be planned more efficiently. There may be a need in the future for another junior high and high school. We must be in a good sound planned program for these population adjustments.

First, we should decide what school system we want, then we shall know what to expect in taxes to achieve this end. I will continue discussion on this subject plus other problems in a future letter. Reorganization has to be accomplished now. Action, not words, will be determined by your decisions at the school election. The answers are in your hands.

Bob Fredrickson,  
Candidate for  
School Board No. 2.

## EDSON IN WASHINGTON...

# Nasser Plays Reds, West For All Aid He Can Get

By PETER EDSON  
(First of three articles on  
Near East developments.)

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The United States has a big stake in the new United Arab Republic just formed by Egypt, Syria and Iraq.

The merger unites 23 million Arabs into one strong force, dominated by Egypt.

Near East authorities in Washington look upon this development as something new and different in the Arab world. They believe it bears watching: American interests are involved.

The first U.A.R. of 1958 broke up in 1961 because Egypt exercised too tight a control over Syria. President Gamal Abdel Nasser may have learned something from this.

Whether he did will be revealed in the degree of local independence allowed the youth Ba'ath party in Iraq, the Nationalists and Socialists in Syria.

Nasser has banned all political parties except his own in Egypt. It may be difficult for him to maintain a unified country if he has three different local political systems.

The new U.A.R. has announced there will be central financial direction. But who is going to collect the taxes? And will Iraq turn over to Nasser a share of the oil royalties it now collects from Iraq Petroleum Co.—47 per cent owned by American companies—or keep these funds for purely internal development of the Iraq "area," as each of the three new states will be called?

Relations between the new U.A.R. and its neighbors are also being watched closely. The kingdoms of Jordan and Saudi Arabia, which formed a loose alliance last year, may have completely different reactions to the new nation.

Jordan has made encouraging progress the last few years. Young King Hussein recently declared that if conditions were right and his people wanted unity with other Arab countries he might resign his throne. He might also be assassinated, which is the traditional Near East way to remove unwanted kings.

Saudi Arabia, on the other hand, has been close to direct conflict

with Egypt over the revolution in Yemen. Nasser has had 25,000 Egyptian troops supporting the revolution while King Saud's forces supported the old Imamate that was overthrown.

Yemen has had observers in Cairo while unification of Egypt, Syria and Iraq was being arranged. Yemen could conceivably provide a fourth star for the new U.A.R. flag. This would not meet with favor in Saudi Arabia, which then would be isolated.

So far, the United States has felt no embarrassment in dealing with both ancient kingdoms and new presidencies in the Arab world.

U.S. policy is to not interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries. It has been made clear

in the Near East that on the question of Arab unity, the U.S. will live with whatever the Arabs agree to, so long as the will of Arab leaders is not imposed by force.

As an exception to this policy, the United States has tried to work quietly with both the Nasser and King Saud governments for an agreement to disengage in Yemen—an agreement that was reached a few days ago.

Lebanon, with a population half Arab Christian, half Arab Moslem, is having no party of the unity movement. Lebanon seeks only to maintain the independence it has enjoyed since 1958 when U.S. troops moved in to preserve the republic.

Oil-rich Kuwait, which Iraq's



assassinated Premier Kassim threatened to annex in 1958 against the wishes of both the British and all the other Arab countries, has now relaxed. Troops have been removed since Colonel Arif seized power in Iraq.

The most important question remaining on Near East peace or war, is Israel's future in a world of growing Arab unity. There are now two schools of thought on it.

One is that as Arab strength gains—particularly if Nasser develops missiles—the danger to Israel increases. The other is that if Arab unity is established, rivalries of Arab countries to be the most anti-Israel in action will disappear.

The Israeli government is extremely skeptical of this possibility. An agreement in which Israel's continued existence is accepted is a primary objective of U.S. Near East policy.

Along with this is a desire to see some settlement of the Palestine refugee problem which has been borne largely at American expense. Of the four refugee "host" nations as they are called, Iraq and Syria now are in the U.A.R.; Jordan and Lebanon are outside. Getting all four with a common interest other than anti-Israelism might facilitate a settlement.

Next—Nasser and the Russians.

## WASHINGTON REPORT...



## Teachers Union Is Dominated By Reds

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

More than 2,000 teachers gathered last month in the ballroom of New York's Americana Hotel for the 27th annual education conference of the Teachers Union.

Six state senators were present. So were five members of the State Assembly. Greetings were received from Governor Nelson Rockefeller, Mayor Robert Wagner, Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz, Supreme Court Justice William Douglas, from the president of the New York Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools for New York City, and the State Commissioner of Education.

It is doubtful that any knew to whom they were sending greetings, for the Teachers Union is a venerable institution, first exposed as Communist infiltrated more than 20 years ago.

An official committee of the State Legislature declared in 1942: "We have exposed the three organizations through which the Communist Party worked in the schools, namely the Teachers Union, the College Teachers Union and the American Student Union and identified many of the ring-leaders, now out or on their way out of the public education system."

Six years later, a special House subcommittee called George Timone, a member of the New York City Board of Education, to testify. He told subcommittee members:

"The publications of the 'New York' Teachers Union in my opinion show a consistent espousal of Communist causes. They constantly praise and publicize and defend Communist front organizations and their leaders. They have regularly recommended as classroom material publications and pamphlets of organizations described by the Department of Justice as Communist. They have attacked those who oppose such organizations. They appear never to have criticized or even expressed disagreement with any Soviet policy or actions of any Communist or Communist front organizations."

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee made a thorough investigation of the Teachers Union in 1953. It heard numerous witnesses, friendly and unfriendly, and then released its report.

Before hearing the officers of the New York Teachers Union testify, the subcommittee heard evidence in secret session that 10 of the 13 officers it had subpoenaed were members of the Communist Party.

"It also heard that the other three were not members of the party. Without revealing this evidence, the subcommittee asked the 13 officers of the Union if they were in fact Communists. The 10 who were so identified all invoked their privilege against incrimination; the other three all denied membership and attacked the subcommittee."

One of those to invoke the Fifth was Rose Russell, the union's veteran legislative director. She was very much in view last month at the Americana conference. Delegates cheered as she demanded "the hidden Gestapo office that screens teachers as to their political beliefs and associations be swept away."

Another official to take the Fifth 10 years ago was Abe Lederman, union president. He holds that position today. He, too, received the enthusiastic applause of delegates last month. Tribute was paid to Leona Abrams, a Teachers Union wheelhorse, who passed away last year. Mrs. Abrams, an identified Communist, was the wife of Henry Abrams, another identified Red who was dropped from the National Committee For a Sane Nuclear Policy.

Receiving an award at the Teachers Union affair was Dr. Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College. He received his award from Mrs. Russell, who reminded the audience of Dr. Taylor's "courageous defense of his faculty during the McCarthy hysteria." She contrasted this with the "capitulation of the New York Board of Education" which drove "200 and more superlative teachers from our schools."

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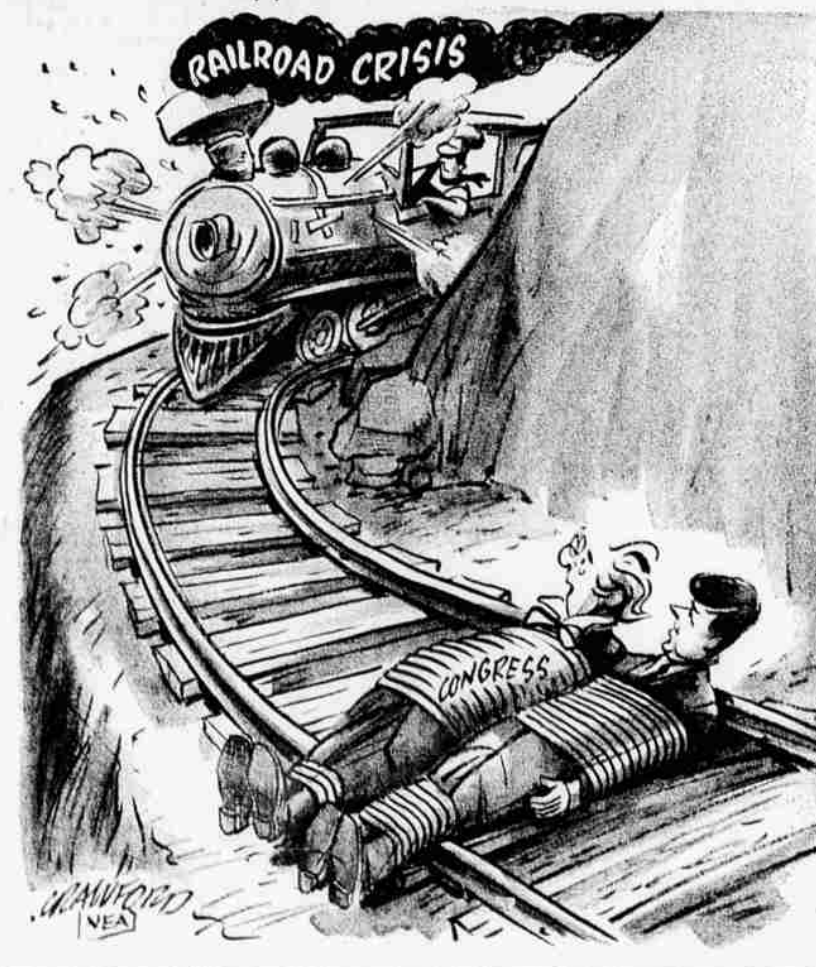
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## "It Would Appear He's Headed Toward Us!"



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

As expected, and predicted, the loud cries of protest are rolling in from the nursing profession about my recent piece on the changing (and diminishing) role of nurses in modern hospital procedures.

Many of these protests, however, are from "official" nurses—that is, officers and administrators in nursing associations who have a vested interest in defending such practices. More typical of the working nurse's reaction is an interesting letter I received today:

"I am a registered nurse in one of Chicago's largest teaching and research hospitals and I spend my day making assignments for personnel, answering the telephone, checking doctors' orders, filling out requisitions,

pushing pills, checking diet cards, making out reports, and take care of financial affairs and repairs.

"If most of these functions are nursing, then nursing certainly has changed. A great length of time has not elapsed since my student days and I assure you I did my share of complaining about the work expected of me, but at least I was doing nursing. Why do I continue with my job? Believe me, the question plagues me more every day."

In the same mail there arrived a letter from the president of one of the most respected colleges in the middlewest, who said in part:

"I fully concur in your observation that hospitals are organized and operated on schedules established to suit the convenience of the nurses and the doctors, rather

## STRICTLY PERSONAL

## Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, April 23, the 113th day of 1963 with 252 more to follow.

The moon is new.

The morning stars are Venus and Saturn.

The evening stars are Mercury and Mars.

Those born on this date include James Buchanan, the 15th President of the United States, in 1791.

On this day in history: In 1860, the Democratic National Convention opened in Charleston, S.C., but no candidates were nominated because of an inter-party dispute.

A thought for the day—American statesman John Adams said: "Where annual elections end, there slavery begins."