

Herald and News

# Editorial Page

## Right-Wingers Gain Stature

Militant rightists in this country are not troubled over the argument that they constitute a very small minority of the voting population. They believe, with good reason, that they have a lot going for them.

From the past record, few could doubt that they have ample money resources.

But a rather startling prediction that right-wingers will spend more in 1964 than both major party national committees combined may cast the right-wing effort in a somewhat new light.

The forecast comes from Wesley McCune of Group Research, Inc., an agency that keeps tabs on rightist activity.

It is notable, too, that right-wing money evidently is being spent these days with more concentrated effect than before. There are persistent reports that powerful assaults are being leveled against a number of moderate to liberal politicians in the Mountain states—where a dollar may go a long way.

Furthermore, the rightist movement is attracting more "prestige" leadership than ever in its history. Ezra Taft Benson, former secretary of agriculture under Dwight Eisenhower, leads an organization called "We, the People!" Benson's son, Reed, is active in the John Birch Society in western areas. Retired generals and admirals are joining up in larger numbers.

Rightists often have been concerned over a public image given some of them as "freaks and oddities." In recent months they have managed more and more to dispel this image by gaining audiences among business and professional groups of long standing, farm bureaus, and the like.

Robert Welch, head of the Birch Society, who labels Eisenhower a Communist or a Red dupe, won warm response from a top business club in Chicago.

Nor is the right-wing discouraged by talk it is a fly-by-night thing which took severe licks in 1962 voting and is declining.

Four John Birch candidates for Congress lost in 1962. But two got more than 45 per cent of the vote and all got at least 40 per cent. If New York's new Conservative party could duplicate later the 141,000 votes it got for governor last year, it could decide a close election.

Researcher McCune points out also that aggressive rightist activity did not start with President Kennedy's election in 1960. A whole host of organizations trace their history back to the 1940s and even 1930s. Even Gerald L. K. Smith is still flourishing in the field.

Right-wingers may be on the "fringe" in terms of relative numbers. But by a good many other measures, they are right in the thick of the nation's political combat.

## Gas Tax, Highway Bonds

(Oregon - Statesman, Salem)

A new wrinkle has been injected in the drive in the Legislature for selling more highway bonds to finance construction. Two bills are in committee: one in the House for \$37 million in bonds to finance work in Tillamook County on U.S. 101, and other roads; another, in the Senate, for \$17 million to reconstruct U.S. 20 from Corvallis to Newport. The gimmick is to authorize an increase in the gas tax of one-half cent to finance this bond program.

Whatever way you slice it, it is more taxes and more bonds. With the Legislature busy devising ways to extract some \$60 million more from the state's taxpayers for general fund purposes, to add a one-half cent gas tax to the present six-cent state tax will be oppressive.

As for the bonds, it's time to call a halt

to selling highway bonds to expedite construction; and time to have the Legislature quit picking out roads and bridges to build, either by designation of use of bond proceeds, or by the "gentlemen's agreement" route.

The people know that we'll never be through building roads. We should stay on a pay-as-we-build basis. This is the more important since we already owe nearly \$70 million in highway bonds, which last year called for payment of \$6,800, principal and \$1,838,700 interest. True, the people had the roads the money built; but the debt service forces other communities to wait longer for their improvements.

The Statesman endorses the stand of the Benton County highway committee which opposes sale of more road bonds, though its section of U.S. 20 is one which would get a share of the bond money proposed.

## Letters To The Editor

### Candidate

Let's continue the discussion of reorganization. As stated in a previous letter, I prefer the metro-county districts, with the purpose that it would achieve a junior high system. In the junior high system grades seven, eight and nine, the students have the opportunity to adjust to the future problems of the senior high. These age groups are in the growing-up stage, and have a better opportunity to mature together for the senior high. The education as planned for the junior high would prepare the student for better education through the senior high.

Although I do favor the junior high system with a metro-county district, I am not in favor of building additional buildings until we decide which type of educational system we want, so that our future building plans can be sensibly organized.

In the past week, a single district organization has presented a petition to the county board and District No. 1, to force an election for a single school district. We should say a county school district, as there shall be one board from the county to govern all school grades one to 12. The main reason for this district is for tax purposes, as I'm sure there has been given little thought to what educational standards will prevail, or what system of education we will have. I assume from my point of view that those interested people want two large high schools, one at KU and the other at Henley, or can there be another reason?

Will we benefit from tax reductions or education in one unified district? There is only one advantage and that's education. Each student by his equal share of the tax burden should have the equal type of education no matter where he lives in the county.

Let's list the disadvantages.

1. As a county unit the school board is elected by population. Of course there will be representation from the rural area. As the population is concentrated in the Klamath Falls area, three

directors would have to come from the metro area, the other two from the rural area, and when representation is finally established, one director would come from the immediate area of Klamath Falls. Can these directors from the city area cope with the problems of the rural school and vice versa?

One thing sure every school must be on an equal basis, and these directors will find themselves in a very unworkable situation.

2. Will we save taxes? How can we? It seems like we just have to build new buildings. So this is what happens. Pressure has to be taken from KU. Additional buildings must be built at Henley at once. In addition to the annual serial levy in effect by the county, we will have to get into an immediate building program.

One must remember that we are all paying equal taxes. The Henley School must be equipped just like KU. Additional taxes must be levied to meet all of these requirements. Next, here we have two large high schools, and all equipment has to be maintained with higher budgets. But wait, we're only talking about Henley. Those students at Merrill, Mallin, Bly, Bonanza, Gilchrist, etc. are entitled to the same advantages as the metro area schools. You should insist that they have equal opportunity. Why should they suffer? So as these conditions arise, higher taxes have to be levied for this expansion.

3. How about teachers. Will the same high caliber teacher in the city area school be in the rural school? Will there be an acute problem to obtain rural school teachers? Will the pay scale be the same for every teacher, whether he teaches in the rural area or the city area? Ask the administration of the county district if any such problems would arise.

As I have always maintained, our school problem is a metropolitan problem, and must be met by the people in this area. If we expect top-notch education

we're not going to get it for peanuts. We need to unite our elementary schools in the city with the suburban area. We must have the high caliber education found in metropolitan schools. Why must we always involve those taxpayers in the county with our headaches of the metro area? Klamath Falls is the hub of our county. If we are to attract industry or other businesses, our school system has to be a prime consideration of those interested concerns. I cannot believe that a single county district will solve any of our school problems.

This is a summary of my position. It is most important that the budget be defeated. I know it can be greatly reduced without impairing the quality of education. If it is passed, it is your indication that you approve of the conditions that now prevail at KU. I definitely oppose the split schedule or any modification of it. I would carefully assess the existing conditions to determine strengths and shortcomings, and with the cooperative endeavor plus the utilization of the intellectual and professional resources of our high school, would strive to upgrade our academic policies. The participation of the classroom teacher is helping to evolve plans and policies is very important, particularly if it affects the teachers and their professional responsibilities.

Every board member must prevail with the highest moral standards, as his responsibility is to the parent, and to the community. I would work for good salary schedules for our teachers. If we are to employ excellent teachers, we must be in a position to offer a salary commensurate with their ability. The voters should have the utmost confidence in the integrity of their school board members. What I have said in this and every letter sent to the editor is my sincere beliefs. I urge you to demonstrate your enthusiasm at the school election May 6. The decisions are in your hands.

Bob Fredrickson, Candidate for School Board No. 2.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON...

## Change Sought In Foreign Aid Status

By PETER EDSON  
Washington Correspondent  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Endorsing recommendations of the President's Committee to Strengthen the Security of the Free World, headed by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, a private research organization here has called for greater emphasis on private enterprise in foreign aid by both giving and receiving nations.

Promoting this proposal is the International Economic Policy Association, whose president, N. R. Danielian, is former head of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Association.

Supporting the new organization are such big companies as Alcoa, Chrysler, Ford International, International Telephone and Telegraph, Koppers, Monsanto, Pfizer, Owens-Corning, Owens-Illinois and others.

Their recommendations, to be made to Senate and House committees considering next year's foreign aid program, include:

Strengthen the Hickel-Looper amendment, which denies U.S. property without compensation.

Extend U.S. investment guarantee programs to more countries.

Reorganize U.S. Agency for International Development—AID—to give private investment a greater role.

Define specifically the areas in which government-to-government financing for public enterprises should be limited so that the private sector can be developed more fully.

Encourage all forms of investment by private, public and cooperative sources in accordance with the political and economic system of each country, so as to get multiplicity of ownership and maximum economic growth.

These recommendations are based on a finding that there is not enough capital available from all forms of saving and taxation to meet the demands of the developing countries.

It is concluded that the United States has over-extended itself in trying to meet too much of this demand.

About one-third of the U.S. national debt of \$303 billion is attributed to post-World War II foreign aid programs.

Of this, about \$66 billion has been in grants and \$34 billion in loans, some of which now are being repaid.

From 1950 through 1962 the U.S. balance of payments deficits has totaled \$26 billion. Of this, \$8 billion has been in U.S. gold exports and \$18 billion in liquid liabilities now held by foreign governments—who could demand payment in gold.

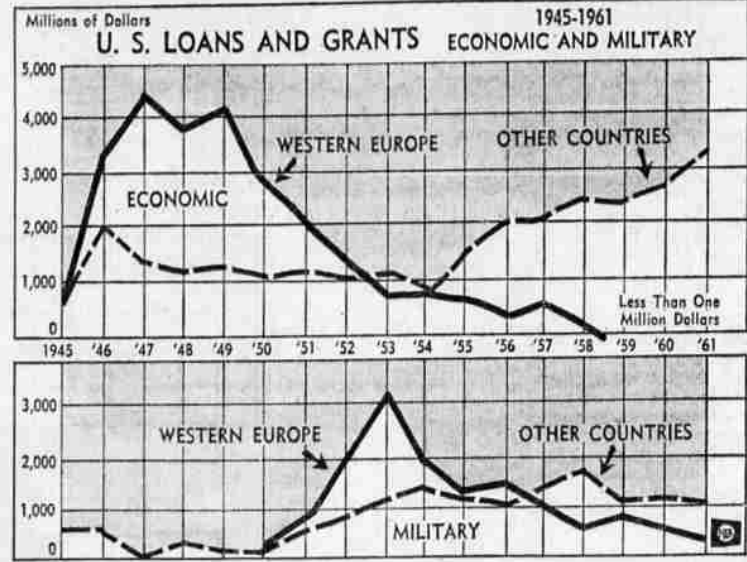
While it is frequently claimed that 80 per cent of the foreign aid dollars are spent in the United States, this includes eight per cent for military aid and eight per cent for sales of U.S. agricultural surpluses for foreign currencies. Also, the 20 per cent of foreign aid dollars spent abroad add to the balance of payments deficit.

Another drain comes from the sale of foreign securities in the United States. Totalling \$3.5 billion from 1950 through 1961, these flotations were \$1 billion in 1962 and are running at the same rate so far this year.

The U.S. Foreign trade position also has been shifting to America's disadvantage. While the volume of U.S. exports has been rising, exports of other countries have been rising, too. And U.S. exports as a percentage of world exports have been declining.

U.S. imports also have been increasing. While this country used to be a net exporter of iron and steel, petroleum and even autos, it now imports more than it exports. International Economic Policy Association estimates that the U.S. would need \$9 billion increase in exports to balance its trade position.

In summary, the association's analysis shows a tremendous



FOREIGN LOANS AND GRANTS—Newschart shows the net loans and grants made by the United States since 1945 in the economic and military categories. They are shown as going to western European countries and other nations of the free world. The economic chart shows the shift of U.S. aid since 1954 from the developed countries of western Europe to the less developed. Data: Department of Commerce.

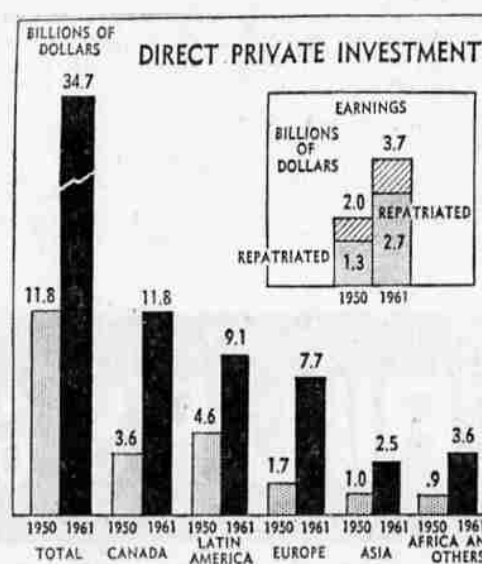
change in free world economic patterns.

After World War II, the American aid effort was directed to putting U.S. dollars in foreign hands for their recovery. The process may have been carried too far.

It is now necessary to ask Europe, Japan and other countries to pay a larger share of development costs.

While direct American private investments overseas have risen from \$11.8 billion in 1950 to \$34.7 billion in 1961, there is need for more. It is believed they can be a source of increased return to the U.S., if proper incentives are given.

Of the \$3.7 billion earnings from foreign investments in 1961, \$1 billion was reinvested abroad and \$2.7 billion returned to the U.S.



FOREIGN INVESTMENT PICTURE—Newschart shows how investments abroad by private U.S. interests have almost tripled between 1951 (\$11.8 billion) and 1961 (\$34.7 billion). The inset shows earnings and repatriation of the investments. The \$2 billion earned on the 1950 investment represents a 17 per cent return. In 1961 earnings were \$3.7 billion, an 11 per cent return.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Purely Personal Prejudices: To achieve self-honesty, we should approach with mistrust all those "principles" we uphold that coincide so neatly with our profit and self-interest; it is only when we hold to a principle that does not benefit us (and may, indeed, injure us in a material way) that we may feel reasonably confident of its truth.

From many writers, we learn something; from a few writers, we become something; only the latter are ultimately of any value.

The men who make a revolution are usually the first ones to be unseated by it, as the Old Bolsheviks were swiftly executed in Russia; and the fatal flaw in all revolutionary doctrines is that they provide no pattern of steady succession, and simply cre-

## STRICTLY PERSONAL

ate an atmosphere for their own overthrow.

It is a singular trait in Anglo-Saxon society that brilliance in conversation is the surest way to evoke suspicion in the company, unlike the Latins, who appreciate and admire verbal dexterity, and the English instinctively suspect any man who speaks fluently and amusingly of being either "sippery" or "not quite sound."

No laborer works as hard for his necessities as the executive does for his luxuries; and this is the irony of modern-day affluence, as compared with the poverty of bygone eras—that what used to be called the "leisure class" is now the coronary class.

The psychological reason that it is necessary to respect equality was succinctly put by Goethe, when he observed: "There is

no defense against someone else's superiority except love."

No superstition of the ignorant is half as damaging as the chief superstition of the educated—which consists in the erroneous belief that knowing the proper words for something signifies that we comprehend it and are in control of it.

Men of similar vices band together, not for company but for camouflage; for when the birds are all of a feather, the peculiar stripping of each does not stand out so much.

The conscious search for serenity is one of the main sources of continual agitation and perpetual unfulfillment.

The real reason that it is profoundly immoral to live by the rule that "the ends justify the means" is that nobody can know what the ends will be (so often are they contrary to our best intentions), and all we can regulate are the means we use; and if these are cruel or evil, they in themselves pervert and deflect the ends we aim at.

## Letters To The Editor

### Constructive

I have read with interest the letters published recently in your paper which pertain to our school problems. I was especially interested in those from two of the candidates for the position being vacated by Mr. John Voth of the K.U.H.S. Board.

One of the candidates, Mr. Fredrickson, proposes that we adopt a metro-county plan of reorganization. This plan would solve the long-range problems, does not split the suburban area, and does away with overlapping district boundaries. However, he does not tell us how to finance this plan. Had he continued to attend the meetings of the Citizens' Committee with the Klamath School Board Association, he would have known that this plan could not be realized without enabling legislation, which it is impossible to obtain at this time, there can be no equalization of educational funds. Without this equalization, millage rates would be affected in the following way—City up 6.36 mills, Suburbs up 15.16 mills, County down 10.0 mills. Mr. Fredrickson cannot seem to understand that the suburban people will never vote in favor of this excessive tax raise. As each affected area has veto power, it would be a waste of time and money to present this plan to the voters. Let us be realistic in our approach. When this candidate says that reorganization has to be accomplished now, I agree with him, but I do not see that he has proposed an acceptable method for doing so.

Mr. Hyde, the second candidate who has written to you, does not propose to close K.U. or vote down the budget as a means of protesting the split schedule as does Mr. Fredrickson. Rather, he wisely urges support of the budget.

I feel that it is unfortunate that Mr. Hyde did not choose to become interested in our school problems until recently. Had he been meeting with the Citizens' Committee and with the school boards, he would know that his plan of reorganization was considered by them and received little support. This plan was known as the gerrymander plan, and was thought to be unwise, as it would not solve long-range educational problems, would divide the suburbs, and would cause an inequitable tax shift in certain areas. Millage would be affected as follows—City up 3.16 mills, South Suburbs down 3.1 mills, North Suburbs up 11.96 mills in

one area and 14.66 mills in another area, and County down 2.4 mills. Millages are based on this year's operating budgets and would be subject to change. Because suburban representation on the County School Board is inadequate, the 15,000 voters in this area know they must stand together to see that our interests in education are made known. The gerrymander plan is not the answer to our problems.

A perfect solution will not be found, as there are unforeseen problems in every situation. I do think, however, that there is one plan which provides us with a workable solution. This is reorganization into a single county unit. This plan would enable us to care for future population growth as it would do away with overlapping districts. Administration could be more effective. It would be flexible in that buildings, teachers, and facilities could be used interchangeably as needed for the education of our youth. All the children in the county would have a basic standard education with "frills" added by local area interest groups as needed. Under a single county unit plan we can make our education what we want it to be.

We have not yet heard from the third candidate for this position on the board. I am hoping that he too will express his views in a letter to the editor. Mr. C. O. Northing has served previously on the K.U.H.S. Board and is well acquainted with our problems. His thinking will be based on studies made by the K.U. Board, the Citizens' Committee, and the Klamath School Board Association, as he has been working with these people throughout the year.

Our great failing is our lack of information. Frequently we make decisions from ignorance and misinformation. We operate on hearsay and propaganda because we are usually too busy to take the time to investigate and base our opinions on all the facts. We must learn to evaluate and then respond with strength and intelligence. In this way, we will have a better community and inevitably a better world.

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### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Who was the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence?  
A—Charles Carroll.