

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Frightening Possibilities

Though Adm. George W. Anderson, Chief of Naval Operations, considers sabotage a remote prospect in the loss of the nuclear submarine Thresher, past history works against ruling it out.

It has been disclosed that when our first atomic vessel, the Nautilus, was in Portsmouth naval yard for repairs four years ago, some 235 separate sabotage efforts were made in a two-week period. All involved deliberate cuts in armored, cable-style wiring affecting ship controls.

The FBI failed to turn up the saboteurs, despite hard search. Its quest was similarly fruitless in the case of another nuclear sub-

marine and a guided missile destroyer, both of which suffered sabotage later in 1959.

Whether this kind of thing is the work of conscious foreign agents or simply of disgruntled workmen, it is not very heartening to hear that it can occur in the tight security atmosphere of a U.S. naval shipyard — or that the perpetrators can go undiscovered.

Whatever the cause of the Thresher's sinking, we would all gain from assurances that far tighter screening of workmen is now being applied in critical naval defense tasks. Obviously, too, it should not overlook men of a temperamental weakness which might lead them to work out personal resentments in actions against the nation's safety.

Move Tax Program Along

(Oregon - Statesman, Salem)

Members of the Senate committee on taxation should be careful what tools they pick up as they begin looking over the tax package handed them by the house. The major bills — revision upwards of income tax revenues and imposition of a cigarette tax — were hammered out in many and prolonged sessions of the House committee. This committee explored many ways of supplying the State treasury with some \$60 million in additional funds, and came up with the solution approved by the House last week.

If senators have the notion they can throw out the guts of the income tax bill and

cast aside the cigarette tax bill, they should think twice. Because when they get through with their surgery they will still face the problem of digging up that \$50-\$60 million. It may be possible to juggle some of the terms of the income tax revision—but not to reduce the over-all take.

Also the Senate committee should act with reasonable dispatch. The session is dragging, to the evident irritation of the public. The time is at hand for team play, with a minimum of partisan grandstanding, and a show of cooperation to polish off the tax program and set the stage for adjournment.

Education's Higher Purpose

(Times, San Mateo, Calif.)

In his inaugural address as president of Columbia University Teachers College, Dr. John H. Fischer said some things about progressive education which would have been considered heretical in the days when the institution he now heads was known as the cradle of progressivism.

"What a child can do and what he should be doing are not necessarily the same," said Dr. Fischer. "Indeed, much so-called progressive teaching came under fire and has been largely abandoned precisely because children too often did merely what they could rather than what was good for them to do."

President Fischer went further in his discourse, however, to paint educational goals

which tend to be forgotten in the debate over teaching methods.

The study of the sciences and the humanities, he said, should be pursued "not to improve our competitive position as a nation, but to improve ourselves as persons. . . . We owe our children more than a promise of technological proficiency or the chance to merchandise American culture overseas."

Dr. Fischer's views are as timely as they are refreshing. With the current emphasis on training youth to meet the stresses of a competitive world, school men sometimes lose sight of education's highest purpose, which is to deepen the individual's insights and broaden his horizons both for private life and public service.

Letters To The Editor

Budgets

On Monday, May 6, it will be our responsibility as citizens of this community to vote in the budget elections of our school districts.

As responsible citizens, we have no choice but to recognize that teachers must be paid adequate compensation or they will leave the community and seek a more favorable environment. It is also our responsibility to provide the physical plant and the curriculum for both students that plan for college and those seeking terminal education in our schools.

As acting chairman of the KUHHS citizens' committee and as a member of the KUHHS budget committee, it has been my privilege to become rather well acquainted with the problems that beset our local schools.

Both the elementary and the KUHHS budgets are good budgets. Every item in either budget can be defended with logic. Contrary to one letter to the editor, there is not one penny in the budget for golf, bowling or skiing. Our dollar cost per pupil compares very well with any other district of our size in the state.

I urge you to accept your citizenship responsibility and make certain that both of these budgets are passed.

Harry J. Fredricks

Credit

We would like to thank publicly the following people whose names were omitted from the list of credits on the programs published for the successful production, "Eliza and the Lumberjack." Publication deadlines prevented the printing of these names:

Loyal Loveness (Loveness Lumber Company, patron)
Miller's Department Store
Dee Surprenant
Connor's TV

Nyback's Florist
Pepsi Cola
Cora Rogers
Phyllis Rankin
Virginia Ellen Blom
Leah Heminger
Yvonne Partlow
Lenore Zumburn
Mrs. David Totton
Mildred Jacob

The Klamath Players

Neighborly

As I entered Bly on April 29, I noticed some friends standing by the road and so I stopped to visit. For some reason, unknown to me, they refused to talk to me and seemed to want to hurry me off. Later I was to learn the reason for their distant reactions.

When I returned to my home after visiting my husband, Mike Dillavou, who is recovering in Hillside Hospital from a back disability which occurred on April 19, I had no idea what was in store for me. As with any family, when the breadwinner is ill, debts and grocery bills seem to pile up, especially when there are eight children in the family.

When I opened the door to my home, I was greeted by a number of neighbors who took me by the hand and led me through the kitchen and bedroom. Everywhere I looked, I saw boxes after boxes of groceries. They presented me with an envelope which contained money to pay for the electricity needed to cook the food.

It was explained to me that the entire community had gotten together and realizing the problems that faced our family, decided to do something about it.

I have no idea how many persons were gracious enough to share their food with us nor who the donors were for all was given anonymously but I would like to take this opportunity to publicly thank the community of Bly

and to tell the other readers of the Herald and News of the many kind and understanding people that we have in our town.

It must be remembered that a number of these people have been out of work for at least a month and yet they were willing to share what they had with another. To me, this had been a very rewarding lesson in human nature and will be long remembered. Our heartfelt thanks goes out to each and every one of you.

Betty Dillavou,
Bly.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Friday, May 3, the 123rd day of 1963 with 242 to follow.

The moon is approaching full phase.

The morning stars are Venus and Saturn.

The evening stars are Mercury and Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1865, the body of assassinated President Abraham Lincoln arrived back in his home town of Springfield, Ill., after a journey from the nation's capital.

In 1839, Japanese bombers raided Chungking, China, setting fire to the heavily congested downtown area of the city.

In 1948, the U.S. Supreme Court forbade the states to enforce those agreements that bind owners not to sell property to racial and religious minorities.

A thought for the day—French satirist Rabelais said: "I drink no more than a sponge."

"And Speaking for My Client, May I Say, I Love You!"



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Candidate Outlines Viewpoints

It is impossible to present in one letter all the information that must be, and has been, considered regarding school reorganization. I do, however, wish to state some of the reasons I now support a county unit plan as a means of providing all of Klamath County with a sensible, practical educational system.

Briefly, I would like to review the steps and action taken by the KUHHS Board since Klamath County was exempted from the 1957 School Reorganization Statute. Until May of 1961, the city school boards were dependent upon a local reorganization committee set up to study the matter and present a plan to the voters which would unify all districts. In the last days of the 1961 legislative session, Klamath County was exempt from this statute, and the Reorganization Committee dissolved.

When this happened, the KUHHS Board was faced with taking immediate steps to relieve the crowded condition of the school. This resulted in presenting two plans to the voters, both of which were defeated. The first plan voted down incorporated bonds and serial levies to provide two junior high schools, which candidate for the KUHHS Board now proposes as a solution to our over-crowded high school. The second plan voted down would have provided a four-year high school on the Summers Lane site.

At this point, we organized a citizens' committee to make a study and recommend a plan for future action. This committee was formed from delegates sent by 23 organizations contacted by the board. After weeks of study,

this committee felt that the first proposal made to the voters was the logical solution to the problem, however, their recommendation was that no new construction should be considered until reorganization of the three districts was attempted. We solicited the City Elementary Board and the county board which resulted in the formation of the Klamath School Board Association. After several weeks of deliberation, a metro-urban plan evolved that appeared workable with equalization to provide protection to both districts in the future.

The three school boards were aware of the fact that new legislation was necessary to provide permanent equalization. At this time, representatives from the three school districts involved were told we could not expect and get local support in the legislature for any reorganization plan that required legislation with built-in equalization. Without this support for needed legislation, the city school boards and the citizens committee felt a metro-urban plan could not be justifiably presented to their constituents.

This left two approaches for reorganization with a third alternative of maintaining the status quo, which I believe very few people want. The first approach is the so-called gerrymander plan outlined by another candidate for the KUHHS Board in his letter. This plan, with arbitrarily drawn boundaries, is an attempt to balance student population and assessed values. This does not lend itself to a permanent situation because, as student populations shift, we are again faced with the same old problem. Besides the

payment of at least \$500,000 to the county unit, it requires the metro area to provide new facilities for approximately 350 students now in Zones I and II of the plan in grades one through eight. Finally, the primary concern I have with this plan is that the metro district will be obligated to educate the current student high school attendance until the division of assets obligation is depleted, and then on a tuition basis until the county unit provides facilities for these students. This arrangement could easily extend for another five years.

The second approach to reorganization remaining to the people of Klamath County is a one-unit county system. This plan, with no boundary lines to create future problems, has the flexibility to meet any future population growth wherever it occurs. It has the built-in equalization that the Klamath School Board Association was trying to get in the other plans. When I consider equalization, I am thinking not only of school support from property taxes, but from the income taxes paid to the state of Oregon and distributed to the schools in the form of basic aid. Next to local taxes, basic aid from the state is the largest contributor to our educational institutions. As of this date, the sum of money budgeted by the state for education exceeds the total of all income tax collections.

I believe that the strongest selling point for a one county unit is that it will place one administration under one representative board that can coordinate the most efficient use of all school facilities for the benefit of students and taxpayers alike. In closing I would encourage every voter to consider the fact that our youth are the most important resource of this country, and no matter what type of organization results, the budgets to operate our schools are necessary.

Get out and vote for your school budget on May 6.

C. O. Borsting,
Member KUHHS
Board of Directors



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

UN Hungarian Policy Alarms Congressmen

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Ten days before Christmas, 1962, Secretary of State Dean Rusk received an urgent letter from five U.S. Senators — two Democrats and three Republicans. They begged the Secretary to instruct our United Nations delegation to "stand firm" on Hungary.

"We are deeply concerned," they wrote, "over recurring reports that the United States may be considering a change in attitude toward the Hungarian question on the U.N. agenda."

The Senators — Thomas Dodd, Eugene McCarthy, Kenneth Keating, Karl Mundt and Hugh Scott — were fearful the U.S. would bow to "neutralist" pressure and drop the very issue that stuck "like a bone in a dog's throat" when Nikita Khrushchev visited here in 1959.

The five were familiar with reports that Sir Leslie Munro, an eloquent spokesman for human liberty, would be relieved of his post as Special U.N. Representative on Hungary and his duties transferred to U.N. Secretary General U Thant, Burmese "neutralist."

That proposal, urged by members of the Communist and Afro-Asian blocs, was opposed by the five Senators. They wrote to Rusk that "in our judgment, it would be most difficult for the Secretary General in his position to pursue the matter with the independence and determination which have characterized Sir Leslie Munro's dedicated efforts."

When the votes were tallied, however, Secretary Rusk and Ambassador Adlai Stevenson had rejected the Senators' advice, and the United States voted to abolish Sir Leslie's post.

"At long last," chortled Moscow's New Times, "common sense has prevailed."

Thant then accepted an invitation to visit Budapest as official guest of the Communist government. Similar invitations were consistently refused by the late Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld. Sir Leslie, a brilliant foe of Communism, never even received—much less accepted—an invitation.

Within days after Sir Leslie was fired, Thant cancelled all U.N. news programs beamed to Hungary. The broadcasts, long a target of Red attack, were often the only non-Communist news the Hungarians received.

A spokesman for Thant said the broadcasts would be resumed only if Budapest asked for them. An-

other source reported that Thant felt the Hungarian question was dead.

The five Senators who wrote Rusk remained concerned. All are members of the American Friends of Captive Nations. They wrote in December:

"Sir Leslie Munro's latest report as Special United Nations Representative makes it very clear that the U.N. resolutions on Hungary still have not been complied with. There has been no withdrawal of (80,000) Soviet forces from Hungary; there have been no free elections in Hungary under U.N. auspices; and there has been no observance by the Hungarian authorities of fundamental human rights and freedoms."

The Senators intend to remind Secretary Rusk of that once again. Perhaps because of their prodding, the U.S. delegation to the U.N. has bitterly protested the end of U.N. broadcasts to Hungary.

American taxpayers will be happy to know that Morocco's King Hassan II—whose tiny country has received more than \$350 million in U.S. foreign aid—appreciates our free enterprise system.

In a recent trip to this country the king shelled out \$780,000 for personal goodies. "It was a conscientious effort to return much of the American aid money—in U.S. dollars and through the free enterprise system," said one of his many press agents.

While in Washington, Hassan ordered a \$30,000 reception at which his guests had put before them duck in aspic with foie gras; lobster, pheasant, roast beef, and all the booze they could drink.

In a short New York stop, Hassan paid a visit to a local auto dealer and bought out the house including five air-conditioned Cadillacs. In one department store, Hassan bought \$18,000 worth of clothes, then turned around and bought more blankets, towels, sheets, mats, robes, pillow cases and bedspreads than any housewife could ever dream of buying.

When Hassan got ready to jet home (courtesy of the U.S. Air Force), three U.S. Army trucks were required to carry his loot to the airport. The King's private party of 25 rode to Idlewild Airport in black limousines, followed by 45 Moroccan second-stringers in buses, followed by the Army trucks.

BERRY'S WORLD



"Of course, you're one of the 'in' group, Lyndon, but you're just not one of the family!"

STRICTLY PERSONAL



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

A reader in West Virginia writes in to ask me whether I find the word "Gents" offensive as an abbreviation for "Gentlemen" on doors to certain public rooms.

I must confess that I do, but I must in all honesty add that my reaction is irrational and ambivalent. "Gent," as an abbreviation, has been in the English language since the 16th Century, and has better credentials than many words we abbreviate without realizing it.

When we call a certain kind of doctor a "quack," for instance, how many of us realize that this is an abbreviation of "quacksalver"? Today there are many such words in the standard language that are accepted in the shortened forms of the words they have displaced.

Prof. J. A. Sheard, the philo-

gist at London University, has pointed out that nobody calls a piano a "pianoforte" any more; that a "curio" was once a "curiosity," and what everyone calls a "bus" today was only a half-century ago called an "omnibus."

Even in the rigorous academic field, we speak of "exam," "lab," "math," "matric," and so on, rather than examination, laboratory, mathematics and matriculation.

No one considers it infra dig to speak of a "bike," a "photo," or a "pram," instead of bicycle, photograph and perambulator. Young people invariably go to "proms," rather than to promenades, and attend "prep" rather than preparatory schools.

More than two centuries ago, Jonathan Swift was complaining about the habit of shortening Eng-

lish words. His particular animosities were "mob" and "banter," which are now thoroughly accepted standard English. Indeed, not one person in a thousand recalls that "mob" is the popular form of the Latin term "mobile vulgus."

- And who thinks of a "fan" as coming from "fanatic"? Or "taxicab" as being an abbreviation of the cumbersome "taximeter-cabriolet"? A wig was once a "periwig," a drawing-room was a "withdrawing-room," and even a "chap" is an abbreviation of "chapman," which was a Middle English term for a wheeler and dealer of that day.

Only a pedant or a prig would speak of taking his children to the "zoological gardens," rather than to the "zoo." In our own time, a microphone has become a "mike," a racetrack totalizer is a "tote," and the cinematograph became "cinema" in England while motion pictures became "movies" in the United States. "Gent" remains a U.S. class stamp - word in England, but I infinitely prefer it to the ghostly American euphemism of "John," or, even worse, "little boys' room."