

Editorial Page

School Budgets Deserve Support

Voters in all three school districts in Klamath County will do well to consider carefully the alternatives when they go to the polls tomorrow to vote on the various school budgets and the candidates who seek election to board positions.

We are hopeful that a great deal of interest will be indicated by a big turnout of voters. Informed voters, that is. We do not subscribe to the theory of "get out the vote" indiscriminately. Only those persons capable of making voting decision based on facts should exercise their privilege.

On the basis of facts, it appears that the various school district budgets deserve the support of voters. Certainly, it is possible to get into the item-by-item elements of the budgets and select some items that do not deserve to be there. However, there is not enough "fat" here to support rejection of the budgets.

The time for conscientious, tax-saving voters to take issue with school budgets is prior to and during their preparation. If a program or part of the curriculum is believed to be unnecessary or too expensive to warrant support, the time to attack that item is before the budgets are finalized, and while the budget boards and school boards are considering the programs requested by the administrators and educators.

We are hopeful that Klamath voters will

pass the budgets and let the school officials proceed in orderly fashion with their suggested programs this year. Education has taken enough of a beating in Klamath County without adding further to the burden.

As to the candidates involved in Monday's election, we are hopeful that voters will study the attitudes and philosophies of those involved.

Unfortunately, too many "local" elections are nothing but popularity contests, and there is little attention paid to the way the candidates actually think and what their attitudes are. For the most part, candidates in Monday's election, have expressed themselves on several matters relating to operation of schools and the role of education, particularly relating to KUHS and suggested reorganization plans.

Statements by the candidates—in letters to the editor, in news stories, and in public meetings—can form a basis for voter judgment. A position on the board of KUHS (or any other board, for that matter) is not something to be taken lightly. Our present school situation demands representatives who are mature, thoughtful and reasonable in their thinking and their subsequent action. We cannot condone policies and actions that are the result of emotion, expediency and haphazard thinking.

Norblad Questionnaire Results

(Gazette-Times, Corvallis)

Those who sent in answers to Representative Walter Norblad's poll of the electorate in this the First Congressional District will be interested in the tabulated results of that questionnaire.

To us the returns are a surprise in a few cases. We suspect that many who answered the questions had qualifying answers which could not be shown in actual tabulation.

Here are the results:

	Yes	No
1. Should Federal income taxes be reduced?	51.8	48.2
2. Should Labor unions be brought under anti-trust laws?	90.5	9.5
3. Do you favor legislation to establish a Domestic Peace Corps?	38.1	61.9
4. Do you favor amending the Jones Act to permit U.S. lumber producers to ship at lower rates on foreign ships as do Canadian lumber producers?	85.0	15.0
5. Do you favor continuation of our current farm price support program?	22.3	77.7
6. Do you favor giving United States military assistance to India?	59.9	40.1
7. Do you favor legislation to establish a Youth Conservation Corps?	64.3	35.7
8. Do you favor Federal financial aid for: (a) school construction? (b) teachers salaries?	44.6	55.4
9. Do you favor legislation similar to the Administration's proposal (King-Anderson) in the last Congress to provide hospital care, nursing home aid, and related home health services for our elderly under Social Security?	46.8	53.2
10. Should parents of college students be permitted to claim their tuition, books, and other educational costs as an income tax deduction?	57.2	42.8



IN WASHINGTON . . .

The Papal Encyclical

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Not being (1) a theologian or (2) a reporter for the religious press, I have refrained so far from any comment on Pope John's encyclical, *Pacem in Terris*. But I have read many comments by lay writers and editorialists that I believe miss the point completely, and therefore I feel some discussion is warranted. Since the encyclical is directed to "men of good will" rather than to Catholics alone I hope that this gives me certain journalistic latitude.

The main point to be made about *Pacem in Terris*, moreover, is that it is addressed to men of good will. Therefore, those who feel that it is an unequalled approach to Comrade Khrushchev and the Kremlin are barking up the wrong tree. A Communist, in Catholic doctrine, is not a man of good will—and the moment he becomes one, he ceases to be a Communist. So if Pope John has opened the doors of the Vatican to the Communists, they may enter only if they tear up their party cards—and this is hardly a revolutionary concept.

But there are many who have looked to the Vatican for moral leadership in the fight to preserve the world's freedom. They feel that it is a giant step toward the socialism which was presumably inherent in Leo XIII's *Rerum Novarum*. And it is their worries which I do not understand. Granted that there may be much in the fine print which has eluded me. But it seems quite categorical when *Pacem in Ter-*

ris states that "free initiative in the economic field" is a "natural right." That slams the door on both Comrade Khrushchev and on Americans for Democratic Action—however enthusiastically they may applaud Pope John.

At the same time, the encyclical is quite cantankerous in its statement that "state activity in the economic field . . . ought not to be exercised . . . to control the individual freedom of personal initiative." True this is followed by the rather curious hope that state activity "should expand that freedom"—something which the world's experience has proven to be a forlorn hope. But the basic point in defense of the private man as opposed to the statist man has been made.

Everywhere, the easily misunderstood statement is carefully qualified. For example, Pope John warns that nuclear testing "will have fatal consequences for life on earth." But, he notes, these nuclear tests, to be an dire in effect, must be "undertaken with war in mind." This automatically excludes the West which is testing defensively, and places the onus on the Kremlin—whose generals are openly discussing aggressive nuclear war as an instrument of Communist policy.

Though *Pacem in Terris* calls for an end to the arms race, it again qualifies this by disavowing such pleading in its flat assertion that this eventuality cannot come about unless there is "an effective method of control." Again, it is the West which has pleaded for

adequate controls and the Soviet Union which has refused to allow them.

But perhaps the most important, and least considered, point of *Pacem in Terris* concerns revolution. Not only the Communists but some men of the left throughout the world insist on violent changes in the social order—always, of course, in the interest of justice. This runs directly counter to the spirit and the letter of the encyclical. For Pope John knows that abrupt and violent change bears the seeds of that destruction which cannot allow freedom or social justice to prevail.

"There are some souls," says *Pacem in Terris*, "particularly endowed with generosity, who, on finding situations where the requirements of justice are not satisfied or not satisfied in full, feel emboldened with the desire to change the state of things, as if they wished to have recourse to something like a revolution."

"It must be borne in mind that to proceed gradually is the law of life in all its expressions, therefore in human institutions too; it is not possible to renovate for the better except by working from within them gradually."

What this says merely echoes conservative doctrine. It could, ironically, be applied as a counter argument to the revolutionary Supreme Court desegregation decision. And it is based on an ancient principle: Ends cannot justify means—in fact, ends are always conditioned by means.

Other Editors' Opinions

Public Interest Vs. Strikes

(Engineering News-Record, New York)

Signs multiply that the general public is getting fed up with the economic losses and inconveniences that occur when failures in collective bargaining cause work stoppage. Sooner or later this exasperation is going to explode into irresistible demands for a "law" which in all probability will be harmful to both labor and management, and therefore not in the public interest either. Some better way than more governmental controls to avoid or settle strikes, it seems, is badly needed.

Inasmuch as the public interest cannot be sidestepped, some kind of a procedure for stimulating and improving the force of public opinion would appear to be a better way to cope with collective bargaining failures than most of the panaceas now under consideration. Among these are compulsory arbitration, fact-finding boards whose conclusions would be legally or politically enforceable, antitrust laws for labor unions and various kinds of strike curbs.

Unfortunately each of these methods would represent a diminution of private rights without offering any certainty of solution to the basic problem that now too frequently makes the public the victim of labor strikes. It seems quite possible, however, if every bargaining situation that reaches an impasse could be turned into a showcase operation, and all bargaining secrecy abandoned. Such a procedure would let the process of private decision-making continue—but continue under the watchful and critical eye of the public.

The bargaining problem, though

many faceted, is simply that the scope and complexity of collective bargaining issues have outpaced the growth of the bargaining process, which is still young and far from mature. Indeed, it will probably be a long time before either labor or management can adjust its sturdy but natural self-interest enough to permit collective bargaining to accommodate the opposing factors that must somehow be reconciled. It will take time, patience and ingenuity, for example, to force such great issues as job and income security, the equitable distribution of industrial incomes, featherbedding, profit margins and the scope of bargaining itself into their proper relationships and perspective.

To give labor and management the necessary time to explore, experiment, and invent along the slow, long road to sensible and peaceful, but voluntary, adjustments—and to stimulate these efforts—we need to develop an informed public opinion that can meanwhile more effectively protect the public's interest. One way of doing this would be to require negotiations to continue under the direction of a mediator, but to open bargaining sessions to public attendance, whenever impasses produce a strike.

Such a procedure, which should help purge negotiations of untenable positions, could be a strong inducement to peaceful settlements without violating the concept of free enterprise, or destroying private decision-making or arrogating the right to strike. Such an approach would also seem preferable to the development of a new coterie of arbitrators or labor specialists empowered by law to develop, even in secrecy, labor contract settlements that nei-

ther labor nor management nor the public can understand or approve.

Such a procedure, too, would avoid the ridiculous situation that has just occurred in New York City's long newspaper strike, where the mayor has spent weeks secretly mediating as the public's representative without once informing the public about the issues or the positions taken by labor and management.

If the President's complex and far-reaching guidelines for non-inflationary wage and price decisions are to be effective, and if public opinion is ever going to be a significant influence for right or wrong in collective bargaining, the public itself must somehow be introduced to the fundamental issues and intricacies of the bargaining process.

If the public has a stake in bargaining—which everyone seems to admit—it has a right to know what is going on. That right accrues beyond question whenever labor and management fail by default to discharge their obligations to the public, and resort to strikes or lockouts. In view of the storm clouds now gathering on the horizon, the present would seem to be a propitious time to start that introduction.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Candidate

I came to Klamath Falls in 1938 to engage in the same insurance business I still own and operate. We have raised our daughter and three sons who have gotten their complete grade and high school education in the Klamath Falls public schools. In appreciation for these benefits to my family, I am willing to offer my services to our schools.

Regarding plans for reorganization, I pledge to work for the best interest of the people of this community to the ends of achieving the highest level of efficiency at costs that are reasonable. I believe a well organized single district for the entire county to be a good solution to our problems.

I am a business man and like most members of school boards, I am not an educator and am aware of my limitations. Therefore, in all cases of important decisions, I would try to secure good guidance in making such decisions.

In all due respect to parents, the faculty, and the public as a whole as taxpayers, may we always be mindful that the welfare of our children who attend our schools is most important.

Hans Norland

THEY SAY...

The girl watchers are united in a simple thought, and that is that there is nothing in the world more beautiful than a beautiful girl.

—Don Sagers of New York, president of the American Society of Girl Watchers.



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

I believe in the principle of school reorganization, and there appears to be much in favor of the proposal that Klamath County schools be reorganized under one administrative and operating head. But, there are a lot of questions to be answered yet before voters can set their stamp of approval on such a plan.

One thing I dislike to see is the growing trend to choose up sides—with our rural friends on one side and the so-called city people on the other. After all, we're all in the same county—we have practically the same social, economic, and human welfare elements—and we're all after the same thing, an improved education system. Frankly, I'm surprised and disappointed that Cliff Robinson has come out swinging from the heels and making some rather rash statements regarding the prospects if the re-unit county plan is approved.

I believe that school administrators and officials have been remiss in their failure to obtain answers to some quite fundamental legal questions. Some of these questions, they say, have to be resolved at the attorney general level. We need answers to such questions as to control of the proposed school district administration, who would be on the board, and how would he get there, etc.

The latest incident involving the Klamath County Sheriff wherein he offered information to a juror sitting in a trial proceeding is almost unbelievable. That is, until you consider other school-boy antics of that sheriff.

I hope school boys won't think I am trying to discredit them.

Pool—ooooo—pocket billiards—is chalking up a comeback on the American scene. And for some of us who wasted our youth chasing the recalcitrant 8-ball around the greensward, it's encouraging.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Bogus Health Tonic Bilks Many Unwary

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

In the South German town of Burg Preppach, door-to-door medicine peddlers have a sure-fire pitch: "Take one of these tablets each morning and night and your brain will become as sharp as a buzz saw."

The tablet is nothing more than ordinary sugar but the buyer is positive it works. Local police have given up trying to jail the salesmen since no one who buys the "anti-stupidity pill" will admit he has been gypped.

There are no complaints, either, on a Chicago man who stopped king insulin after buying a "magic spike" guaranteed to cure diabetes if worn on a chain around his neck. The pencil-sized glass tube, containing a penny's worth of barium chloride, cost the man \$306. There are no complaints because the man is dead—diabetic coma.

All across the country there are thousands of slick pitchmen who sell "magic spikes" and other "treatments" guaranteed to cure anything from cancer to flat chests.

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association estimated recently that health chicanery is practiced by at least 100,000 fakers whose "specialties" range from arthritis and cancer to food fads and kitchen-table abortions; from diabetes and sex to high blood pressure and hypnosis.

And 23 million Americans fall prey to this humbuggery, whether they swallow a bogus health tonic or let themselves be strapped against an impressive-looking machine. At least one-fifth of those victimized suffer serious setbacks.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Sunday, May 5, the 125th day of 1963 with 240 to follow.

The moon is approaching full phase.

The morning stars are Venus and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1818, Karl Marx, the German social philosopher who was to become the chief theorist of modern socialism, was born.

In 1925, a biology teacher in the Dayton, Tenn., public school system was arrested for teaching the theory of evolution in violation of a state law.

In 1955, the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) became a sovereign state.

(Although, the new pool room is a far cry from that which I knew as a kid.) The cue to the renaissance, in fact, is the whole-hearted efforts of billiards equipment manufacturers in doling up the surroundings—and enhancing the game's reputation.

With more than 2,000 billiard rooms as modern as the bowling alleys with which most are connected, it's no wonder the game is returning to popularity. Even the ladies are taking up the sticks with rattling good will. (They have royal precedent. Mary, Queen of Scots, was said to have been a devotee of billiards). And, the pool table (oops, billiard table) is becoming quite the thing to have around the home premises in the family recreation area. It's reported that more than a half-million homes now boast billiard tables.

There's real substance to the idea that papa-san can be gone from the home for days on end and there's not too much concern in the family circle. But, just let Mama go away for a couple of days and all hell breaks loose. The kids get droopy and don't care much about anything. Their custodian (especially if it's papa-san who's volunteered to baby sit) is prone to go berserk, and the whole thing's pretty much of a mess. And papa-san's efforts to reorganize the kids and the entire household during the chief's absence are doomed to failure, although the Old Dad will never admit it.

Females don't like females even in the insect world, as per this biological item which was used as a filler in the newspaper: "It is safe to hold a queen bee in your hand as the queen bees use their stings only on other queen bees."

Just what you're going to do with that information is your own problem.

Vietnam

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Answer to Previous Puzzle

1 (ab) 23 Short pica 34 Gossip

2 Eggs 35 State 36 Heavy

3 Date again 37 Pause 38 Brandy

4 Surgical saw 39 Filaments

5 10 Eggs 40 Entail (ab)

6 Roman emperor 41 English astronomer

7 Reclams 42 English astronomer

8 Sick 43 English astronomer

9 Golf club 44 Ventilate (ab)

10 Number 45 Number (ab)

11 Egyptian river 46 Dress edge

12 Thoroughbred 47 Marrow