

Editorial Page

Name For New School

We'd like to suggest that the new ninth grade school being constructed off Summers Lane be called the "George Nurse" School.

It may seem premature to be considering names for the school now, but let us put forward this suggestion and qualify the reason.

For newcomers, and to refresh the minds of even some of the long timers here, George Nurse was the founder of this community.

It was, thanks to his far sightedness, back in 1876 that the community then called Linkville and later Klamath Falls came into being.

"Uncle George" Nurse moved his settler's store from Fort Klamath to a spot alongside Link River back in the spring of 1867. He purchased much of the area occupied by Linkville from the government and built a cabin on the site now occupied by the City Center Motel. Subsequently he constructed another store across the street, later to become a hotel and the nucleus for the budding town of Linkville.

From 1867 to 1882, Nurse was Town Proprietor of Linkville. Later, it was to become a municipality, first by the name of Linkville, and then in 1883 as Klamath Falls.

Only the concrete bridge across Link River makes note of the pioneering spirit of George Nurse. Even the park where he had

his buildings and along which grew the frame buildings that constituted Linkville does not bear his name.

No street, no park, no building pays him tribute.

Yet, when he officially platted the town in 1876, he donated a complete block of property for school purposes. This block now is occupied by the Medical-Dental Building and Montgomery Ward, but at one time it was the site of the first Linkville School, later was the site of the High School and also of Central School.

Not only did Nurse donate the school site, but he was quick to donate lots along Main Street to those who would build on them.

It was also through his generosity that one Joseph Conger was able to acquire his property along Link River. It was from the estate of Conger that the school board's acquired some money. A school today bears Conger's name, but not Nurse's.

As the school builds, there will be many names suggested, designed to honor someone or something, but it is our feeling that no name is more justly deserved than that of George Nurse, and do recommend it as the name for the new school.

College Cheaters

The most refreshing part of the reports from the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs is the fact that so much is being made of the cheating discovered — that cadets actually are being dismissed by the scores for their dishonesty in stealing and using stolen academic text papers.

Most disturbing was the point made by some students at other schools interviewed on the subject. "Cheating is a normal thing," they said.

Possible explanations can be found for this. For the widespread cheating on tests in colleges (and in high school, too). The pressure is tremendous on youngsters at all levels to excel, to be in the "gifted" classification, to get good grades so they can get into a good college, to be eligible for many rewards —

and ranging from membership in social organizations to graduate fellowships.

Another explanation involves the view that the kind of examinations on which students can cheat are poor exams anyway. The only real way to determine if a student has mastered course material is to examine him orally and in depth, where he can't cheat. A system of mass written examinations lends itself to mass cheating.

But these are rationalizations. The plain fact is that the student who cheats knows he is doing wrong and knows that he is hurting himself most. If a course can be passed by stealing an exam paper, why study for it?

Most persons will doubt that "cheating is normal," as some students put it. But there is much to concern Americans in the increase of dishonesty in all walks of life.

RALPH MCGILL . . .

Years OF Urgency

"Years of Urgency," second of three volumes to be published from the diaries of Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury in the Franklin D. Roosevelt years, appeared shortly before the death of Winston Churchill. Morgenthau was the constant advocate of aid to Britain. He believed, as Mr. Churchill was to say, that if the devil himself should rise out of hell to fight Adolf Hitler, he (Churchill) would welcome him to his side.

This volume reminds us again of how long Great Britain fought alone, and of how desperate was her condition. This was especially true after the fall of France and the loss of much material and many men in the retreat that ended at Dunkirk. Even though 330,000 British troops were rescued by the miracle of the 1,000 boats and ships assembled to cross the channel

and bring them off the deadly beach, the British army left behind its equipment and heavy casualties.

The French collapse made the Mediterranean, for a considerable time, a German and Italian lake. These two powers invested it with submarines. The British were short on destroyers to hunt down such enemy craft. But this was a secondary disaster. Britain had to keep her lifelines of shipping open to fetch food, supplies and the machines of war. It was less and less possible to protect convoys from Nazi submarines. British air strength, woefully inadequate at war's beginning, daily was being chewed up. This was in early spring of 1940, true, of patrol bombers as well as fighters.

On May 15, 1940, Winston Churchill conveyed word to President Roosevelt that he expected a Nazi invasion within

a month. So long as he held office, he said, there would be no surrender. The war would be carried on from Canada.

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BEARY'S WORLD



HULTON LEWIS JR. . . .

Rocky Defies Charge Then Raises Taxes

WASHINGTON — Campaigning for re-election in 1962, Nelson Rockefeller indignantly denied Democratic charges that he would raise the level of state taxes.

Fifteen months later, Rockefeller has sent to the Legislature an all-time record budget of \$3.5 billion and a request for \$765 million in new taxes.

The New York Governor wants to add to the state income tax a two percent sales tax, double automobile license fees and sharply hike cigarette and other "luxury" taxes.

Republicans and Democrats are up in arms and Rocky will have considerable difficulty winning Legislative approval of his tax package. But he is not alone.

Three thousand miles away, in Sacramento, Calif., Democratic Governor Edmund "Pat" Brown has reneged on similar campaign vows and now looks as the biggest spending governor in the nation's history.

Brown submitted to his Legislature a budget of more than \$4 billion (almost one third of which will go for public welfare) and asked for sweeping new taxes. He seeks to boost cigarette taxes from three to eight cents a pack, revise gift tax inheritance levels upward, withhold state income taxes and extend the four percent state sales tax.

Reaction to the Brown proposals was chilly. Legislators interrupted the Governor's "State of the State" message and applied only once — when he proposed salary hikes for them.

The Brown budget must be law by two-thirds support from both houses of the state Legislature. This will be no easy matter. Republican votes will be needed and GOP Senate Leader John F. McCarthy has termed the gubernatorial tax schemes "as popular as a cold wave at a nudist convention."

Brown may have difficulty winning support from his own legislative leaders. Democrat Hugh Burns, president pro tempore of the California State

Senate, has thus far refused to back key segments of the Governor's legislative package.

One of the big big-state Governor to authorize a reasonable budget is Pennsylvania's William Scranton. The GOP moderate sent to his Legislature a budget of \$12 billion, a sum that can be raised without any hike in state taxes.

Unlike California and New York, Pennsylvania entered 1965 with a "substantial budget surplus," Scranton revealed in a message to the Legislature. He disclosed, too, that the Keystone State economy has improved greatly since, "the Republicans took over in 1959."

Unemployment is down from 9.6 percent to 4.5 percent. During 1964, Scranton said, Pennsylvania for the first time in recent history kept its percentage of unemployment "lower than the rest of the nation."

Virginia Congressman Joel Brothill moved into the \$133 million Sam Rayburn Office Building last week and was shocked at what he found. "It is scandalous that a public building should be so poorly planned," he said.

"The working space for the staff is totally and completely inadequate," the Republican lawmaker explained. As many as six secretaries are shoehorned into each Congressman's "work area" and Brothill had to say: "I don't see how half a dozen full-grown people can work in this space where they can't even turn around."

The Republican Congressman argues there is little need for the gymnasiums, "lumber suites," and swimming pools scattered throughout the building. Such valuable space might better have been used for Congressional offices.

"If we ever add to the staff and eventually we must because the country and our work will have to be rebuilt," he said. "That's mighty poor design."

WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK . . .

Self-Kidding, Gags Heal GOP Split

Miller himself is a member of the bar. When a group of reporters clustered around him, he said:

"Now, I am a country lawyer in western New York. You'll soon be receiving an announcement, along with my ZIP code number, just in case you ever need a lawyer in western New York."

Introducing Goldwater at a luncheon, Miller noted:

"It did nothing else for his country, he at least saw to it that he became a Ziegler statesman at a fairly early age."

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Wednesday, Feb. 3, the 34th day of 1965 with 331 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning star is Mars.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

American journalist Horace Greeley was born on this day in 1811.

On this day in history:

In 1913, the income tax, or 18th Amendment to the Constitution, became law with ratification by the state of Wyoming.

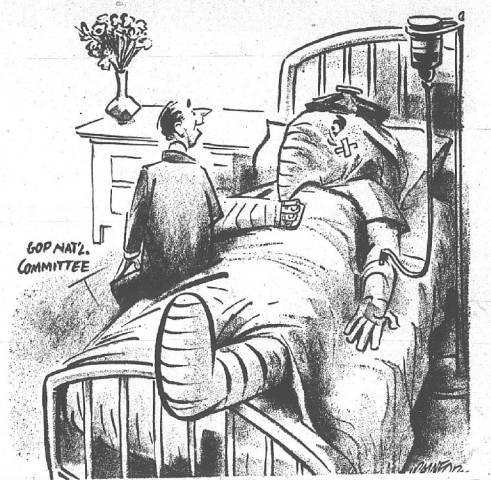
In 1917, the United States broke diplomatic relations with Germany following that nation's announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare.

In 1921, Woodrow Wilson, the 28th President, died at his home in Washington.

In 1963, the American tanker *Tarine Sulphur Queen* disappeared with 29 men aboard while carrying molten sulphur from Beaumont, Tex., to Norfolk, Va.

A thought for the day — Horace Greeley wrote: "The illusion is that times that were are better than those that are, has probably prevailed all ages."

"We Took Your Pulse and, You Know— We Found It!"



BRUCE BLOSSAT . . .

South Over Barrel

WASHINGTON (NEA) — It took 11 years for the Old South to desegregate 604 of its 2,220 school districts with mixed white and Negro residents. Most of the remaining 1,616 districts could begin desegregation plans in a matter of months.

That prospect measures the immense scope of the revolution that seems about to engulf the southern school system, while headlines go to last summer's civil rights murders and to fresh stirrings on the Negro voter registration front.

The lever that is lifting the South out of its embedded segregationist positions is Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. It simply says "no federal aid" for those areas which persist in practicing discrimination in activities where U.S. funds are a contributing support.

All kinds of school help are involved: Money for libraries, for vocational training, for so-called impacted areas near de-establishments.

More than just current money enters into calculation as southern officials and educators contemplate what to do. Some federal programs call for escalation of funds over a 10-year period. And President Johnson's new education bill, coming to \$1.5 billion, could provide new aid parcels for the states if enacted.

The new money is a lure. The old money has become a necessity. Enraged though they are at Title VI's revolutionary pressures, even the staunch segregationists recognize in their

calmer moments that loss of federal funds would be crippling.

Consequently, appraisers of the southern mood expect most school districts to sign the "letters of assurance" required within the next two months by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to indicate that discrimination is or will be ended.

A few figures will illustrate what a stunning change portends if compliance is as sweeping as now appears likely.

Arkansas, whose state education board has announced intention to comply with HEW regulations, has 11 of 17 school districts with 16 of 108 mixed population districts. Full compliance would add \$2.4 million.

In Alabama, the present figures are 291 of 882.

In absolute terms, Louisiana, with just three desegregated districts out of 67, and Mississippi, with four out of 150, are the toughest bastions to crack. Suburban as some yielding will be, not all of the 1,616 still-segregated districts are waiting to be moved.

As of Dec. 31, some 300 Old South school districts had adopted the Office of Education of interest in getting finan-

dial and technical help in their plans to desegregate. A fund of \$8 million is provided in the new law.

Negro leaders have complained for years that desegregation in the 11 Old South states has been merely token in character. If compliance with the demands of Title VI matches expectations, that charge may no longer apply fully.

Desegregation, judged by the number of districts involved, may run across the board.

Measured by the number of eligible Negro students affected, the story, of course, will be quite different. Yet even here, change could be accelerated rapidly.

Before the stern provisions of Title VI had a chance to take effect, Negro enrollment in previously all-white southern schools doubled in 1964. According to the Southern Education Reporting Service, it is now a bit above two percent of total Negro area enrollment of some three million. In Texas as it is more than seven percent in Tennessee and Virginia, more than five per cent.

Title VI, speaking with the sharp command of money, appears to have doomed segregation almost everywhere. It is breaching the thickest walls. And it is doing it by also heralding the fairly early death of "tokenism."

A Mississippi observer summed up:

"Some of these people appear to be acting and talking as if they still had a choice. They don't."

WILLIAM S. WHITE . . .

Egypt Smoke Signals

WASHINGTON — Quite too much and entirely too little are being read into the action of the House of Representatives in voting to cut off further shipments of surplus food to Nasser, Egypt.

It is not on the one hand the opening wedge of some large conspiracy either to usurp President Johnson's essential power over foreign policy or to put an end to a responsible Congressional bipartisan participation in world affairs.

It is not on the other hand some mere convulsive reflex of foolish men which, once corrected, will be forgotten as a foolishness was, indeed, involved in the decision. Congressional riders of this kind are essentially dead, whatever their motive, because they are factually out of harmony with the Constitution. Deliberately the Constitution gives the President a great deal of exclusive decision in foreign affairs and a great deal of room to move around in free of Congressional orders and constraints.

Party politics, too, was involved. For the Republicans voted for a race and class neutrality in this hazing of Nasser. That their motive was wholly without a collateral intention to cut Lyndon Johnson down a bit can be believed — if one can also believe that a little character called the East-

ter bunny will within a few weeks come hippity-hop down the lawn.

Still, it would be a great mistake to suppose that partisan malice was a primary or even a major Republican consideration here, just as it would be to suppose that the whole thing sprang from a desire to please American Jews and other particular friends of Israel.

Any notion that our foreign policy in the Middle East is run through the greater part of Jewish feelings is one of the special idiocies of our time. The truth is that this government has a great deal to do with the Jewish people, but it is not the Israel, whom persistently he threatens to destroy.

General Abdel Nasser, in a word, has perpetually exploited with us his influence in the Arab world and his feared capacity to turn the whole of the Middle East into some vast, churning pot of Soviet stew.

The truth also is that while the Israelis are essentially on our side and always have been, Nasser consistently plays the international Communist game — no matter how "anti-Communist" he presents himself in home affairs.

It is not simply that he recently told the United States to take its aid and jump into the lake with it. It is not simply

that he has condoned mob attacks upon American property and the burning of the American library in Cairo. It is not even solely his recent public policy to continue sending arms to the Communist-backed rebels who have tried so hard to make a charnel house of the Congo. These are the forces which have been preparing to murder thousands of white non-combatant hostages until Belgium and the United States resumed them in a joint airlift operation.

But beyond all this, Nasser has become the most arrogant symbol of all the terrible arrogance the United States has had to swallow in the years that a blackman and truculent "neutrality" has been the password for demanding American assistance.

The incident will not become a marker in the history of our times; nor will the full authority of the President be really denied him in the end. But important signals have been sent up here. Wise nations, and wise diplomats in Washington, will realize that while partisan politics and President — baiting played some small part here, the great and central motivation was a long, slow and powerful anger which is building up in this country against those beneficiaries which abuse it's help — and its self-respect. There are limits to tolerance, even here.

Government Backs For C

SALEM (UP) — Hatfield says state civil defense was not eliminated under a new law. He repeated his civil defense, a record as opponent of labor union projects.

Hatfield said week and plan the need for.

He said that last week to the — the civil defense operations communications co. the back.

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"People don't understand the field said. "We n't tolerate the state industry."

"Maybe we correct abuse, just like early needed child governor said."

He noted that of Christmas had to be to January floor larger CD needed to plan basic rules for.

"Just because a substitute acting good does need for correction, either as or as part of public safety,

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