

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Too Big To Swallow

Twentieth century dictators, large and small, have made a standard practice of trumping up fears of outside invasion.

We all understand the reason for stirring the fears. It is a way of distracting the citizens from the discomforts they may be suffering at home.

Moreover, it is a way of solidifying popular support behind a regime. Nothing seems to cement a people more quickly than a threat, imaginary or otherwise, from the outside.

As employed by the German Nazis and the Russian Communists, this technique has served a double purpose. In addition to cementing support, it provides grist for a propaganda effort designed to fix blame on other nations for acts the complainants decide to commit.

For all his attempts to fan the revolutionary fires elsewhere in Latin America, Castro isn't in the same league with these practitioners on that score.

But, at the pretense he is being invaded, he would be hard to match at any time.

What will Castro tell the Cubans when the invasion from America fails to come off?

Naturally he will not admit the hoax. To do that is to acknowledge the crushing truth—that his whole regime is a hoax upon the Cuban people.

Presumably he will try to persuade them that his showy preparations "scared America off." The Cubans who accept Castro are gullible. But are they gullible enough to believe that their tiny island could stand out against the United States if we were really bent upon subduing it?

Most likely they are not. The chances are good that when the invasion doesn't materialize more and more Cubans will begin to have doubts about their hero.

Eventually those doubts will be big enough and numerous enough to be woven into a fabric of defeat for the fraudulent Castro. But, as has been noted often before, this is a fabric that only the Cuban people themselves can fashion.

The Conference On Aging

(The Christian Science Monitor)

Parliamentary bodies sometimes must produce decisions by showdown votes. The White House Conference on Aging was not a parliamentary body; it was not so chosen.

The conference just held in Washington has served these purposes to some extent even on the focal political question of financing health care for the aged and to a possibly greater extent on other questions which may prove in the long run equally important.

It is significant that chief support for use of the social-security tax method came from the conference subgroup concerned with income maintenance while principal opposition to this method came from the subgroup concerned with the quality of medical care.

If it be conceded that there was an over-

all growth of sentiment for tying medical service into the social-security system, it is well also to recognize that this proposal does not solve all the problems involved.

There is first the matter of providing aid to a large number of most needy who do not yet have coverage under government old-age insurance. This as well as encouragement of voluntary health insurance is being undertaken by the federal-state program already under way.

There is further the desirability of permitting a certain amount of voluntarism at one or more stages of any new program that may evolve. This may involve, for example, a choice of whether to participate at the outset, or choice of government or of private insurance, or a choice as to modes of treatment to be received. Then there is the consideration that the system should not encourage excessive or unnecessary reliance on its benefits.

The discussions in the White House Conference should have helped somewhat to throw light on these questions for Congress.

Other Editors' Opinions

Canada And The United States (Baltimore Sun)

Canada has just announced a new tax-and-budget program which will bear heavily on foreign investors. Since some 70 per cent of foreign investment in Canada comes from the United States, the new taxes will hit American capital. Special exemptions accorded foreign investors will be withdrawn. New taxes will be imposed on the earnings of foreign corporations in Canada.

Does this mean that a paroxysm of feeling against the United States has swept the Canadian government? Is even our good northern neighbor now taking up the painful cry, Yankee go home? Not a bit of it. Canada is simply trying to right a balance-of-payments difficulty exactly like the one the United States now confronts—except that it is more serious. The American gap between foreign spending and foreign earning is now at an annual rate just under \$4 billion. Allowing for Canada's smaller population and economy, the Canadian deficit is proportionately almost four times as large.

So what Canada must do is what the United States is trying to do—cut down its foreign spending and boost its foreign earn-

ings. By attracting less American capital to Canada, the Canadians will encourage Canadian capital to stay home and to come home. Stated in per capita terms, Canadian investment in the United States is about four times American investment in Canada. And if Canada dampens down American demand for the Canadian dollars needed among other things for turning American capital into Canadian plants and equipment the Canadian dollar will decline in value as against the United States dollar.

This will mean that Americans can buy relatively more in Canada, with consequent growth in Canadian exports. It will mean that Canadians can buy relatively less in the United States, with consequent decline in Canadian imports. In short, Canada is doing with her new taxes just what the United States is doing in a variety of ways—trying to get foreign payments to her and foreign payments by her into better balance. There is, true, some sentiment against the United States, particularly in cultural matters, among Canadians who want to stay Canadian and not become mere facsimiles. But the new tax measures arise from solid and quite unwhimsical economic considerations.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Newspaper Reading

How do you read a newspaper? No I'm not trying just to promote some form of a game of silly questions, inviting sillier answers. I ask the question because I believe few people get but a small percentage of the potential use value out of newspapers that they have for them, that, under their particular circumstances as readers, their newspapers might have for them.

Newspapers are one of several forms of communications by which people receive something of news of what takes place in the world, opinions of some others as to what is significant in this news, how it fits in with other events, general principles which apply to events and actions that have taken place, and, mainly in the advertising, information they may use to find where to secure what they could use and have need of, with a minimum of time and effort. Certainly also much of what is going on in the world, especially knowledge as to what is being done in advances in production, is sometimes found in the advertising.

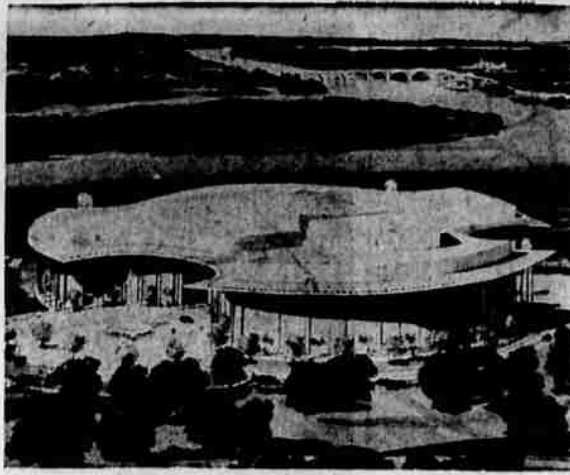
Other media people of today have for essentially the same purpose are the radio and TV. Then we have the various kinds of magazines and books, but these tend to cover specialized fields. And we have many kinds of organizations, including schools, which also serve as means of communication, making available some information, and versions of opinions on the significance of some of it, which generally come from some who are at least supposed to be specialized authorities in the field upon which they comment.

As you contemplate this whole field of means of communications, the people of today have available and use to secure such information, it becomes apparent that radio and TV cover the same fields as the newspapers. But, there is one thing that stands the newspaper entirely apart from those two. For with those two you have to secure particular information, or particular opinions, at a certain time, and have to take them at a rate determined by those putting them out. You can not stop enough to absorb a point, can not go back over something of which the meaning was not clear. And after having absorbed the factual news as something which has taken place, you can not stop and reflect, while this news is fresh in your memory, so as to find likenesses with what is happening somewhere with things which have taken place in your own direct past experiences as you can with your newspaper. And, with the aid of this, build up views as to what could have been done to best take care of this situation. With the newspaper you can, unless you are of those who are so crowded for time you have to throw everything including your breakfast and food generally with one quick gulp.

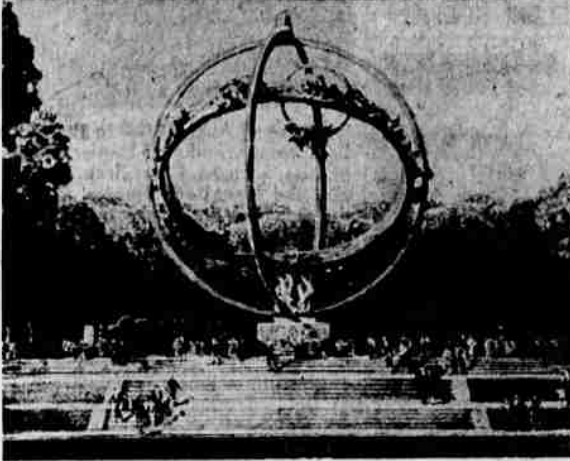
When you read of the charges being slung around in the United Nations meetings, for instance, with the play made to arouse fears, hates, prejudices, do you stop and ask yourself questions as to why this is done, what will be the effect on those in whom such emotions are aroused, and on those who allow themselves to give way to anger and disgust, and how things could best be handled to defeat the intentions of those who sought to stir up those emotions? And, if you find yourself baffled by these questions, do you mark them down in your mind as points upon which you should make some inquiry into? If you fail to utilize some time, in cases where you have it, for some of these things you are getting but a small percentage of the value out of your papers.

I am one who thinks our newspapers could be very much improved. But I also think this can not take place out of the effort of newspaper people alone, in a vacuum of effort on the part of people as a whole. That you who are a reader of newspapers have a very definite responsibility to do your part toward what can be done to improve the papers. And the first point at which you should begin is at asking yourself what you might do to better use your papers, and to follow that up with actions.

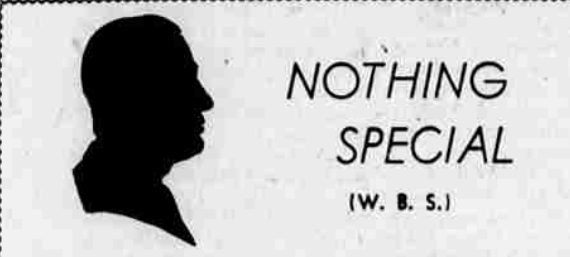
O. O. Womada



Heart of National Cultural Center would be this building.



Theodore Roosevelt memorial's proposed "celestial sphere."



It appeared that the whole dern town of Chiloquin turned out for the annual Reservation Jaycees Award dinner the other night. And, I'm told, that's the way they do things in Chiloquin. They get together, and they work together. Right now, they're in the midst of a project to really publicize Chiloquin and the area this spring and summer as a means of luring more tourists into the area.

Most of us probably feel that we're about 12 times ahead of the statistics. But figures show that the average American family spends \$215 a year for health services — medicine, physicians, dentists and hospitals.

Dr. Cliff Robinson told this one. Seems that a family of eight children lived near an area where a major highway was being built, and bituminous surfacing was being laid. The children often played near the highway. One day, the mother sensing something wrong, hurried out to where they were playing. On her arrival she was informed that three-year-old Joel had fallen into a drum of tar. The mother fished him out, looked over the goopy, sticky Joel—covered from head to foot with tar, and she sighed, with tears in her eyes: "I believe it would be easier to have another, than to clean this one up!"

LOOSE ENDS: The best social security for old age is to be respectful to your children. . . . Just as I swore I'd quit using pens, I see where a Texas judge sends a giraffe thief up for a stretch. . . . No one seems to know what people want these days, except they won't accept a cent less. . . . The world weighs only 36 million sextillion tons, but it seems a lot heavier to us columnists charged with supporting its weight. . . . Nothing, sighed Jack Pearson, scatters wealth like taxation and a large family. . . . Many girls are attracted to the simpler things in life—men. . . .

Well, we seem to be having our school housing problems in Klamath. Nothing unusual, I guess. But a problem. Wonder how much thought has been given to conducting school here on a 12-month basis? Certainly, and if for no other reason, there are plenty of mothers who would go for it!

There are obvious advantages and disadvantages to such a method. On the one side, we have our tremendous investment in school buildings, playgrounds, etc., and then we use them only nine months of the year. If we could figure out a way to use our school buildings and equipment 12 months a year, it would be possible to keep our investment rate to only three-quarters of what it is now.

Teachers, too, would benefit in some ways. They could earn more money if they worked 12 months instead of the nine months as they do now. (Although there are many teachers who go into some other field during the summer months).

Another advantage is that pupils would complete their school courses in less time, or they could take more subjects in their elementary training, or undertake extra-curricular activity.

The arguments against such a plan are as obvious as the disadvantages. There can be no argument against the cold fact that it would cut down building and plant investment. If we use the same building and plant facilities for a whole year, we would be bound to realize some economy in investment and maintenance costs. At the same time, however, we would face increased depreciation and wear and tear.

It is when you get into the teacher-pupil aspect of the thing that you find yourself in trouble. It would be difficult to work up a suitable arrangement of staggered classes and beginning terms that would meet with the approval of teachers, parents and children. Perhaps the problem wouldn't be so great in the large cities, but out here in the country it would take considerable compromise and adjustment of the various schedules to make the scheme workable. There is spring and fall work for one thing. Some teachers do not want to give up a long vacation. Some want to go to summer school and refresher courses, or make long trips. Others do not relish the thought of a cumbersome, complex schedule that would have to be arranged for the staggered classes that would be a necessary part of the arrangement.



Group of monolithic slabs would make up F.D.R. memorial.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Culture Center Would Hush Memorial Critics

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—A plan to bring together memorials to Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt and other great presidents as parts of the proposed National Cultural Center is being talked up here.

The idea has grown more or less spontaneously from general public criticism of the abstract art designs prepared for the two Roosevelt memorials.

Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, T.R.'s daughter, declared the "Celestial Sphere" design prepared to honor her father would "desecrate the memory of anyone."

Similarly, Rep. James Roosevelt of California, F.D.R.'s eldest son, declared in what will probably be the greatest understatement of his career, "I have a feeling father would have been for something a little less modernistic."

With both of these examples of futuristic or art moderne on the pan, there has been considerable feeling expressed that something more living, more creative and more useful, or contributing more to enjoyment of life, would better memorialize the spirits of the two great progressive presidents.

The proposal to combine the two memorials and possibly others in the cultural center is a somewhat natural development. It has met with a generally favorable response.

"I think it is a marvelous idea," says Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), one of the principal sponsors of the cultural center authorization legislation. "I think it would provide much more appropriate memorials to these two great men."

Thompson called the Theodore Roosevelt celestial sphere design a "Jungle-Gym" when it was unveiled last summer. F.D.R. Jr. said the proposed memorial to his father was reminiscent of Stonehenge, the ancient ruins in England.

Backers of the two projects object to incorporating the memorials with others. Neither group wants the importance of the president it wants to honor subordinated.

Each seems to be trying to surpass the Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln memorials, which is difficult if not impossible. One other criticism frequently given to the "cemetery art," is that the city is already too full of monuments to the past and

what it needs is more recognition of the future.

The answer to this offered by the National Cultural Center is that it is a concept big enough to honor a dozen presidents — or all of them.

The idea of combining a number of memorials in the center has not been placed before its board of trustees, which was appointed by Eisenhower. Officials of the center decline to make any comment, because they don't want to be put in the position of trying to grab others' funds.

Cost of the Franklin D. Roosevelt memorial has been put at 4 1/4 million dollars, all to be raised by public subscription.

The Theodore Roosevelt Memorial has been put at 4 1/4 million dollars, all to be raised by public subscription.

The Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Assn. has already raised and spent over \$800,000 for purchase of what is now called Theodore Roosevelt Island in the Potomac, and for design of the celestial sphere to be erected on this site.

Actual construction costs have been estimated at \$886,000. The association wants Congress to appropriate this sum, since the prospects for raising it by public subscription are dim. The House went along with this last year, but the Senate held it up until designs acceptable to T.R.'s family could be prepared.

Meanwhile, the National Cultural Center project is not in flourishing financial condition, either. Total cost has been estimated at 75 million dollars, to be raised by public subscription. It was authorized by Congress two years ago, on condition funds be pledged, work started by '63.

So far, the center has raised only 1 1/2 million dollars—and a half-million of that came from the Hattie Strong Foundation. Mrs. Strong's son, L. Corrin Strong, is executive vice chairman of the center.

The plan has been criticized as too grandiose and costly. Broken into projects, as in separate memorials, it might be more feasible.

Cost of grand salon, big enough to take the three Kennedy inaugural balls—has been put at five million dollars; terraces, river-front landing and amphitheater another five million.

Opera house, concert hall and playhouse, five to six million dollars each; two smaller auditoriums at three to four million. Plazas, corridors, service facilities, landscaping, 30 to 35 million.

Expenses Going Up

By JAMES MARLOW Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP) — This gives a picture of how government expenses have gone up, particularly military expenses.

In 1950 President Truman sent his last budget to Congress before the Korean War started. It called for a total of only \$42.5 billion for all government expenses. Out of the total, he said, the military needed only \$13.3 billion.

Came the war. Expenses soared. The war ended over six years ago. But increased government responsibilities have kept expenses high. And military expenses, because of the intense contest with communism, have mounted.

In his budget message to Congress Monday President Eisenhower asked almost \$81 billion—nearly double the \$42.5 billion Truman requested to cover all government spending.

And — whereas Truman asked for only \$13.5 for the military, out of his total budget of \$42.5 billion, Eisenhower requests \$42.9 billion for the armed forces, more than Truman asked for the whole government in 1950.

But Eisenhower's budget — for the fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30, 1962—will be both a memory piece and a yardstick.

In figuring a budget every agency of government has to estimate how much it will need to run another year. All these figures are reviewed and reviewed in an effort to keep them down.

This all takes a lot of time and doing, so much that the Eisenhower administration began putting together last fall the budget Eisenhower turned over to Congress Monday.

Obviously President-elect John F. Kennedy won't have time for this. He won't submit his own budget until this time next year. But this year his administration will have spending ideas different from Eisenhower's.

Since Kennedy's ideas on what needs to be done — expressed in the campaign — go beyond anything Eisenhower had in mind in his budget, Kennedy probably will want to spend more than Eisenhower allowed for.

He'll run into a lot of criticism and heckling on this. His critics will use Eisenhower's budget estimates as a yardstick for measuring Kennedy's programs.

Still, Eisenhower was dealing in optimism in telling Congress he thought that he had figured things so closely that the government should wind up in the black.

While he suggested spending about \$81 billion, he thought government income, from taxes and other revenue, would be even larger and that the country would wind up with a surplus of about \$1.5 billion.

THEY SAY

The average American family now spends about \$18 a month on nonprescription or over-the-counter products. . . . Many actually bring little benefit from a health standpoint. —American Medical Assn.

The fate of humanity can no longer be decided by a few large and powerful nations. We too—the younger nations—have a word to say, and that word will surely echo down the years. —Indonesian President Sukarno.

I believe it's a tradition in baseball that when a pitcher has a no-hitter going no one reminds him of it. —President Eisenhower, now 70 and oldest president in history.

BARBS

A hospital in the West lets fathers hear baby's first cry on a microphone. A wall of an idea.

Trust only to luck and you have to be doggone lucky to get anywhere.

Sea Life

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for 'ACROSS' and 'DOWN' categories. Clues include '10 Fruit', '11 Preposition', '12 Essential being', etc.

Almanac

By United Press International Today is Thursday, Jan. 19, the 19th day of the year with 346 more in 1961. The moon is approaching its first quarter. The morning star is Mars. The evening stars are Venus and Mars. On this day in history: In 1736, James Watt, discoverer of the power of steam, was born. In 1809, American writer Edgar Allan Poe was born. In 1861, Georgia seceded from the Union. In 1881, Jay Gould and William Vanderbilt organized the Western Union Telegraph Co.