Herald and News

Editorial Page

Don't Be A Loser

The United States is fortunate in having within its borders large stores of natural resources—sufficient farming land, water, oil, coal, minerals of many varieties, and timber—most of the ingredients that go to make up a modern industrial society. How these resources are used, now, determines not only their present value to the country, but their continued availability for the use of future generations. The latter point is especially applicable to our forest lands—the nation's one renewable natural resource.

Revolutionary logging techniques, developed by forest industries, now assure an everlasting supply of trees. Sustained yield logging, insuring a cutting rate which does not exceed average annual growth, has been of primary importance. A relatively few years ago major forest fires, once started, raged unchecked across many thousands of acres. Today, in areas with well managed forests, close supervision and access roads assure that such fires can be quickly brought under control. The danger of fire and unchecked disease make inaccessible stands of virgin timber a menace to themselves and to the lands around them.

One dramatic example of the role of research in stretching our timber supply is illustrated by rapid disappearance of the trash burner from mill sites. Trimmings and scrap lumber once considered useless are now converted into chips, used by pulp and board mills. The "smokeless sawmill" is an important symbol of progress in the forest industry.

Given natural competitive forces, research and development of new and better uses for wood and the by-products derived from it will continue. But government, at the local, state and federal level, will have great influence over the ability of the timber industry to continue the development of long-range forest management, which alone, can insure the constant renewal of our forest resources.

Unwise tax policies which would force rapid cutting, or the setting aside of large areas of public lands as inaccessible wilderness areas, could wipe out sustained yield logging over vast areas of our forest lands. And in this, millions of Americans depending upon the nation's timber lands for jobs, for the materials and products produced from them, or for recreational enjoyment would be the big losers.

Facts About Fallout

The Soviet Union has resumed testing of nuclear bombs, and there is a belief that some of enormous size will ultimately be exploded. The United States is expected to soon resume atmospheric tests too—reluctantly, but necessarily, in view of the Kremlin's ominous gestures. And these grim developments have inevitably aroused deep fears of what may result from radio-active fallout.

No one with a modicum of good sense will minimize the possibilities of the nuclear weapons, whether in the stage of testing or the final stage of use. At the same time, it would be equally futile to succumb to needless and dangerous panic. So a survey published by the American Medical Association, made up of the opinions of seven top scientists, is extremely important.

They find that the possible effect of the current increased level of radioactive fallout in the United States on health is "insignificant." They emphasize three basic points: 1. Fallout constitutes a very small amount of radiation compared with the amount of naturally occurring radiation. 2. There is no proof that distant fallout ever caused a disease in a human being. 3. Although most scientists assume that any amount of radiation has a genetic effect, this effect is unknown in human beings.

The consensus, finally, of these seven authorities is that any additional radiation is undesirable, but that the increase due to the distant fallout, because of Russia's resumption of tests, does not represent a significant health hazard.

We certainly should deplore the tests — but there's no reason to be scared to death.

Impact On Principle

(The Wall Street Journal)

Though Congress turned down his plan of general Federal aid to education, President Kennedy says the lawmakers turned right around and passed a handsome school subsidy for their own homefolks.

Mr. Kennedy raised the complaint the other day as he reluctantly signed the bill extending for another two years aid to so-called Federally impacted areas. Generally, such communities are near tax-exempt Government military or defense installations; Federal assistance is supposed to ease problems caused by an influx of Federal dependents into local schools. The program, says the President, "gives more money to more schools for more years than either logic or economy can justify."

He has a point. Aid to impacted areas has grown enormously since it began in 1950. That year it cost $52 million; the cost this fiscal year is an estimated $312 million. Federal funds will flow into 316 of 437 Congressional districts, aiding in one way or another 10 million pupils—fully one-third of the nation's public school enrollment. In some school districts, Federal aid will supply 50% to 75% of the operating budgets.

Now, the shadow of the Federal Government has lengthened across the land, and its employes have multiplied. But Uncle Sam could not have created so many "impacted areas" without the willing assistance of Congress, which has steadily relaxed the criteria for Federal assistance. Where the payments once had some relation to local property taxes, today they are based on either state or national per-pupil school spending, whichever is higher.

In Alabama's Montgomery County, for example, the sum received for each Federally connected student has jumped from $23 to $170. A school district in Montana last year received $125,000 in Federal funds for property which when privately owned produced only $87.85 in taxes.

Principle and practice are plainly in conflict here. In too many places, impacted-area aid is a Federal handout, pure and simple. So if some Congressmen really mean what they say about warding off the burden and oppressive controls of Federal aid to education everywhere, they would do well to reform the local school subsidy they've voted for themselves.

BARBS

Did you ever stop to think that there's no happiness in disliking anybody?

When the wife begins to describe the vacation to neighbors, hubby begins to wonder where he was all that time.

A doctor says that slow moving people live the longest. And seem to get in the way of the rest of us.

Smart people don't worry and smarter ones don't worry the rest of us.

Sometimes a girl looks at a youth dreamily just because he makes her tired.

Some of the summer styles are so sensible we don't understand how they lasted so long!

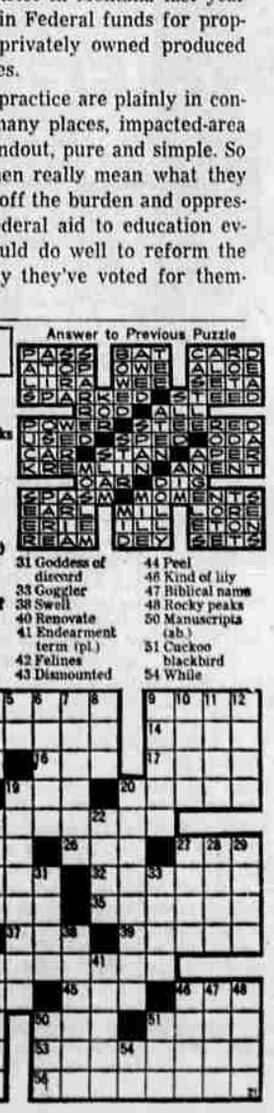
Retirement is when a person is bored with nothing to do and all day to do it in.

Chile

ACROSS
1 Capital of Chile
9 This country is on the —— coast of South America
13 Appointment
14 Asseverate
15 Presently
16 Expire
17 Italian coin
18 Unit of weight
19 Group of matched pieces
20 Quell
21 Makes jagged
23 Violin maker
26 Decay
27 Cretan mountain
30 Live again
32 Knave
34 Willower
35 Kind of creed
36 Streets (ab.)
37 Cover
39 Nostrils
40 Lived
42 Antic
45 Conducted
46 Tipper
49 Wolfhound
50 Calf's cry
51 Go by aircraft
52 Fatigue
53 Alien
55 Meat dish
56 Conference meetings

DOWN
1 Begone!
2 Italian stream
3 Gaseous element
4 Flog (coll.)
5 —— is one of the world's largest copper producers
6 Helped
7 Struma
8 Iodine is —— by-product of its nitrate works
9 Ramparts
10 Wicked
11 Wheys of milk
12 Salver
19 Whiner
20 Gained
21 Inflammatory disease (suffix)
22 Demigoddess
23 Crafts
24 Encounter
25 Exclamation of sorrow
27 Froster
28 Native of Copenhagen
29 Brews
31 Goddess of discord
33 Goggler
38 Swell
40 Renovate
41 Endearment term (pl.)
42 Felines
43 Dismounted
44 Peel
46 Kind of lily
47 Biblical name
48 Rocky peaks
50 Manuscripta (ab.)
51 Cuckoo blackbird
54 While

Answer to Previous Puzzle



"Precisely, There Are Two Sides to Every Story . . ."

CROMLEY IN WASHINGTON . . .

South Viet Nam Picture Took Shape In Early '60

By RAY CROMLEY
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—If South Viet Nam is lost to the Communists it will be because the United States frittered away eight months' time in bureaucratic red tape and indecision.

What was going to happen in South Viet Nam was clear by late in 1960. It was no secret that the Communists—once they had a good chunk of Laos—would use it as a corridor for sending their organizers into South Viet Nam.

A major build-up of Communist organizers in South Viet Nam began in 1960. In March there were about 2,800 organizers. By the end of 1960 there were 9,000.

In the fall of 1960, it was clear that these 9,000 organizers would have laid their groundwork and be ready to roll by the fall of 1961.

This was known at the State Department. It was known at the Pentagon.

It was so well known, in fact, that by late 1960 officials at the State Department and the Pentagon had worked out almost identical programs to meet the crisis anticipated in late 1961. By early 1961 the kinks had been rolled out of these plans.

These plans, in fact, were considered so urgent in early 1961 that even during the Cuban crisis, a key White House presidential adviser, Walt Rostow, was kept busy working on South Viet Nam.

Both State Department and Pentagon plans called for vigorously instituting a crash program in South Viet Nam along the lines of the famous Communist-crushing program that President Magsaysay carried out so brilliantly in the Philippines a few years ago.

This meant, above all, the urgent training of South Viet Nam army units to help the local citizens build roads, schools and sanitation facilities and help with medical care, harvesting and teaching.

The purpose: To use close army-civilian co-operation to win the friendship and confidence of the people in the military and in the government and thus draw their loyalty away from the Communists.

These plans meant, too, the quick training of military units to move into an area, round up the local Communists, offer amnesty to those who were willing to renounce communism, train the local citizens to defend themselves. Cadres of troops were to be left in each region to spark-plug the community defense forces.

Otherwise, as government troops moved out, the Communists would move right back in.

These plans called for a rapid speedup in the training of South Vietnamese army communications personnel and a vigorous improvement of their intelligence-collecting methods.

They called, too, for a reform of the South Vietnamese army organization, to give local commanders the independent freedom of action necessary if action against the Communist guerrillas was to be effective.

If these plans had been put into effect vigorously in the spring of 1961, the stability of South Viet Nam would have been increased so greatly by now that the current Communist drive would have been made very difficult.

Instead, the planners dawdled. A small start was made. On paper, most of the plan was effected. A little was actually done here and a little there.

Considerable sums were spent on parts of the plan, but progress has been slow. Vigor was lacking. The heavy push that should have begun when there was time is just now beginning, when it may be too late.

How did this happen? So far as can be traced in talks with State Department and Pentagon officials, key parts of the plan were delayed in the bureaucratic agreement back and forth between State Department, Pentagon, and the White House.

Decisions were postponed. Officials who should have been making decisions about Viet Nam were busy worrying about the Berlin crisis. They postponed speedy action in Viet Nam.

Khrushchev kept the White House, the Defense Department officials so busy on seeming crises elsewhere, that they were hesitant about making decisions on Viet Nam where there wasn't a crisis as yet.

YOUR POCKETBOOK

Trust Useful In Managing Estate

By FAYE HENLE

In this fast-moving world, people of modest means as well as the wealthy are using trusts to help them safeguard and manage their property as well as for settling estates.

Even if your total worth is no more than a few thousand dollars, you should be aware of the different types of trusts and how you might decide whether a trust would benefit you.

A trust is a legal instrument and must be drawn by an attorney. It provides for the care and management of property by another. You can designate anyone as trustee, but usually the trust service is performed by a bank.

Most commercial banks are geared to perform trust services and the decisions made are usually made by a team of experts, experts in real estate, securities and taxes.

As for all services, there are charges for creating and operating trusts. Usually these fees are set by state laws.

Before setting up a trust you should seek careful advice from your lawyer, a banker, even an accountant.

You should know your exact net worth and include here any pension fund money for which you may be eligible, proceeds from insurance policies should you die.

You should look at your current tax bracket and appraise how your estate might be taxed. One of the chief reasons for setting up a trust today is to reduce the tax load both on current income and on estates.

You should appraise whether your assets are working for you at their peak and know exactly how you want your money distributed upon your death.

For you to consider, the four main types of trusts are:

The living trust, one which you can create in your lifetime. You might wish to make this trust revocable, meaning that at the end of a set period, the property in trust will be returned to you. In some circumstances a tax advantage can be gained. An irrevocable trust means you surrender the right to end the trust. In this case you could still enjoy the income of your property during your lifetime.

A trust under your will is the opposite of a living trust. Instead, you set up the machinery during your lifetime, specifying to whom you wish both principal and income to go.

You can also stipulate how you wish this property to be handled so far as the sale of real estate, securities and such are concerned and the objectives of investment such as whether your assets should be invested to produce income or capital growth or both where possible. In such cases it is best not to be too rigid in your desires since changed economic conditions over the years may dissipate your original desires.

A trust can be created to administer life insurance proceeds.

A court may appoint a trustee to administer a special trust arising from litigation that is before a court.

Because of the growing use of trusts, the American Bankers Association reports many banks are exploring methods to give their customers a better understanding of their accounts—to see whether it might not be possible eventually to standardize trust statements.

A pioneer in this field has devised a system that differs from most accounts for trusts, to obtain a balance after each transaction. The objective: to let clients know at all times how much they own and how much income their assets produce.

Almanac

Today is Sunday, Oct. 22, the 295th day of the year with 70 to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning star is Venus.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1836, General Sam Houston, hero of the Battle of San Jacinto against the Mexicans, was sworn in as first president of the Republic of Texas.

In 1953, representatives of France and the Indochinese state of Laos signed a treaty making Laos "fully independent and sovereign . . ."

A thought for today: German writer Johann Wolfgang von Goethe said, "Mediocrity has no greater consolation than in the thought that genius is not immortal."

Commies' Wall Keeps Berlin Families Apart

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press News Analyst

BERLIN (AP)—Here in Berlin communism has created one of the ugliest and most depressing sights on the face of the globe.

It is The Wall—the wall of death, the new concrete curtain of communism.

Come take a tour along it.

Walk along the Goerlitzer Ufer. You see West Berliners standing on one side of the Landwehr Canal, knots of East Berliners on the other bank. They wave to one another—separated families, relatives, friends.

Only the narrow canal separates them, but they look across an enormous gulf of cold war, across double lines of concrete posts connected with cruel tangles of barbed wire.

You see an old man waving to somebody on the other side and quietly weeping.

You see a young woman staring anxiously at the little knot on the other side of the barbed wire. The young man standing by her side, spotting the hated Vopos—the Volkspolizei or Communist People's Police—bites out one angry word: "Schwein!"

You see a huge red banner with white lettering: "Americans go home," and you understand the affection West Berliners can feel for the Americans whose presence has saved them from what they see on the other side.

You see layers of huge concrete slabs and barbed wire everywhere, and you wonder if this is the most substantial thing communism can build for the people of Berlin.

Walk along the Harzerstrasse and see the "Death Strip". The earth has been gouged to provide a no-man's-land where death is the price for trying to flee from communism.

You see grim-looking young men in greenish-gray uniforms—men who have known nothing but totalitarianism all their lives, either under Hitler or under Khrushchev's man, Walter Ulbricht.

They stare back at you and finger their guns, as if they would like to use them on you.

Walk to the Elsenstrasse and see the newest section of the wall. The barbed wire hasn't had time to rust. You can peer through an opening in the far side of the wall, beyond the barbed wire, and see the concrete roadblocks, placed there so that no more desperate people can crash trucks through the wire.

There you see an elderly woman, shouting through the opening. She is talking to a relative on the other side. She must shout to be heard. The Vopo, his machine gun slung over his shoulder, watches with a sneer. And people in the apartments above look on with hopeless expressions — people caught in a vast trap.

Walk to Waldemarstrasse. You can use the platform erected by West Berlin police to peer over the eight-foot wall.

You see a van backed up to an apartment house, and trudging, resigned people being herded out, with all their belongings. They live right on the border and might risk a jump to safety. They cannot be trusted.

You see row on row of vacant staring windows, empty apartments, emptied of people who could not be trusted, who might risk a jump to freedom. Here and there you see a man's face at a window. He is a Communist party man, there to stand guard. In other vacated apartments party functionaries have moved in, but not many have been occupied. There must be a shortage of people who really can be trusted.

Walk down the Heinrich Strasse, named for a poet who loved freedom. It is one of two crossing points for the few West Berliners who get special permits to enter the East Sector. A knot of people waiting in line, looking tense.

A sound truck is blasting away at the police just beyond the barbed wire. It identifies itself as "the studio at the barbed wire." Helmeted West Berlin motorcycle police stand by, on the alert for trouble.

"Vopos, why are you standing there?" comes the voice from the sound truck. "You are told it is because Berlin is a center for aggression, but you know better. You know it is a pretext for Ulbricht to wall you in against contact with your brothers. You know it is Ulbricht's way of keeping you in a concentration camp. That is why there is The Wall."

Letters To The Editor

Smoked Up

I attended a local theater last evening, and must say I was thoroughly "smoked up" before the evening was over. There was smoke to the right of me, smoke to the left of me—smoke in front of me. I moved three times and experienced the same situation every time. Women as well as men were "swooning" in their own smoke haze, while I, in the middle, became saturated with second hand smoke.

What would these people think if they were invited as a guest to a friend's home and the whole family surrounded them and started blowing smoke in their face. I'm sure they would resent such treatment from their ill-mannered hosts. Yet that is exactly what happens to us when we go to the theater, only we pay for this imposition as well. Of course, I can stay home, and I think I will after this.

As I sat there in the midst of this smoke screen, I tried to view the scene in its larger aspects and see how the smoking habit has taken over and lulled people into accepting a relentless dictator—who says to them: "You need me to become calm, to help you think, to help you face difficult situations. I am your friend, just invite me in and see!" And so, they do invite the deceiver in, and before they know it, they too have become a puppet under the influence of a most demanding taskmaster. They are lulled into a false sense of temporary well-being, but this seeming sense of well-being is deceptive from the word "go" and is fooling its victims every "puff" of the way.

Many try to get out from under the soporific influence of this master mesmerist. Some make it after a terrific struggle, and are grateful for the release. Others find they cannot make it, and even do not wish to.

Yes, the smoking performance is perhaps one of the largest examples of mass surrender to a hypnotic influence which we are witnessing today, with perhaps the exception of liquor. Certainly it is a great impostor whether it affects the one smoking or the one "smoked."

The smoker will say: "You are certainly making a monster out of a rather harmless habit." Can we say a thing is harmless when its victim cannot sit for even one hour without having the puppet master say: "You need a smoke. You need me." Also, if you think this is a harmless taskmaster, try taking smokes away from a group that smokes, for just one day. What kind of mental and physical struggle will they be going through at the end of the day? Instead of "walking a mile" for a certain brand of cigarette, some would walk 10 miles for just one cigarette, any brand. Can one say it is good or harmless to surrender one's independent well-being to such a great deceiver?

Another picture, which is rather pathetic, I think, is the mother with the dear little babe in her arms blowing smoke in the poor "little guy's" eyes, with great "finesse" and the attitude of one who is a true "modern" expressing her freedom from inhibitions and restrictions. Ah, me!

But let me get back to where I started in this letter, before I too get caught in the smoke screen myself, and condemn the smoker instead of the subtle influence which holds him in bondage.

As one who has been "smoked out" too many times in the theater, I would like to campaign for a special smoker's section. Those who like to smoke surely would like each other's company, so they should have a special section where they could get smoked up from the outside as well as the inside. Let's work this out together—separately.

M. O. Lee,
Rte. 2.

No Dancing

We heartily agree with Mr. Hunsaker's opinion that dancing lessons should not be taught to seventh and eighth graders in our schools.

We could not condone a dancing course for these young people when there are many more important aspects of their education to be emphasized.

There is a time later on in the development of a youngster when such a program might be considered.

Mel Amsberry, Secretary,
C.F.M. Study Club.

Thanks

I would like to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation for the manner in which your newspaper carried the events of our 1961 Tulelake-Butte Valley Fair. I would like to particularly recognize the assistance given to us by one of your writers, Mrs. Ruth King. She has always been a big part of the fair and has done a terrific job in isolating personal news stories of people and events taking place down here. We do appreciate the work she is doing.

You may be interested to know that this was the biggest fair ever conducted in Tulelake with the recorded attendance of 21,000 people. We had over 700 exhibitors and we now discover that from the exhibitors' standpoint, there are 25 fairs in California which are smaller than ours. To help us grow to the point that we have reached has taken the cooperation of a great many people, and we want at this time, to express our appreciation to you and your staff for your part.

William C. Whitaker,
Secretary-manager.