

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Elect Bob Chandler

One of the strange situations of the present campaign is the absence of incumbent Congressman Al Ullman from activity in the Klamath and Lake County areas. It is possible that he considers that he has a safe lead in the southern part of his district and there is no necessity for working in this area.

If so, Mr. Ullman is due for a surprise. Bob Chandler, his Republican opponent, is a serious, hard-working candidate who is pulling out all the stops to make himself known to the voters in the district. Chandler is determined to win the election, and if effort has anything to do with results, his determination should pay off.

Bob Chandler has other qualities than determination and a zest for work. He is intelligent, aggressive, open-minded and devoted to the philosophy that a man should, in some degree, at least, be able to chart his own course in life, without paternalistic government interference at whatever level.

At the same time, Chandler is not one of those who feels that there is no need for consideration of the less fortunate, and he shows a considerate, humane approach to social problems that is above reproach.

Some idea of his attitudes can be attained through some of the statements he has made in his far-ranging, hard-hitting campaign. Some samples:

FARM POLICY: "I would favor returning agriculture to what is basically a free economy, subject to only farmer-operated and farmer-imposed controls to maintain quality and avoid excessive swings in the market."

CUBA: "I favor stronger action in the Cuba situation. I do not think the American people want Khrushchev to control Russian missile bases located within a few seconds of flight of our own coastline."

GOVERNMENT: "I do not believe the

government owes me a living. I do think it owes me a chance to make a living."

LUMBER: "I advocate at least five means of effecting a cure in the ills of the lumber industry: (1) immediate action under Buy American provisions; (2) imposition of a surtax, tariff or import quota; (3) changes in marketing policies by federal agencies; (4) consultation with community groups in arriving at solutions to timber problems; (5) continuation of a promotion program to restore some of lumber's lost share of the building materials."

FISCAL POLICY: "The only excuse for a national deficit budget, is some kind of grave emergency, such as war. In other times there is no excuse for continual deficit spending and for adding large sums to the national debt."

These viewpoints are quite in contrast to those of the incumbent Congressman, Mr. Ullman, who is considered the darling of the Americans for Democratic Action and other left-wing national groups. He has a perfect, 100 per cent voting record by ADA standards, as he also has with the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO. He has backed the New Frontier of the Kennedy administration free spenders with unqualified support, and there is no evidence at hand which indicates that he ever voted against a bill that called for federal spending, for whatever cause. His record proves, too, that he is an aggressive advocate of federal government interference at every imaginable level. He should not be returned to Washington in 1963.

We are hopeful — and urge — that the voters of the Second District will give Bob Chandler a chance to show how it is possible for a Congressman to effectively represent the interests of his constituents in Washington.

Fair Apportionment

(Medford Mail - Tribune)

Measure No. 9 on the Nov. 6 election ballot is worded as follows:

"LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Purpose: Changes legislative apportionment formula. Creates 30 permanent representative districts. Permits enlargement of Senate to 35. Enlarges House to 65 or more. Provides for enforcement."

This proposal has been discussed several times in these columns before. We support its adoption because we believe it to be a fair compromise between the "federal plan," whereby areas have representation without regard to population, and the "pure population" plan, whereby population has representation without regard to area.

What this proposal would do would be to insure that no major area of the state would be wholly deprived of representation, which could conceivably happen under the "pure population" plan.

It resembles the federal plan only insofar as each state of the union is entitled to a

minimum of one Representative, no matter how small its population. The proposal would set up 30 legislative districts, and guarantee them a minimum of one representative. All other legislative seats, both House and Senate, would be apportioned on a population basis.

Are not the people of the vast reaches of eastern Oregon, scattered and few as they may be, entitled to a representative? They can have some hope of knowing and speaking to? We think so. That is what this plan would accomplish. Otherwise, it is very much like the present plan of apportionment.

We support, and always have supported, the ideal situation of "one man, one vote," when it is possible to achieve it. Practically, however, it is not, as long as there are counties and districts used in apportioning representation.

The only way that "one man, one vote" could be achieved in Oregon would be for the entire legislature to be elected from the state at large—and what a mess that would be!

Measure No. 9, in our view, is the fairest that can be devised—fairest to all parts of the state. We recommend a "yes" vote on No. 9.



THESE DAYS . . .

What Is A Blockade?

By GEORGE F. SOKOLSKY

In international relations, there is no such formality as a quarantine except for hoof and mouth disease, smallpox and similar ailments. What President Kennedy did was to institute a blockade of Cuba and let us call a spade a spade.

A blockade is an act of war, but there have been different methods and different attitudes about it. For instance in 1914, the State Department held:

"The existence of war between foreign governments does not suspend trade or commerce between this country and those at war. This right to continue to trade with belligerents is upheld by the well-recognized principles of international law."

One of the most important amenities of a blockade is that there must be notice. This undoubtedly explains the pains that President Kennedy took to make the blockade of Cuba known to the world. The rule on the subject is:

"If a neutral vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port has had notice of the blockade in any way, she shall be captured and sent in for adjudication; but

should formal notice not have been given, the rule of constructive knowledge arising from notice should be construed in a manner liberal to the neutral."

A blockade must be limited to the ports of the enemy. In the case of Cuba, there was no war, but a threat of war, no enemy, but the assumption that a foreign power had taken control of Cuba for inimical purposes. Yet that foreign power, Soviet Russia, had not been declared to be an enemy. At most, the President had pronounced its officials to be liars, but a liar is not necessarily an enemy. This explains the use of the term quarantine for this particular blockade.

In May 1915, the Department of State instructed the Ambassador in Rome to inform the Italian Foreign Office that it appeared that the coast of a non-combatant had been declared blockaded and that the Adriatic had virtually been declared a closed sea; that in the opinion of the United States there was no authority in international law or usage for this action.

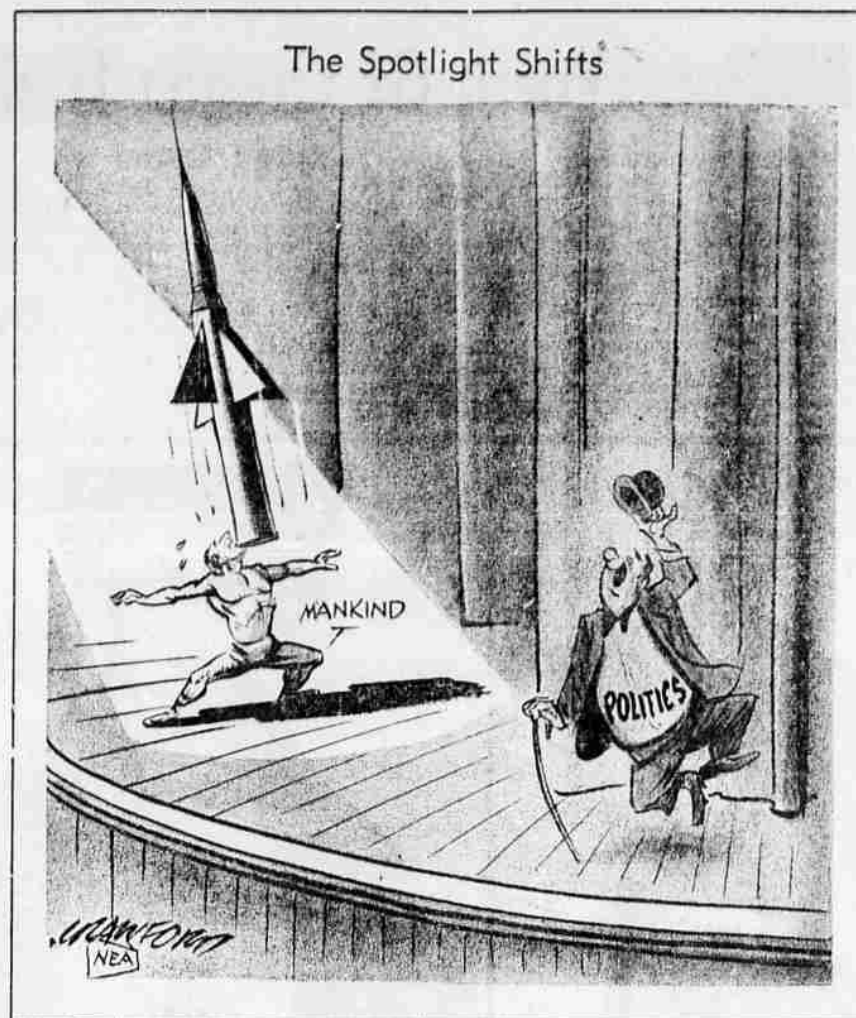
The United States has, in effect, in the present blockade, shut the

Caribbean off from the rest of the world. But at this time, such weapons exist as the world has not known before and it is essential that this country defend itself from the use of these weapons against her.

Heretofore, it had been assumed that the Russians possessed weapons which they could employ from their own soil to damage the United States. However, it appears that the Russians need to depend upon weapons outside of Russia to bury us. They have therefore established a base 90 miles from our coast with the object of firing weapons at us to destroy our principal cities.

This being so, the United States would indeed be governed by morons not to take strong measures to defend this country from such losses. The only possible criticism of the President's action is that he waited overly long, but no man wants to bring out a nuclear war if there are other ways. Neither the President nor anyone else could tell in advance what the effect of a blockade would be.

It is interesting to note that when during World War I, the Allied governments proposed to



Letters To The Editor

Benefits

Many persons have asked us for an example showing the need for the degree of local representation which will be assured by the passage of ballot Measure Number 9 for legislative apportionment. Through your newspaper I'd like to give such an example.

First, do officers of labor organizations, headquartered as they are in Portland, truly represent their members in upstate communities? Their recommendations are often contrary to the best interest of their members in small communities.

But does this mean that all union members will be best served?

As one of 350 growers operating a cannery in Hood River that processes 25 per cent of Oregon's Bartlett pears each year, I am interested in marketing our fruit profitably and in doing so pro-

viding hundreds of jobs for local people. But here's what is happening. Returns from Bartlett pears for four consecutive years have been less than that paid by California based canners.

We cannot meet their kind of competition because we don't have the diversity of pack.

When they lose on Bartlett pears, they do, they are able to absorb that loss by making it up on some other line outside of pears. We only pack a few apples and by-products, so our loss is direct.

Impatient with a continuing loss operation, can we continue indefinitely? The answer is obvious. Should we cease operating, a local payroll of \$600,000 annually will be lost!

Will the "labor bosses" think of a situation like this when asking the Legislature to increase unemployment compensation benefits? They've never done so and it is highly unlikely in the future. That's why working men

and women in Hood River need a local representative in the Legislature.

Our people are no different than people anywhere else. They are interested in employment, not unemployment compensation. A further increase might well be the straw that breaks this camel's back.

This example undoubtedly exists in many communities throughout the state.

Ballot Measure No. 9 will establish a degree of local representation that will consider all factors, including the diverse interests that exist between "big labor" and local labor.

Working men and women, union or non-union, will best be served by voting "Yes" for Measure No. 9.

George Annala,
Secretary,
Citizens Committee for
Representative Government.

Choice

More Morse?

Do the voters of Oregon planning to cast their vote for Morse realize these truths:

J. F. Kennedy tolerates him but does not want him. He gluts the pages of the Congressional record with his speeches delivered to nearly empty chambers.

He was personally responsible for the loss to Oregon of the Regional Postoffice at Portland.

The things he has done for Oregon have been by and large in the form of Federal Projects, which can only raise the taxpayers' burden.

His clever tongue, his double-talk, which is amusing to the voters of Oregon, has done untold harm in the shaping of foreign policy.

The books published to bring people the truth about his record in contrast to what he, himself, tells them, and which it has been said he'd give a lot to be able to suppress, he has found words to twist to what he hopes will be for his own benefit. He has said of them: "If I was as bad as the opposition paints me I'd be behind bars." This is a strange statement coming from an ex-law professor. There is nothing in these books to convict him of criminal acts, but plenty to prove his bungling ineffectiveness. He is even using his title as a "Tiger" to his own advantage, he surmises.

The vast amount of publicity he seeks to it that he sets in proof positive of his hollowness as a senator. Ex-President Truman has stated in his memoirs that the really good congressmen are the ones whose names you seldom see in the newspapers, who are in their offices hard at work on the business they were elected to do.

The people of Oregon deserve better than "I-Me-My-Morse."

Eleanor Thomson,
Bly, Ore.

Assurance

Ballot Measure No. 9 has been based on the presumption that the principle: one person, one vote.

I call to your attention the fact a state Representative is elected for a two-year term. This will include one session of the legislature of approximately four months. The balance of a legislator's term is spent in his home district.

Serving the people of my district in matters pertaining to state government will require



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

Mrs. Frank Krok was inducted as a Den Mother last Friday. It was an occasion, I'm sure, that will not be forgotten by the youths and the adults who were accorded the privilege of being present. Mrs. Krok had written a letter to the editor before the meeting, asking that it be published. I got mixed up in the dates, and held it for Sunday publication, thinking the meeting was to be held Oct. 29. (In fact, it could be said that I wasn't "thinking" at all. There's nothing in her letter that would lead one to make such a silly mistake.) Well, I know I can't make up what was done. So I'll just do the best I can. Here is what Mrs. Krok wrote to me, hoping that it would appear before the meeting, so her feelings would be adequately expressed. I'm sorry I've done Mrs. Krok such a disservice, and hope that she will forgive and give us another chance.

"On October 28, 1958, at the age of 22, I arrived for the first time on the shores of this great American country. Being shy, and not wanting to get in the road of anyone, I remained in my cabin until my name was called to depart. Then leaving the ship, I tried to step on American soil very softly, feeling unworthy of it—so very unworthy!"

"Then, proceeding on my trip on a train from New York to Chicago, I found everyone so gentle, so concerned over the welfare of a person entirely unknown to them, I was struck with the generosity and thoughtfulness of those around me.

"Looking out the train window, I thought to myself: 'How could anyone ask for more than to live in a country like this?'"

"From my childhood I was taught to work hard and love God and to love my neighbor—which means everyone. This knowledge and training, it seems to me, to fit in with the pattern of requirements and urgings of the American Constitution.

"Hard work brought security for the future. Love of God brought peace of mind, purpose for living, and reason for suffering. Love of my neighbor made me free from any social, racial or religious prejudice. I have learned that a small hu-

man heart is capable of storing love for the whole world.

"This knowledge and this philosophy I want to share with the youngsters of America, so they will carry on when I am gone. This is why I have chosen to be a Den Mother!"

Well, with such a philosophy, I'm certain that the youths in Mrs. Krok's group will be unusually prepared to make a contribution to the country when they reach adulthood. As for the rest of us: We might reflect on the sentiments of Mrs. Krok for a few minutes and determine if we have the same purposefulness, the same loyalty, the same humility, and same love for country and people that can prompt us to lead more useful lives and stand ready to defend the principles and greatness of America.

This guy should have lived in Klamath County for a while: The Southern preacher was trying to get the petty racketeer to do some soul-searching. He asked, "In time of trial, what do you think can give you the most comfort?" The racketeer proudly answered, "That's easy, Suh. Ah'd say a hung jury!"

The Eugene Register - Guard carried some comment the other day regarding one Elder Raymond Cronk, the Eugene man who went to jail in Portland because he got confused on Harbor Drive. He refused to pay a fine, contending that he should have received only a warning ticket and that his stint in jail might serve to publicize a great civil wrong—Harbor Drive.

Well, I don't know what the circumstances were involving Mr. Cronk. I remember vividly, though, one day when Ellen and I were headed out of Portland on Harbor Drive and I got tangled some way. To make a long story short, I really got tangled things up, and we were involved in about three traffic transgressions before we got straightened out by a very helpful and courteous Portland policeman. Some days it pays to be rather stupid-looking, I guess, because he figured I was just a poor old country boy, and after citing a couple of freeway laws, he guided us to the proper street and lane, and we were on our merry way without ticket, or other unpleasant memento.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

American Prisoners Held In Cuban Jails

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

The die was cast in October, 1959. A revolution of Cuban patriots was now betrayed. The government of Fidel Castro was without a doubt, a Communist regime.

Maj. Pedro Diaz Lanz, chief of the Cuban Air Force, had fled, charging a Communist take-over.

The man who made the revolution, Maj. Hubert Matos, had been arrested for "conspiracy" when he protested the Castro sell-out.

President Manuel Urrutia Lion had been fired for activities that, said Castro, "bordered on treason."

The Ministry of National Defense was no more, replaced by the Revolutionary Armed Forces, headed by Raul Castro. Haiti had been invaded.

But the men who made American policy, here in Washington, could not see. They insisted that Fidel Castro could be won to the side of the West. They included William Weland, who told friends privately, in 1958, that Castro was a Communist.

It is pertinent to review the story of John V. Martino, an American businessman recently released from a Castro prison.

The story apparently did not make the major newspapers of New York or Washington or Chicago or St. Louis or Louisville or San Francisco.

It appeared to my knowledge, only in the Fort Lauderdale

(Fla.) News, in an exclusive account by William A. Mullen. He tells the story of Martino, arrested in October, 1959, by the militiamen of Fidel Castro.

Martino first went to Cuba in July, 1958, on business. An electronics specialist, he journeyed south from Atlantic City, N.J., to install an electronics security system in the gambling casino at the Desouville Hotel in Havana. He returned the next year, after the fall of Fulgencio Batista, to see the director of Havana's Oriental Park Race Track to install new totalizer equipment for parimutuel betting.

Martino, who had spoken out against Communism in the U.S., was arrested in a Communist trap on July 21, 1959. Machine-gun toting militiamen seized him and he was charged with plotting to burn sugar cane and running guns to anti-Castro partisans. The charges were ludicrous.

On Oct. 3, 1959, Martino was convicted by a military tribunal and sentenced to prison. A prison jailer, an anti-Communist, spirited him to the American Embassy, rather than to Principe.

He is an official, who is allowed to have refused to intercede in his behalf, reportedly told him that he should go to prison for the sake of American-Cuban relations. According to Martino, he was told that if he went to prison he would be free the next morning. He continues:

"I went personally to Principe Prison and stayed there until my release on Oct. 7, 1962."

He was released then because of badly failing health. Martino says that 20 Americans are among 100,000 prisoners now in Cuban jails. He says he knows the names of each Yankee but will not talk of them "because they would be placed in jeopardy."

They are all in jail for the same reason," he says. "They are Americans. Any American in Cuba is in bad shape, not with the Cuban people but with the present regime."