

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Wellspring Of Hope

For many people, a certain letdown follows Christmas, something that doesn't happen after any other holiday.

They complain that they went overboard on presents, that the card list got out of hand, that Aunt Harriet didn't like what she got, that the day just wasn't worth all the trouble that went into it.

They're thankful, they say, that it is over. It may be inevitable that this be so, for no other holiday is thought about so much, talked about so much and prepared for so far in advance. Indeed, it seems as if the importance of Christmas, having almost obscured Thanksgiving, is slowly creeping back on the calendar to cast its shadow even on Halloween.

Christmas may be getting too much ballyhoo.

Still, it is not just the exploitation of Christmas that causes the letdown. In fact, this need not bother us if we don't let it. Nor is it the hustle and bustle, the social obligations, the emotional strain. These are shallow reasons.

A more basic explanation—at least for those who are affected by the true meaning of the season—may be that the very idea of Christmas revolves around intangible things like happiness, love, good will.

Presents and all the rest are only the visible symbols of Christmas. The true Christmas is a general building up of enthusiasm for life and great, vague expectations that culminate on this one special day when our love for friends and family overflows onto all humanity and when every man has the right of be greeted with a cheery "Merry Christmas."

Then, after Christmas, comes a feeling that there is less happiness in the world than there should be, that good will to men is still just the aim of the few. The decorations suddenly look tarnished and drooping.

It was fun, this Christmas thing, but we were only kidding ourselves. The real world is eleven other months, not this one month or this one day. Christmas is for the kids.

Yet wise and disillusioned adults would not do away with Christmas, nor even the post-holiday reaction. For that, too, is part of Christmas.

It reminds us that even though our spirits may have overreached themselves, they did search for something better. Simply, we went out again in search of the Star of Bethlehem.

And while we may not have found it, or discovered that it was only tinsel, we know the fault was ours—that there IS a real star, that we will look for it again.

Letters To The Editor

Speaking Out

I was absolutely shocked by the big fuss being made over the fact that a man was not indicted on a hit run charge when actually no one seems to know much about the situation. We, as a people, have seen many trials in Klamath County, and as a rule have always abided by the decisions of our courts and law enforcement agencies, even though at times we may have wondered why certain things were permitted as evidence and others were not. That is why I can not understand this sudden and unwarranted attack on our district attorney.

Of course the district attorney had to present evidence to the grand jury, and I certainly hope that, as a human being, he is entitled to his own opinions and to the right of freedom of speech, even as you and I. But he does not control the grand jury, and this I know for a fact, because a short while ago a friend of ours was involved in some trouble, and we later learned (from outside sources, I might add.) that at the time of this party's appearance before the grand jury, the district attorney's office reported to the grand jury that, in their opinion, there was not enough evidence to indict this party, or to get a conviction. However the party was indicted, had to spend several additional weeks in jail, stand trial by jury, only to be found "not guilty" in the end. So not even our good editor can convince me that Mr. Crabtree or anyone else controls the grand jury. As for "swaying their decisions," as mentioned in the letter from "name withheld" I wonder how many people have sat in court for a few days, or served on jury duty, and noticed how some of the attitudes and actions of the judges can cause a jury to react. (I would like to point out that I am not accusing anyone, but all people are human.)

I, personally do not know if the man in question panicked and left the scene of the accident, or if he did not realize until later that he had struck someone. I am willing to leave that decision to the grand jury, even as we leave the decisions of other trials to the juries that serve on them. It was an unfortunate accident, but it could happen to any of us. I would like to know, however, what good could be accomplished by sending this man to prison, separating him from his family, and placing his children and wife on relief rolls for a taxpayer to support, also taking the chance of his returning to society a bitter man, perhaps a real criminal? And has anyone taken time to figure out what a trial by jury costs us, the taxpayers? The involved party is the only one who knows what really happened that night, and why he reacted the way he did, whatever that reaction was, and I feel sure that just the thought of what happened is just punishment. If we feel that every accident must be punished if it happens to break a law, since we seem to be on a Scripture quoting trend, then how about "Justice is Mine" sayeth the Lord.

The actual question here is, do we have the right to question every action made by our law enforcement officers, after we ourselves elected them? I wonder if anyone has paid any attention to the good that Mr. Crabtree has accomplished for us? Or doesn't anyone care? Such things as setting up an office for the collection of support payments, and seeing to it that errant fathers do support their children, thereby relieving our overloaded welfare rolls. And who started the ball rolling, and devoted night after night of his own time to start and finish the Citizens Crime Convention, which made extensive surveys into some of our crime problems? I also wonder if the people who are yelling the loudest about Mr. Crabtree's so-called inefficiency in office put in any time on these surveys, or even bothered to study them when they were completed?

It is absolutely revolting to me when the public will pick up an editorial, or any other gossip or insinuations, take them at face value, and start tearing down a public servant without bothering to find out the facts (especially when the accused party cannot defend himself without breaking the very laws he has been elected to uphold). I feel that we are very fortunate to have a district attorney like Dale Crabtree. In my opinion he is one of the best that we have ever had. He is a man who will not "die" with anyone nor will he lower his own standards or principles, no matter what people say against him, nor how he may hurt his own political or professional career.

I, for one will not commend Mr. Sweetland on his "fine" editorial, I feel he could find better, much better use for the editorial space.

I agree that there are many things wrong in Klamath County, but our district attorney's office

is not the place to start correcting them. If we don't like the secrecy surrounding the grand jury indictments, then let's work on changing that. Laws can be changed, you know. But for goodness sake, let's stop finding fault with the men who are, to the very best of their ability, trying to uphold the laws that we do have. There is a saying that has great meaning, and should be thought upon by all of us, "Before you find fault with someone else, take time to count ten—of your own."

If we had, perhaps better, and more impartial press coverage of the "news" and less of the personal "views" of our editor, thereby having a better informed public, then perhaps Mr. Crabtree and others who hold his same principles and ideals, could do something about correcting some of the problems we have here.

I am not ashamed to sign my name to this letter, as others must have been, since so many letters are unsigned. On the contrary I am proud to be able to speak out for our district attorney. I only hope that others who know Mr. Crabtree, and appreciate the fine job he is doing here in Klamath County will add their names to mine, and give the wholehearted support he needs.

Mrs. Lila Lasley Rt. 3 Box 1079

Agreement

This is regarding the controversy on zoning in Klamath County.

The people opposing zoning are fearful of further government control and well they might be. The government program on agriculture is costing us \$3 billion a year in price supports alone, and yet the small farmer is being forced out of business. The federal government is right now spending \$200,000 to improve Gerber reservoir and the area around it for recreational use, while we desperately need a new hospital, an improved road on the west side of the Upper Lake, or a number of other projects more than we need this improvement at Gerber.

Oregon is so backward in attracting industry, that we are the subject of an article in the Saturday Evening Post. Yet our Senate refuses to modify the crippling inventory tax situation. Roads have been paved in this county that will never carry more than 8 or 10 cars a day while roads that carry hundreds remain unpaved.

However, private planning has not done so well either. The early subdividers in Klamath Falls laid a square grid over our hills. As a result, we have streets that are impossibly steep, lots that have no access, and dead ends where the street could not be put through.

These things will stand for generations as monuments to the ignorance and greed of the men who planned them.

Surely we can come to an agreement on this zoning problem so that we can be proud of what we build for the future.

James Kerns



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Learning From History?

By RALPH de TOLEDANO The saying that history repeats itself has grown frayed around the edges, but it retains its validity. Perhaps this is so because man is fallible and human nature stubborn. But it is also true that those who guide our national destiny stumble down the same staircase because they fail to see the parallels between the past and the present.

In an interesting dissection of the Kennedy Administration ("The Fringe On Top," by M. Stanton Evans, Allan Ryskind, and William Schultz), the point is clearly underlined. This paperback volume has many pertinent and sometimes frightening things to say, but I was particularly struck by a quotation from a speech delivered by young Representative John F. Kennedy in January, 1949.

Discussing Yalta and its tragic aftermath, Mr. Kennedy said:

"A sick Roosevelt, with the advice of General Marshall and other Chiefs of Staff, gave the control of the Kurile Islands as well as the control of various strategic Chinese ports, such as Port Arthur and Dairen, to the Soviet Union."

"Our policy in China has reaped the whirlwind. The continued insistence that aid would not be forthcoming unless a coalition government with the Communists was formed, was a crippling blow to the (Chiang Kai-shek) government. So concerned were our diplomats and their advisers, the Latitudes and Fairbanks, with the imperfections of the system in China after 20 years of war, and the tales of corruption in high places, that they lost sight of our tremendous stake in a non-Communist China."

"This is the tragic story of China whose freedom we once

fought to preserve. What our young men had saved, our diplomats and our President have frittered away."

So spoke Mr. Kennedy. Subsequently, sentiments such as these — when uttered by conservatives — were assailed as "McCarthyism." Harvard professors like Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. grew heavily indignant at this analysis of what happened in the postwar world and dismissed it as a "devil theory of history."

But in the years that followed, the United States and its Presidents have continued to reap the same whirlwind, failing to learn the lesson of China bluntly stated by Mr. Kennedy. President Eisenhower's State Department, for example, was so "concerned" with the "imperfections" of the Batista government in Cuba that it cut off all aid and gave Fidel Castro a green light. Recent Congressional testimony shows conclusively that at the time the department's middle echelon was opening the door to a Castro takeover, its files were crammed with documents and intelligence reports proving that Fidel was a Communist and the 26th of July Movement overwhelmingly infiltrated.

In the Chinese experience, the fighting power of the Nationalist forces was crippled by General Marshall's refusal to ship arms until Chiang Kai-shek submitted to a coalition with the Communists — and by the too little and too late of military and economic aid. The State Department's middle echelon, however, continued to repeat history. The legitimate government of Laos was given an ultimatum to accept "neutralists" and Communists in equal parts. When it refused, all aid was stopped. Finally a truce was set up to rule that strategically important kingdom — with the truce terms being flagrantly violated by the Reds who maintain strong units of foreign troops in "their" territory.

In West New Guinea, the U. S. intervened in favor of the anti-Western and dictatorial Indonesian regime. The Dutch were shunted out, though President Sukarno had not the slightest claim to the country. That the native Papuans preferred the Dutch and feared the Indonesians hardly deterred a State Department which claimed to believe that anything short of capitulation to Sukarno imperialism would lead to world war.

An older Mr. Kennedy has forgotten the failure of the United States to follow through on the liberation of Europe after World War II, thereby helping to lower the Iron Curtain. In Cuba, he forgot his own lesson by accepting an inconclusive agreement with Comrade Khrushchev which is rapidly turning into a scrap of paper.

Barry Goldwater says he won't run for vice president. He doesn't mind Rockefeller as the No. 1 Republican candidate — but fears he'd never get equal time to answer.

Chief purpose of most organizations is to service the committees that were appointed to figure out something for the organization to do.

FLETCHER KNEBEL



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS Speaking of those "nouns of multitude," as I was not long ago, I became a little caught up in the subject — especially after one of my colleagues remarked that I had neglected that fine designation: "a gaggle of geese."

I wonder if any other language beside English has so rich and diverse a collection of words to describe different kinds of groups. Drawing as we do from Latin and Greek, French and Anglo-Saxon, we seem to have an enormous range of words about assemblages of things and creatures.

To the forefinger, as I suggested in my previous piece, it must be puzzling to be told that we have an assembly of people, a batch of bread, a bench of magistrates, a board of directors, a brood of chickens, a catch of fish taken in nets, a clump of trees, a cluster of grapes, a crew of sailors, a company of soldiers, and a house of senators.

And even English ears find it rather quaint to hear about a fell of hair, a muster of peacocks, a pencil of rays, a skein of ducks, a skulk of foxes, a rookery of seals, and a mule of hounds.

As numerous as the nouns of multitude seem to be, there is evidence that the English language has lost many others over the centuries. Dame Juliana Berners, in her "Book of St. Albans," published in 1406, remarks that in designating companies we must not use the names of groups promiscuously, and gives the following examples:

"We say a congregacion of people, a host of men, a felshyppynge of women, and a bevy of ladies; we must speak of a herde of dere, swannes, cranyz or wrenys; a sege of herons or bytours; a watch of nightgales, a flygte of doves, a claterynge of choughes, a pryde of lions, a slewthe of beeres, a gagle of greys, a sculle of freys, a potticallite of prestys, and a supurfluyte of nonnes."

The author added primly that a "strict regard" to these ver-

bal niceties more clearly distinguishes "gentlemen from ungentlemen" than regard to the rules of grammar, or even to the moral law!

Some modern writers have tried to add to our already vast stock of these "nouns of multitude," but their fancies have not yet caught on. I believe it was playwright Christopher Fry who wrote of "an exaltation of larks." My favorite though, came from a political reporter writing a news article about a smoke-filled committee meeting in the City Council. He said that a bill had been approved by "a humidor of aldermen."

POTOMAC FEVER

The Mona Lisa arrived in the United States. Her smile is no longer a mystery. She's merely grateful to have been painted before artists discovered tin cans, Freud and spray guns.

1962 will be remembered as the year of great scientific advance — when they froze the orange juice right on the trees.

Kennedy was so good on his chatty White House TV interview, the networks may tap him as the tourist guide replacement for Jacqueline.

Treasury agents seize pinball machines in a nationwide raid. Pinballs have to pay a special tax. We pinheads get by at the regular rate.

THEY SAY . . .

In my judgment, the most important unmet need in state government across the land is a proper apportionment of legislative representation.

—LeRoy Collins, former Florida governor.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

New Frontier Building

Only Half Finished

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent WASHINGTON (NEA)—Nearly 100 of President Kennedy's legislative recommendations to the last Congress were defeated outright or allowed to die on the vine by inaction or deferred action.

Just which of these proposals the President will try to revive for the new session convening Jan. 9 will be disclosed only when the State of the Union, Budget Economic and special messages are delivered. If many of these programs are abandoned, it will mean that the character of the whole New Frontier will be abandoned for the last half of this administration.

Final tabulations on the record of the last Congress show that of 183 separately identifiable major presidential requests, 67 were approved basically as submitted and 19 more were approved with considerable modification. The 57 recommendations not approved give the President a 47 per cent batting average for the session. This is the breakdown:

National Security and Veterans Affairs, approved 12, not approved 2; International Affairs and Finance, approved 10, not approved 3; Commerce and Housing, approved 17, not approved 21; Agriculture, approved 8, not approved 12; Natural Resources, approved 5, not approved 20; Labor and Welfare, approved 14, not approved 16; General Government, approved 20, not approved 23; Totals, approved 56; not approved 97.

The interest in this classification now is not in the legislation passed, but in the recommendations which Congress did not approve—the New Frontier's unfinished big business.

In National Security Affairs, a Defense Study Group appointed by the President to review all military pay and pensions did not complete its work. It will report next year and the Congress will act on it. The bomb shelter and civil defense programs also will be before Congress again, as will the BS-70 — authorized for \$41 million by Congress but still under Air Force review.

Kennedy fared better with Congress on international affairs than in any other field.

Remaining for action in 1963 is revision of the whole foreign aid program, possible amendment

of the Battle Act controlling foreign military aid, immigration law amendments and a \$27 million program for acquisition and maintenance of U.S. buildings overseas.

In the field of commerce and housing, the principal carryover is transportation legislation. It involves some 20 major programs affecting all transport media. They must receive some attention next year. Also not acted on last session were presidential recommendations for amendments on Federal Reserve and Federal Trade Commission laws and a flood disaster study.

While Congress passed a so-called omnibus farm bill, there was no action on many parts of the Kennedy-Freeman program. This makes it almost mandatory on the next Congress to pass new cotton, dairy products and longer range feed grain legislation.

The score of Presidential recommendations on natural resource legislation which Congress did not act on last session includes creation of a vast wilderness reserve system, water resources planning authorization for the states and many facets of the administration's broad program to establish more rural and urban recreation areas, including seven specific national parks.

The labor and welfare programs which Congress did not act on last session include strengthening of the unemployment insurance system, migratory labor legislation, equal pay for women, expanded youth employment opportunity. But the two biggest programs are medical care for the aged and aid to education at all levels. These are two goals New Frontiersmen can't give up.

In the field of general government there are a lot of leftovers on the back of the legislative stove which the administration probably will ask Congress to warm up next year: establishment of a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing; federal election law reform, further anti-Communist legislation, including a wrap-up authorization which has little chance.

The biggest bit of unfinished business of them all, however, is tax revision. There isn't a chance that Congress can avoid doing something about that next year, though it may not become fully operative until 1964.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Curious Recruit In Black Muslim Group

By FULTON LEWIS JR. Fire-breathing Malcolm X, white-bating No. 2 chief of the Black Muslims, has found a curious recruit.

He is Charles Preston Howard Sr., a newsman-attorney of New York City. Howard serves as special U.N. correspondent for "Muhammad Speaks," the racist journal of the Black Muslim movement.

He is also U.N. correspondent for the Afro-American newspapers published in Washington and Baltimore. They are not connected with the Muslims, a national group dedicated to black supremacy and destruction of the white race.

It is not the first extremist group with which Howard has been connected. Files of government agencies disclose that Howard has a record of pro-Communist activity dating back for many years.

In connection with passport matters in 1953, Howard admitted that he had been a delegate to the Civil Rights Congress in 1947, had contributed money to the Council on African Affairs, and had attended meetings of the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

All three groups were cited by the then Attorney General, Tom Clark, as "Communist and subversive."

During the 1949 Smith Act trial of 11 top Communists, Howard showed up at Foley Square Court-house, New York, where he told a Daily Worker reporter that "the civil rights of Communists is the first line in the defense of the liberties of a democratic people."

One year later, Howard journeyed behind the Iron Curtain for a meeting of the Communist-dominated World Peace Congress. There he saluted a "magnificent demonstration" staged in behalf of Communist North Korea, whose soldiers were then killing American GIs.

Howard took to Warsaw greetings from "that great world citizen, Paul Robeson, whom the State Department has denied the right to come here in person."

Howard blasted "the America of President Truman and State Secretary Acheson" and went on to defend the "inalienable right of

all people to alter their conditions of life by whatever means they find open to them."

After winning election to the Presidency of the World Peace Council, Howard departed for Russia as guest of the All Union Peace Committee of the Soviet Union.

Upon his return, the New York Review, a cited Communist publication, put out a booklet entitled "We Saw for Ourselves," written by 19 Americans who visited the Soviet Union after the World Peace Council.

Among the writers was Charles P. Howard Sr., described as "an Initiator of the American Peace Crusade," a group cited as Communist by the Subversive Activities Control Board.

On Nov. 18, 1959, Howard was one of the guest speakers at the anniversary dinner of the National Guardian, a New York publication termed by the House Un-American Activities Committee "a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

Only this spring, Howard wrote an article on Katanga for "Freedomways," a quarterly concerned with the "Negro Freedom Movement." That publication has been labeled as Communist by FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover. Its editorial board is heavily staffed with Communists and Party-liners.

A government security agency sums up Howard's reporting for the Afro-American newspapers: "Howard appears to be hostile to the official United States position in the U.N. in connection with African affairs."

It should raise no eyebrows, therefore, when Charles Preston Howard Sr. is listed as special correspondent for the Black Muslims' official publication.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What organization erected the Madonna of the Trail monuments?

A—The Daughters of the American Revolution.

Q—How long is a lunar year? A—Twelve lunar civil months, or 354 days.