# Editorial Page

# Fly In The NATO Ointment

President Kennedy, taking his midterm look at United States relations with the world, says the Atlantic Alliance is one of "four special avenues of opportunity."

But even before he declared in his State of the Union message that the avenue exists. French President Charles de Gaulle was busy erecting roadblocks

De Gaulle's categorical rejection of the President's earlier offer of United States Polaris missiles as an assist to a multinational nuclear force had stunning impact in administration circles. It made Kennedy's words on the NATO alliance the most important part of his foreign policy review.

This year the United States expects to spend more than \$15 billion on nuclear weapons alone, a sum the President says equals the combined total defense budgets of all our European allies.

With this effort, with a heavy stockpile of nuclear devices and varied systems of delivery, we do not believe our friends abroad need their own nuclear deterrent.

Yet, in recognition of the political realities which flow from the fact that Britain and France are in the "nuclear club," we have offered many times to help them if they wished to set up a multilateral deterrent under NATO auspices.

It was in this spirit that the December Nassau agreement was forged with British Prime Minister Macmillan. We offered Britain Polaris weapons in place of the doubtful bomber-delivered Skybolt.

It is believed that Macmillan's yielding of a strictly national deterrent was aided by growing British awareness of the immense cost such an effort would involve.

Our NATO obligations seemed to make

inevitable the extension of a similar Polaris offer to the French. We expected no ready agreement from an affluent France, led by a De Gaulle freshly bulwarked by a major election victory, but we were moderately hopeful.

Kennedy's words to Congress and the na-

"I believe that, for the first time, the door is open for the nuclear defense of the Alliance to become a source of confidence, instead of a cause of contention."

Yet even as he spoke them, United States foreign policy officials were sadly digesting De Gaulle's flat rejection of the multilateral

The French president said further in Paris that the United States deterrent "does not necessarily meet all the eventualities which might confront Europe.'

Such comments puzzle United States experts. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara has said publicly he cannot imagine any independent French or British use of nuclear force which would not quickly escalate into all-out nuclear combat-drawing mainly on our strength

Such separate use, he suggests, would contribute little to free nations' security and would invite special, devastating retaliation from the Soviet Union.

De Gaulle appears unmoved by this argument. Moreover, he continues to ignore the United States call for stronger conventional forces-a call just now repeated by the Presi-

Indeed, Kennedy's bid for an "increasingly intimate NATO Alliance," downplaying 'honest differences among honorable associates," seems already to have foundered seriously on the great and growing nationalism of the stubborn De Gaulle.

### THESE DAYS . . .

# Losing A Natural Reward

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN In an anti-trust suit filed in the U.S. District Court in Chicago, the Department of Justice is calling upon General Motors to divest itself of its diesel locomotive manufacturing business The government's charge is that GM has been using its tremen-dous power as a shipper to pressure the railroads into taking its

The charge against GM is an old one, and it has always been disputed by the company's management. While the Department of Justice has yet to turn its cards face up, many people who know about GM's history as a locomo tive manufacturer would be willing to bet that the government's case is flimsy. GM got its immense motive manufacturers for a sim ple reason: it practically invent ed the light-weight diesel. To condemn the company now reaping the natural reward that should go to any inventive pioneer seems ungracious, to sa the least. It is a little like tell ing Thomas Edison that he had no rights to a "monopoly" of the electric light bulb.

GM got into the diesel locomo tive business because of the platime activity of the late Charles Franklin Kettering, the famous "Boss Ket" of a hundred good anecdotes. Late in the 1920s, when he was resting from the labors of experimenting with an anti-knock gasoline, "Ket" announced that "after a fellow pets to a certain age he does one of things. Either he buys vacht or he gets a new wife.

think I'll buy a yacht."

The yacht led to tinkering with its diesel engine, which was considered at the time to be useful for marine work but wholly efficient for pulling trains. Ket was disgusted by the diesel's shortcomings even for marine diesel was much too heavy. Its pistons and rings required constant servicing, and were always wearing out. Worst of all, the diesel's fuel injection system was a very uncertain quantity

Everybody told Ket that it would be impossible to make a light weight diesel, but he didn't lieve it. "The weight of the die sel engine." he said, "is in some-body's head." To take his boat on long summer cruises to Georgian Ray in the Great Lakes, and to distant parts of the Caribbean from Miami, Fla., in the win-Ket was resolved to get a good light marine diesel. He and his GM laboratory assistants devised something called a "heat for insertion between the piston head and the rings. The heat dam kept combustion heat out of the rings, and permitted

the piston to work easily.
With more efficient principles the diesel engine could be made

less ponderous. And when Balph Budd, the President of the Chi-Burlington and Quincy saw two of Ket's new diesels at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition in 1933, he conceived the bright idea of asking for a third diesel to put into a small streamlined train with which he hoped to recoup some of his railroad's vanishing passenger business.

All of the old-line locomotive manufacturers scotted as the Burlington went on to commission GM to make diesels for its west going "Zephyrs." "The diesel." said one maker of steam engines does not like to be overloaded and shows unmistakably its aversion by behavior of pistons, poton rings, exhaust, etc., while the steam engine is not so fussyit graciously responds to over loading. The old iron borse lit erally breathes fire and water. It likes a challenge from young sters like the electric and Diesel-electric, especially in the spring is young for its years, simply will

not be its age.

Thus committed to the ancient iron horse, the traditional locomotive makers dawdled while GM was taking away 50 per cent of their market. The diesel, applied to railroading, came at a time when 55 of the nation's railroads were in receivership. It cut the cost of railroading dramatically, and permitted many a tottering road to get back on its feet. Naturally, with a big head start

deriving from Charles Kettering's decision to get a yacht instead of new wife, GM has continued to be the big power in diesel locomotive manufacturing. If it has been using its market power as a shipper to coerce railroads into buy ing its diesel engines, a "cease be the government's appropriate medicine. But to require GM to get rid at a business which it alone had the intelligence and the numption to create seems as hea-vy-handed as the old marine die-\* sel seemed to "Boss Ket

### Letters To The Editor

#### Rationale

I, probably like a good many other Klamath County residents. have been watching and reading with increasing interest the current zoning issues. It occurred to me the other night, while reading a letter to the editor written Mr. Chilcote, that I was one of many who are in favor of an equitable roning program, but have remained quiet, as too often we do in situations like this

My family and I feel extremely fortunate to live in the Honley regarded as one of the most de sirable living areas in Klamath County, I believe the main rea-sons for this are, basically the property owners want stability in their property values, and are achieving this by taking personal pride in the appearance of their roperty, and of their community There are, however, a few signs here and there that show we are not immune to an occasional

It seems to me that the argument most frequently raised against roning is that it is another infringement on our personal rights. We could even say, though, that highway stop signs speed zones, and all traffic regula tions infringe on our persona freedom. Where would we be without them? These laws are to protect our personal safety a sense roning protects the safety of our property

By all means, we are in danger of a creeping socialistic govern-ment, and should be keenly aware

wisdom, and not be irrational in determining whether this issue is right or wrong.

I personally feel that zoning, properly planned and applied a great asset to any community cerely hope that the voters of Klamath County will have a ince to express their feelings on a ballot this coming election

Duage Blackman

# Almanac

United Press International Today is Friday, Jun. 25, the 23th day of 1983 with 340 to (c)

The moon is new, The muching stars are Venue

The evening stars are Mars,

Jupiter and Saturn Those born on this day include the Scottish poet, Robert Burns,

On this day in history In 1787, a Revolutionary Arms captain, Daniel Shay, led 2,009. debt-ridden men against the eral arsenal in Springfield, Masshoping to everthrow the govern

In 1863, Gen. Joseph Hooker surceeded Get. Ambrose Burn side as commander of the Northern Army of the Potomac

in 1800, the United Mine Work-ers were formed and affiliated with the American Federation of

In 1815, Alexander Graham Bell opened the first cross-country telephage service.





#### IN WASHINGTON . . .

# Second-Class Congress?

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

It is a fair guess that the po-litical battles of the 88th Congress will be less over specific issues than over the role of Congress in the federal government Under the Constitution, the three branches of government are co-equal. But it is the position of the executive branch, under President Kennedy, that Congress must serve only to implement programs handed down by the White House. When it fails to do so, the charge is made that Cong-ress is being "undernocrate." But the House of Representa-tives, which is most directly re-

sponsible to the people and must seek re-election every two years. has been the most reluctant to surrender its rights and its independent judgments to appointed officials of the President. And it is being argued by oppositionist senators like Barry Goldwater that the present administration does not really believe in respond-ing to the public will but in imposing its own views on Congress and the people alike.
"There are evidences," Mr.

Goldwater says, "that some sup-porters of the administration do not hold at all with majority rep resentation - when a majority might interfere with a policy." Now that he is turning his energies almost exclusively to legis-lative duties, Mr. Goldwater will undoubtedly make much of this point. In a significant speech be-fore the Air Force College, be has cited a few examples of ad-munistration thought and action in this area.

The now-famous memorandum on anti-Communist educational ef-



# STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

I have developed a theory about the eigaret smokers who are able to quit and those who do not seem able to kick the habit, even though they would like to. If a statistical study were made

the successful swearer-offers I believe it would show that these were the persons who began smoking relatively late in life for social reasons of one sort or

know they should quit but cannot bring themselves to-would turn out to be, I am convinced, those who began smoking at a comparatively early age for reasons of defiance or rebellion against their parcets.

We know that eigaret smoking ts not a physiological addiction, it the way that dope is; cigarets do resistable craying for tobacco. The addiction to cigarets is almost wholly psychological; the uncon-scious mind is gripped by this source of gratification.

The type of smoker who began at a relatively early age, as a pesture of independence toward his parents, cannot bring himself to quit because quitting would represent a return to the dependsome way symbolice a re-treat to the earlier patterns of

This all may sound very fancy and far-fetched, but how else as count for the psychological addic-tion of cigarets. If some can quit and others cannot. Dece must be the free will of those who would like to kick the habit but find t impossible to do.

Smoking begins in many young people as a budge of idulthood, as Oscar Wide said of war so long on it is considered wicked it will be aftractive; when it is considered merely vulgar it will lose its appeal. Since smoking is considered for was considered slightly wicked for children by most purents. If was invested with great alleged veness for them.
If the child's conflict with his parents-either on the conscious or the unconscious level - was deep and long-standing, then the act of smoking came to represent a rebellion against dependency and a continuing reassurance that the smoker is a person in his own right. I am as sure as I can be without

any statistical proof that young people whose relation with their parents are sound and healthy el-ther have no desire to smoke, or if they do smoke, are quite rationally able to guit when confronted with the medical evidence that it is harmful to them. Those who persist in smoking in the face of such evidence are re-enacting daily the adolescent act defiance, and are in bondage not so much to the nicotine as to the unresolved conflicts in their

#### POTOMAC FEVER

Gist of JFK's budget message "A funny thing happened on way to the bank

Diagnosis of the split in the Communist bloe: Khrushchev still means to buey us, but there'll be a slight pause while he shoots a couple of the pall-

New Frontier ode to the budget Early to bed and early to resentations a man healthy deficit-

all about you are losing theirs perhaps you neglected to shake it recently.

If you can keep your head while

Q-Why is De Gaulle sore at the United States? A-It's rumored he got a phone call from Kennedy which began. "Char-

Kennedy offers a budget \$10 billion in the red. The idea is in get this country moving again-one step ahead of the shirriff. PLETCHER KNEBEL

forts issued by Senator Fulbright contained the frank statement that there could be too much involvement with policy," Senator Goldwater said, "It cited foreign aid, saying that if the program were submitted to direct ballot by all the people, it would probably

Deploring the lack of fair representation, he noted that the Democrats in Congress had shut off knowledgeable debate by depriving the Republicans of their share of staff membrs on the allimportant committees. "On committee after committee," he pointed out, the GOP members have "not been able to appoint any staff members at all." This means that the work of these commit tees, and the information put be fore them, is dominated by one point of view. They therefore cease to be forums for the "views

of all the people." Another aspect of present ex-ecutive policies which bother both Democrats and Republicans is the creation by the administra-tion of a "shadow Delense Depart ment," responsible neither to the Congress for confirmation nor to the people. Congress is charged by the Constitution with appropri ating funds for federal use. Yet this "shadow department" consistently ignores the will of Congress. in its defense expenditures

Several instances come to mind. For years, expert members of the Senate and House comm tees which pass on military budgets have insisted that the national security is endangered by the administration's policy of "phasing out" (or eliminating) manned bomber. Congress has voted money for the RS-70, a ministration authorities believe in vital to our defense. The administration, however, thinks other wise and has acted on the advice of a group of "whiz kids" no military experience and IBM machines for minds.

The Skybolt missile was written off though it is a major wea-pon in the Air Force arsenal. "As far as I have been able to ascer-tain." Senator Goldwater asserts. "not one member of the Senate Armed Services Committee was apprised of the decision to scrap Skybolt."

In the same vein, he notes that the present disarmament proposal offered at Geneva by the United States, which contains my opinion the mechanics of unilateral disarrunment, was not discussed with the foreign poltcy committee of either house.

Capping these examples, of course, is the handling by the administration of the Kerr-Mills Act for medical aid to the aging This measure was passed over whelmingly by the Congress, but is being sabstaged in the hope that the Medicace hill, which is Ia vored by the White House, will be enacted in its place.
These are but a few samples of

the present attitude that Congress is at best a necessary evil. The prevailing sentiment in the execu tive branch is that Poppa knows best. The mechanisms of representative government, therefore are being ignored except when the President wants votes for a whop ping new \$99 billion budget. Will Congress revolt against its secthe lighting will be about in the



### EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . . Khrushchev Talks Out Both Sides Of Mouth

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent

Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) - The Communists are having their troubles between left-wing liberals and right-wing reactionaries, too.

One of the great internal splits in the international Comm movement has been revealed in Chairman Nikita Khrushchev's Dec. 12 speech to the Supreme Soviet in Moscow. It is how far to go in accepting new interpreta-tions of Marxist-Leninist theoryhow to heat down the evils of "dogmatism" without surrendering to the heresy of "revisionism."

This is a no man's land of Communist gobbledygook in which the average citizen of a democratic country easily gets lost.

But this current argument over Communist theory and practice seems to be at the root of the difference between Russia and Red China, between Red China and the Italian and Yugoslav Commu-nists, between Yugoslavia and Albania and finally between Albania and Russia, to complete the daisy

Communist theoreticians All start from the writings of Karl Marx and Nikolai Lenin. They wrote so much, however that they are now being quoted by both sides in the current dispute over left-wing modern revisionism vs. right-wing Stalinist dogmatism. This is best illustrated in Khru-

shehev's last major speech. It is now being studied closely by the State Department. It reveals such tortured logic as this:

India is commended by Khru-shchev for having liberated the former Portuguese colonies of Goa, Diu and Daman, in line with orthodox Marxist-Leninist doctrine on anticolonialism.

But Communist China is praised by Khrushchev because it has not liberated the Portuguese colony of Macao and the British colony of Hong Kong, on the China mainland coast near Canton.

"Is this a departure from Marxism - Leninism? a s k s Khrushchev. "Nothing of the sort," he answers. "This occurs not be cause the Chinese have a less acute attitude toward colonialism than the Indians . . . (but) that they appear to be prompted by their own understandings and are exercising nationce.

Having put the Chinese Communists on this spot, Khrushchev then uses this argument to defend his own withdrawal of missiles, warplanes and technicians from Cuba

"What would have happened," he asks, "if during the Cuban events, we had not shown the necessary restraint and listened to the promotings of ultrarevolutionary loudmouths? We would have been sunk in the morass of a new, thermonuclear world

"The point is," Khrushchev argues, 'that . . . a dogmatic ap-proach, without sober considera-tion of the real situation, is harmful. . . Marxist - Leninists must remember that there is no abstract truth. Truth is always con-

Khrushchev uses the same line of argument in praising the Chinese Communists for having declared a cease-fire on the Indian border, a war which he views "with particular sorrow."

Khrushchev makes another bid for tolcrance toward Yugoslavia and other Communist countries accused of deviation from Marxism - Leninism—a charge Red China makes against Russia.

"Different interpretations of concrete questions of socialist con struction . . . are not excluded." Khrushchev says. "It would be an error to condemn as rene-gades all those who do not fit a certain model, . . . We must do everything to get rid of differences if they arise between the Communists of various countries '

After all this jargon of Marxist Leninist liberalism, Khrushchev at the end of his speech applies the brakes in an apparent recogni-tion that he can't let revisionism get out of hand It is known that the state-

ments of representatives of the Communist and workers parties of 1960 noted that the main danger in the world Communist movement is revisionism," he said. "It cannot be denied that leftwing opportunism, dogmatism and sectarianism are increasingly enterging as a serious danger

movement The Soviet Communists, who hold the unity of the ranks of the world Communist movement above everything else, will wage decisive struggle against both the right-wing and left-wing oppor-tunism which is now no less dan-

gerous than revisionism. This seems to classify Khrushchev as a "middle-of-the-road Communist," whatever that might "middle-of-the-road



### WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

## Left-Winger Named To Sensitive Post

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

It was April, 1961, seven days after Cuban patriots had met defeat at the Bay of Pigs.

A Connecticut Congressman stood alone on the House floor, his voice in the wilderness. The Honorable Frank Kowalski plead-ed that "we give Fidel Castro one more opportunity to demon-strate to the world that he is not a tool of Soviet subversion. He asked resumption of "nor

mal trade and commercial relabetween this country and Cuba, then suggested foreign aid for Premier Castro's little Two weeks later, on May 11, as the House voted 404-2 in favor el economic sanctions against

Lust Wednesday, the White-House announced that Frank Ko-walski had been named to a \$20. 000-a-year membership on the Subversive Activities Control

It was late in 1961, that Kowalski, twice elected Congressman at large, served natice on party leaders that he sought the Senate seat of Republican Prescott So, however, did Abraham Ribithe former governor pointed Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare by the Presi-

Kowalsk) campaigned for the nomination as Connecticut's peace candidate. His campaign work-ers were members of Women ers were members of Women Strike for Peace and the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy His dogged campaign won wide publicity in the facileit press. In his corner, too, were repre-

sentatives of Jimmy Hoffa's Team sters Union They say in Kowalski-who as a Congressman op cosed the Landrum - Griffin Act a staunch defender of Holla

Despite the energetic work of ban-the-bomb buffe and laborties. Kowalski was snowed under at the Democratic State Conventien last July, failing to win the 20 per cent needed to get his tiame on the primary ballot. Cognitant of his vote-getting

ski to run again lin Congressman at-large. He refused. Kowalski aurounced instead. that he was seriously considering

man John Bailey begged Kowal

abilities. State Democratic

a race for the Senate as an independent. The Teamsters, the neare leaders, all urged him to oppose Ribicoff in November.

After long negotiations with Chairman Bailey and White House emissaries, however. Kowalski decided not to run, and the greatest roadblock to Ribi-

coff's victory had been removed. Rumors flew fast and furiously that Kowalski had been promised a top federal job. They are now shown to be more than more rumors for Kowalski takes his seat on the super - sensitive SACR which maps action against the Communist Party and its myriad

Congressman; Kowalski accounted for no major legislation. One of his bills, HR 3598, to give George Washington a posthumous commission as general of the Army, died a timely death in committee Another (HR 8143) to permit the use of cortain constructum tools on Capitol grounds never reached the floor.

Kowalski was known as a fee of measures designed to combat the Communist conspiracy. He world against one bill (HR 3 erse a Supreme Court decision that struck down all, state sedition laiss.

In June, 1960, the House Up-American Activities Committee recommended passage of a bill to umbat The ever - increasing fleod of Communist propagan-da sent by the Kremin into this country. Kowalski was one of bree Congressmen (out of 398)

Because the bill did not reach the Sehate for a vote during that Congress, Committee Chairman Francis Walter introduced measure again in 1961. Kowalski, again fought its passage.

# SAY ...

The most popular playthings for children today are mainly those products and services that have become part and parcel of our milest world

-Toy manufacturer Lionel Wein-

trant: