

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Leeches To Cure Anemia

Having raised somewhat timidly a question regarding the validity of the thinking of the New Frontier fiscal policy-makers, we were encouraged by these paragraphs from The Wall Street Journal. The editors of that eminent journalistic enterprise know whereof they speak in the field of finances and deficit spending. Here are a few of the thoughts expressed in an editorial in the Journal:

"It was not long ago, as time runs in history, that physicians recommended curing every human ill from gout to pernicious anemia by bleeding the patient. The few who questioned the practice of leeching met the crushing retort that they were challenging the main stream of informed medical opinion. And so they were.

"Today the same retort is often hurled at anyone who questions the current doctrine that chronic Government deficits are good — nay, even miraculous — economic hygiene. Recently Dr. Walter Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, used it quite effectively in response to some criticisms of the Administration's budget, tax and monetary policies.

"I think what you are challenging," said Dr. Heller to his critic, "is really the main stream of merely. I don't think you are challenging economics. The policy of one Administration."

"If by the phrase 'main stream' Dr. Hel-

ler means the economic views which dominate the times, then Dr. Heller is right. At least the voices heard most loudly, in the academy or in public life, are those of economists who tell us we need never worry about big Government deficits.

"But is it true? "Is it true that chronic deficits are harmless? Or that the cure for deficits is the greatest peacetime deficit ever planned? Does a nation burdened with an imbalance of international payments, a steady loss of its gold reserve, a heavy burden of defense costs, a public debt larger than the world has ever seen—does it solve all these problems by printing more money to spend abroad as well as at home, making its public debt even larger and giving our creditors more reason to trust the value of our gold than the value of our dollars?"

"Is it true that the United States has somehow found the magic way to avoid forever the day of retribution which has come at last to every nation before us that has followed such a policy?"

"Now Heller and all of these things are true, as Dr. Heller and many others tell us. But the point of the public discussion is the question of their truth or falsity, not how many men preach them. Bad medicine remains bad medicine though leeches be prescribed by every doctor in the land."

Our Lagging Crime Defense

An old axiom of warfare has it that sooner or later the defense always catches up with the offense. One could wish it were applicable to the victims of criminals.

Not the least disturbing aspect in today's large and rising volume of robberies, assaults and burglaries is the unevenness of the "match" between criminals and victims.

And with shopping centers, branch banks, gasoline stations and homes springing up in growing numbers, criminals' opportunities to get at money and goods are vastly multiplied.

Yet we live in a society which seems incapable of thinking up new defenses against their marauding assaults. Now and then a community grudgingly increases its police force, votes money for high speed radio contact, and the like.

But even an enlarged police force cannot be everywhere in towns and cities with so much wealth steadily and invitingly exposed.

As aggressors, especially if armed, criminals on the streets or breaking into buildings naturally stir fear. But they themselves are not immune to fear. Why can't we play upon it in more effective ways?

Thieves fear identification. Well, then, let some inventive outfit switch from making guns for indiscriminate sale to making good, cheap cameras which would photograph every individual who presents himself at shop counters, hotel desks, gasoline stations, etc.

Some banks do this now, and some supermarkets televise the whole market area to detect shoplifters. This is a mere start.

Bandits are also alarmed and unnerved by sudden, loud noises and big bursts of bright light. Some stores and homes use such devices now, but their total number is small.

To be effective, such defensive measures must be altered in pattern from time to time (maybe by a switch, then a frantic klaxon). If they become wholly predictable, advantage may be lost.

They must be placed where thieves cannot destroy them. Clerks, shopkeepers and others should be able to operate them from several widely spaced foot treadles, so touching them off will not alert the thieves in advance.

The treadles which trip these mechanisms should also send a signal direct to the nearest police station, activating a flag which indicates instantly the pin-pointed spot being robbed. Fire departments have such devices. Quick contact with a roving squad should put police swiftly on the scene.

All this would be immensely costly, slow in installation. So is the mountainous toll in stolen money and property — and the insurance premiums which rise as the risk increases.

The notions here are merely suggestive. Properly, we in this country worry about and asperity the rights of the accused. Isn't it time we did a little more than talk about protecting the innocent victims of crime? Surely we can think of something.

McNamara Show Adds Distrust

By ARTHUR KROCK

(In The New York Times) There is no question that in many respects the magic-lantern show produced yesterday under the direction of Secretary of Defense McNamara was the greatest ever. Never before has government exposure to its people, and simultaneously to its friends and enemies abroad and those who are sitting on the fence, solid evidence of how its gathering of essential defense information is conducted, and their results in detail.

Moreover, never before was a scrap of such evidence made public in a continuing situation because even a scrap reduces the effectiveness of the gathering of such information thereafter.

When a government, specifically a democratic government, resorts to the extreme the Kennedy Administration did in McNamara's televised and illustrated news conference yesterday, it requires neither a gift for analysis nor extrasensory perception to locate the causes. One, very clearly, was political: to discredit the Republicans who have disapproved the Cuban military threat, with growing intensity, and on claims either that their sources of information were superior, or that the Administration, led by the President, was deliberately concealing from the people the true facts of the situation.

Favorable Public Response In the last few days this Republican activity has taken over front-page headlines and prime TV and radio broadcast time. In letters, telegrams and discussion

groups the American people were reacting more and more favorably to this Republican agitation, partly because it recalled some, at least superficially dubious, explanations made by Mr. Kennedy of why official intelligence did not establish much earlier that Cuba had become a Soviet Russian fortress.

So obviously it was determined within the Administration that the issue had become so hot again the President would require more means to cool it down at his next news conference; and that this necessity would endure over the necessarily limited period in which he could prudently postpone what he could prudently postpone, and assembled, with the haste required if it was to shrink the looming dimensions of the subject of Cuban armament at the President's next news conference.

Unquestionably, yesterday's performance under the auspices of Secretary McNamara, extraordinary in any case but made much more so by the advent of world-wide television, removed any doubt that United States air surveillance of Cuba has been increasingly revealing since the intra-Administration opponents of low altitude inspection lost the support of the President. But this does not make weightless the criticism, not only from Republican sources, that

(A) Mr. Kennedy deferred this support for a considerable time after it should have been given, and that (B) the late September-early October hurricane weather is not a complete explanation.

Some Things to Ponder Also, the illustrated McNamara interview creates other considerations for the American people to ponder. The Secretary, at several points in the reportorial quiz that followed the television show, evaded responsive answers to questions which seemed to some of the best-informed and responsible reporters present not to impinge on national security.

There are several additional aspects of this disclosure of exhibits long classified, usually permanently, as top secret that the American people would do well to think over. The first is that the press for weeks and months has sought in vain for publication privileges of even the less revealing graphs shown yesterday of our intelligence activities in Cuba. The second is that, not until the political danger from this concealment was plain did the Administration provide the people with information no less legitimate when sought by the press than it was yesterday. The third is that the Monroe Doctrine's total hemispheric exclusion of foreign systems is a dead letter.

The fourth, and most worth pondering, is the presidential power which can command almost two hours of free prime TV and radio time in contrast with the impotence of any request by the opposition party for even remotely matching facilities.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

President Oddly Silent

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

Until the Federal Communications Commission began pushing for UHF — ultra high frequency television — Channel 37 was no problem. Radio astronomers used it for mapping outer space. Commercial TV stuck to VHF, giving the scientists a clear field. Channel 37 was important to American radio astronomers in one other way. It's the band used in Europe and Asia by the scientific community. This meant that the range from 600 to 614 megacycles was, to all intents and purposes, reserved for world-wide experimental science.

The FCC, hoping to broaden the scope of television but held back by the channel limitations of VHF, recommended legislation that would compel U.S. TV manufacturers to include UHF in all new sets. This, it was believed, would increase competition by allowing a greater number of TV stations in each locality.

Passage by Congress of the UHF law last year stirred up interest in the new channels suddenly opened up to commercial television. Economically, the ultra high frequency bands ceased to be a vast wasteland — and would-be station owners began grabbing.

One of the channels they want to grab is 37—and the radio astronomers are up in arms. They claim, and no one has challenged them on this, that their research into the nature of outer space will be driven off Channel 37. They want a uniform channel across the country so that signals will not be drowned out by nearby

commercial stations, which lack the National Astronomical Observatory in West Virginia and other research stations will be forced to shut up shop if commercial TV takes their channel. (A radio telescope is a sensitive instrument. It must be delicately turned to pick up stellar radiation. If it is crowded by nearby stations in the same band, the scientists will pick up more of the bossa nova than of the music of the spheres.)

Commercial television has a spectrum ranging from Channel 2 to Channel 12, which should be enough. But according to FCC chairman Newton Minow, four companies in New Jersey alone covet Channel 37. That there are no other channels open for our scientists does not impress those who now pound at the FCC's door. The radio astronomers seem to have both logic and right on their side. The exploration of space is a national enterprise, and the air waves are the property of the public, licensed to private companies that must make use of them subject to specific regulations.

The country, moreover, will lose little if it is deprived of one more mouth-and-eyepiece for insipid horse operas, defective thrillers that have lost their point, aging comedians with aged material, and mighty little that is either entertaining or informative. Even the news commentators grow staler with each passing day.

It can be reported that in this controversy, Mr. Minow is on the side of the angels. Oddly enough, he is supported by the conservative members of the House Inter-

state Commerce Committee, which has jurisdiction over the FCC. I say "oddly" because these members and Mr. Minow have not exactly seen eye to eye in the past.

But there is a real possibility that the angels will lose. Some mighty arm-twisting is taking place at 12th and Pennsylvania where the FCC hangs out. A "compromise" is being worked out that will relegate the radio astronomers to remote mountain areas where no one wants a TV station anyway—leaving the rest of Channel 37 to the commercial broadcasters. If this happens, the \$750,000 radio telescope constructed by the University of Illinois will have to be junked—but no matter.

What puzzles me is the silence from the White House. President Kennedy tells us now we must sacrifice for the national good. He stresses the need for an expanding scientific vision in America. He wants to subsidize our colleges so that there will be a steady stream of young scientists. But he does not seem ready to give up one UHF channel. Can't he have none of them empty saddles on the New Frontier?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Right

When government dictates to man how and when he shall conduct his business that is dictatorship. His man so is dictator to do his constitutional rights, within his constitutional rights, guaranteed by our constitution.

Government dictatorship has no place in the field of free enterprise.

What is free enterprise, ask yourself, is it a serious thought? Give it some serious thought. True, these are only words, but you are capable of enforcing them. Let's do it.

People in Oregon cannot be forced into religion. This is their God given right of choice.

George E. LaSalle, 1000 Lakeshore Drive.

Succinct

A letter to the editor printed Feb. 8, 1963, stated: "Private enterprise has made this entire country what it is today."

My understanding of American history is limited, but it does seem to me that private enterprise should not bear all of the blame.

Wayne H. Blair, P.O. Box 1017.

QUESTIONS

AND ANSWERS

Q—When did India become a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth? A—On Jan. 26, 1950.

Q—Is it possible for the Supreme Court to alter the Constitution? A—No, only to interpret it.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Indecision Toppled Canadian Leaders

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA)—It may quiet down a little later on, but right now Uncle Sam is expected to become a No. 1 whipping boy in the Canadian political campaign leading up to the April 8 elections. This is one result of Confederation Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's ouster on a no-confidence vote, following his refusal to arm Canadian Bomarc Missiles with U.S. nuclear warheads.

Many responsible Canadians, however, recognizing the bad aftereffects of an "anti-U.S." campaign at this time, are cautioning against this as international political nonsense.

While U.S. State Department and Pentagon officials—still trying to manage the news instead of just giving it out—are reluctant to talk about this for fear of stirring up more charges of interfering in Canadian politics, Canadian officials in Washington are relatively frank in saying that relations between all ranks of the two countries' armed forces couldn't be better.

As a matter of fact, the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, Canada-United States — PFBD — was meeting in San Diego, of all places, and not on the unarmed, 4,000-mile border between the two countries, when the hot political exchange between Ottawa and Washington took place. The military couldn't have been caught farther off base or more unprepared for a build-up of tensions, PFBD was established more than 20 years ago by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the late Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King. It functioned effectively all through World War II.

After the war, cooperation was carried further with the building of three radar defense lines against possible Russian surprise attack across the Arctic. There has been the closest Army, Navy and Air Force cooperation between the two countries. Generals and admirals know each other's plans and there are

exchanges of personnel running into the hundreds, of all ranks. If Canada tried to make everything for its own military forces, it couldn't produce in quantity sufficient to cut costs, so Canada buys much of its military equipment from the United States. In turn, Canadian manufacturers bid on many U.S. defense contracts to supply both countries or as subcontractors. This is made easier by the fact that many U.S. manufacturers have Canadian affiliates.

Canada spent about \$250 million for U.S. defense supplies last year and the United States spent about \$125 million in Canada. If U.S. uranium ore purchases in Canada are included in mutual defense operations, however, the exchange is roughly in balance.

U.S.-Canadian cooperation on nuclear development also began during World War II with the first contracts for uranium ores. These contracts began to phase out in 1963 as U.S. domestic and other free world supplies were discovered.

Canadian nuclear science developed right along with U.S. know-how. But Canada early decided against trying to make its own nuclear weapons as too costly.

Instead, the Canadian Defense Ministry adopted the U.S. Bomarc as its defense missile and built two bases, one north of Ottawa, the other near North Bay. It was understood all along that these missiles would have nuclear warheads furnished by the United States and there was no fuss about it.

But about this time the "ban-the-bomb" movement gathered strength in Canada. Foreign Minister Howard Green opposed nuclear armaments on the ground that it gave Canada greater international stature to be able to build its own bombs.

For over a year Diefenbaker has held up the decision to arm Canada with nuclear warheads although this did not make sense to his own military leaders. This is what really brought on the present crisis in the Canadian government.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Commies Organize In Complex Fashion

By FULTON LEWIS JR. Fidel Castro, who couldn't hit a curve, gave up baseball for the revolution.

Melitta del Villar, who couldn't hit a high C, gave up singing for the same cause.

A striking brunette, Mrs. del Villar last year dropped a so-so career in show business to devote full time to Castro Cuba. She "and a few friends" formed the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee (MACC) and collected \$30,000 for U.S. drugs. How much more they raised for Castro and Company is not known.

The House Un-American Activities Committee, in hearings last fall, disclosed that Castro ordered the labels on American medicine altered so the drugs would appear to come from East Germany. The hearings demonstrated that MACC was controlled by Mrs. del Villar, a Castro buff, and two men with records of past activity in Communist groups.

Mrs. del Villar has not been identified as a Communist. She maintained in committee testimony that she was motivated by humanitarian desires in setting up MACC. She did admit, however, that she is a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and has addressed meetings of the group.

Two other individuals have held leadership positions in MACC since last February. One is the medical director, Dr. Louis L. Miller. The other was its treasurer, Sidney Gluck.

A committee subpoena was issued for Miller, but he could not be found for testimony. Committee records showed that during the 1960s Miller was chairman of the Medical Bureau of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, a cited Communist front.

He was also, said committee counsel Albert Nittle, "one of the principal New York contacts" during the 1940s for Soviet espionage agent Arthur Alexandrovich Adams.

Nittle went on to say that Louis Buzenz, a former member of the Communist party's National Committee, testified before the committee in executive session in 1954 that he had met Dr. Miller at enlarged meetings of the National Committee.

Sidney Gluck, MACC treasurer, was recruited by Miller. In his subpoenaed appearance, Gluck refused to deny past or present membership in the Communist party. He would not discuss his party or front activities, citing the Fifth Amendment.

Mrs. Mildred Blauvelt, an undercover informant within the Communist party for the New York City Police Department, testified before the House Committee in May, 1963, identifying Gluck as a member of the Communist Party's Flatbush Club. In November of 1944, she said, he was credited with signing up 54 new party members.

Committee investigators discovered that several officers of the Los Angeles MACC had appeared before the committee in past years.

Helen Travis, the group's secretary, invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned in August, 1960.

The committee had interrogated Mrs. Travis, a former Daily Worker employe, regarding evidence that she had transferred \$3,700 to a "Money Drop" in Mexico City in an effort to finance the release of a Stalinist agent imprisoned for murdering Leon Trotsky.

Simon Lazarus, treasurer of the Los Angeles committee, had refused to answer committee questions on March 26, 1963, regarding his role as financier of a motion picture produced by a Communist-infiltrated Mpe, Mill and Smelter Workers Union.

Almanac

By United Press International Today is Thursday, Feb. 14, the 45th day of 1963 with 320 to follow. Today is St. Valentine's Day. The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning star is Venus. The evening stars are Mars, Saturn and Jupiter.

On this day in history: In 1886, the West Coast citrus industry was born as the first trainload of oranges left Los Angeles for Western markets.

In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt signed into law an act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor.

In 1933, fifty million dollars was rushed to Detroit to bolster banking assets as Michigan's governor declared an eight-day bank holiday.

In 1943, thousands of Allied planes staged a devastating air raid on Dresden, Germany. A thought for the day—Theodore Roosevelt said: "The first requisite of a good citizen in this republic of ours is that he shall be able and willing to pull his own weight."

Crossword puzzle grid with 'Fact or Fiction' and 'Answer to Previous Puzzle' sections. Includes clues for Across and Down words.