

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Today is February 22, 1963.

So let's talk about George Washington.

This is the 231st anniversary of his birth. It is the 174th anniversary of his election as our first President. The World Book Encyclopedia says of him:

"In the history of the world, no man has done more to help ANY country than Washington did to help the United States."

What kind of man was Washington?

The Parson Weems cherry tree story and the Gilbert Stuart portrait perhaps over-idealize the Father of His Country. The portrait of him that hangs in the old Masonic lodge hall in Alexandria possibly comes near to the actual Washington as careful historians picture him. The Washington of that picture could have been a good Rotary or Kiwanis club member.

He loved horses and dogs and he had a good seat in the saddle, as became a Virginia gentleman. Stuart reported that when Washington was sitting for the famous portrait he had great difficulty in getting him to relax and look natural. He succeeded, he said, when they talked of horses and farming.

Washington came of an aristocratic colonial family that was well-to-do but not filthy rich. He inherited the lovely Mount Vernon estate from his half-brother Lawrence, who had married into the rich Fairfax family, from whom lovely Fairfax county takes its name. At the age of 27, he married a rich widow, Martha Dandridge Custis.

They lived first in dreamily beautiful old Williamsburg. When Lawrence died, they moved to Mount Vernon, and the Custis money helped to make it what it was and still is.

Of Washington, the soldier, it isn't necessary to speak here. His military record is written on the tablets of history. Nothing can ever erase it. Of Washington, the President, the wise administrator, one needs only to mention that he chose for his cabinet two men whom he regarded as better political thinkers than he—Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. Jefferson argued that the common people should be given a large share in the government. Hamilton wanted the wealthy, highly educated people to run the country because he believed they were best fitted to do the job. Washington thought this combination was perfect to found the nation that had just come into being. Time proved that he was right.

The first problem of the new government was to get money enough to pay its expenses. This was done by laying taxes on goods shipped in from foreign countries and on some goods produced at home—the first sales tax, incidentally, in our history.

The second problem was to PAY THE COUNTRY'S DEBT. At the end of the Revolutionary war, the new United States of America owed about \$12 million (not billion), to foreign countries, and about \$42 million to its own people (bonds, direct loans, etc.). The third problem was the state debts (money borrowed by the states to carry on the war). Some of the states had already paid their debts, but \$25 million remained unpaid. At Hamilton's urging, congress voted to pay these debts as well.

The debts came to a total of \$79 million. That would hardly be cigarette money in these days. But it was MONEY then. And in those days, debt was regarded as something to be PAID.

The U.S. population in 1790, when the first census was taken, was 3,929,214 — only about twice the present population of Oregon. That came to a per capita debt of about \$20. Our Revolutionary ancestors would have been shocked if they had been told by some south-sayer that in 1963, 172 years later, the per capita debt of the U.S. would be somewhat in excess of \$1,600 per capita—and they would have been worse shocked if they had been told that in 1963, with the national debt standing already at about 300 BILLION dollars, the President would be proposing to CUT taxes, run up an annual deficit of BILLIONS of dollars, and take no steps whatever to pay off the debt.

Times have changed, haven't they?

Weather

High yesterday	48
Low yesterday	30
High year ago	44
Low year ago	25
High past 14 years	55 (1954)
Low past 14 years	17 (1949)
Precip. past 24 hours	Trace
Since Jan. 1	2.4
Same period last year	4.17

Herald and News

Price Ten Cents—16 Pages

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1963

Telephone TU 4-8111 No. 7071

Weather

Klamath Falls, Tulelake and Lakeview—Mostly fair and mild tonight and Saturday. Patchy fog tonight and Saturday morning. Lows tonight 28-32. High Saturday 55. Variable winds under 12 m.p.h. The weekend will be sunny and mild with no precipitation but some fog early Saturday and Sunday morning.



ANY OL' PORT IN A STORM — Lady, a Springer Spaniel, loves 'em all, her own five pups, now weaning themselves, two kids and a newborn calf. Lady, mother of her first litter, is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ryan, whose ranch is on the Merrill Highway. The young goats are owned by 14-year-old Pamela Sue who received them as a gift. The calf belongs to the entire family. Lady took over and provided a meal voluntarily when the kids were taken home. Not missing a trick, she also

gives them a bath and goes regularly to the barn, where the newcomers are confined to a pen, to attend to her matronly duties. While there she discovered an unattended new arrival in the bovine family, jumped upon a box to eye up the situation and the calf went to lunch too. Luckily for the pups, they lick other platters clean. Left is Lady and the twins, Judy and Johnnie. Right is owner Pam.



Legislators Probe National Guard Scandal

SALEM (UPI) — Discovery of a military scandal and names of officers who signed orders relating to it were detailed here Thursday by the head of the Oregon National Guard and the secretary of state.

The testimony came at a tense meeting of a Ways and Means Subcommittee, which also heard one officer admit he had questioned activities of his superiors but taken no action.

The key witnesses were Secretary of State Howell Appling Jr. and Adjutant General Paul L.

Blast Feared In Gasoline Truck Crash

EL DORADO, Ark. (UPI) — A train loaded with highly volatile chemicals rammed a gasoline truck and burst into flames today at nearby Norphlet. The town's 1,200 residents fled, but five hours after the crash a Civil Defense official said the danger of a major explosion appeared past.

Farrell Gresham said the car laden with highly volatile ammonium nitrate fertilizer was smoldering. He said pressure within the car may have been enough to prevent an explosion.

Specialized chemical firefighters rushed to the scene. The rural Arkansas town was imperiled for more than five hours. Three persons were injured.

The Civil Defense official said the danger was believed over at 1 a.m. PST.

However, the danger of toxic fumes from the ammonium nitrate continued and the area remained blocked off.

There was no indication when the families would return to their homes.

Kliever, who became head of the Oregon National Guard when the late Alfred E. Hintz died last May.

Shortly after the death of Hintz, irregularities at Camp Withycombe in Clackamas County were made public.

Continuing investigation, Appling said, revealed the existence of a special cash fund, irregular disposal of surplus goods, and diversion of money to unauthorized projects, including improvements to Hintz's home.

The secretary of state gave the committee audit reports and documents bearing names to back up his statement.

Kliever said the irregularities first came to his attention the night after Hintz's funeral, when he expressed concern that Hintz's widow would have to complete payment for improvements to the

standard of conduct they reflected.

"Whether the degree of participation be one of instigation of irregular procedures, actions which serve to make it possible, or simply silence on the part of those who are aware of these occurrences, the result seems to me to contribute to the same end," he said.

Appling listed specific irregularities turned up by his audits. They ranged from unexplained use of cash to an elevator and a deluxe cockpit with a remote control pushbutton panel in the Hintz house.

Appling noted, however, a Clackamas County grand jury twice declined to return any indictments.

Col. Lawrence M. Blaisdell admitted he knew of what he called minor procedural irregularities on

the part of some of his superiors. He said when he questioned them at the time he was assured they were proper.

Blaisdell told of one case where Hintz ignored other bids to authorize purchase of a particular lawnmower. Blaisdell said he later found out the base was buying the mower from Hintz.

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Rail Clerks Ready Strike As Talks Fail

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks made preparations today for its off-postponed strike against the Southern Pacific railroad in seven western states, but said the walkout would not come before Monday.

More than three weeks of intensive negotiations between SP and the 11,000-member union broke off Thursday in Chicago after three days of futile meetings there.

The peace talks were transferred from San Francisco to Chicago in hopes that a "change of scenery" would break the deadlock which has persisted on the West Coast.

Federal Mediator Francis O'Neill, who averted a union walkout Feb. 6 and conducted negotiations in both cities, announced that his efforts had failed. But, he said he was not stepping out of the case.

"I may be here (Chicago) for a day or two," he said.

However, President James Weaver of the SP Division of the Railway Clerks, returned to San Francisco Thursday night and said, "I imagine there will be a strike."

Mitchell Asks For New Trial

Convicted slayer Herbert Floyd Mitchell, 41, will be returned to Klamath Falls by Klamath County Sheriff deputies to be present at a hearing on a motion for a new trial filed in Judge David R. Vandenberg's circuit court by Mitchell's attorney.

The hearing is tentatively scheduled in Vandenberg's chambers at 5 p.m. Feb. 25.

Mitchell was condemned to death Jan. 10 for the gun slaying of Dmitri Dan Yerkovich, 35, in the Esquire Theatre last Sept. 28.

Mitchell was the first man to be condemned here since Aug. 1, 1932, when Klamath County Circuit Court Judge Will Duncan sentenced Theodore Jordan to be hanged for the fatal bludgeoning of F. T. Sullivan, a Southern Pacific Pullman train steward.



TWO WAY OUTING — George Alotrico and Dick Briggs, Herald and News reporters, enjoyed one of the luxuries that is probably unique to this area when they combined a hunting and fishing trip down the Williamson River. Their story, complete with pictures, is just one of the many features you'll find in the Progress Edition which will be published Sunday, Feb. 24. Plan to send copies to your friends and to former residents in other areas. You still have time to place your order now for extra copies. In this view, Alotrico handles the paddle in tricky currents of the Williamson.

U.S. Demands Cuba Explain Air Attack On Shrimp Trawler

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The United States has demanded a speedy explanation from Cuban Premier Fidel Castro of the attack by Mig fighters on an unarmed American shrimp boat in the Florida Straits.

A strong note demanding "an early reply" was sent to Havana Thursday afternoon as President Kennedy promised swift action to prevent any repetition of the attack.

A Cuban radio broadcast monitored in Miami Thursday night charged the United States had "invented" the Mig attack to cover up sorties against Cuban shipping by anti-Castro exiles in this country.

The President told his news conference Thursday that the Defense Department had been ordered to make any necessary revisions in standing orders to insure action against any attacking craft.

He declined to say whether this would involve adoption of the doctrine of "hot pursuit," in which Cuban aircraft would be chased

back to their home bases under U.S. gunfire.

Details of the U.S. policy will be developed, Kennedy said, when it becomes clearer whether the Wednesday attack was an isolated incident of pilot decision or foreshadowed other attacks by the Cubans.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff were known to be considering the question of hot pursuit, but defense officials said their strategy would not be tipped off in advance.

These officials said that Kennedy's order for U.S. forces to take "all necessary measures" to prevent future attacks clearly would justify American fighters in firing on Migs at the scene of an attack.

The U.S. note to Cuba, sent by way of the Swiss Embassy in Havana, was understood to have protested in extremely strong terms the attack on the trawler Ala. The note was said to describe the attack as an international violation of international law.

The Cuban attack brought a

wave of indignation in Congress. Lawmakers called it an intolerable act of aggression and Red "piracy." They demanded that American planes fire on and chase any future attackers.

Kennedy told his news conference that the attacking planes "flew under the Cuban flag" and the United States would hold Cuba responsible unless Russians claim they were flying the Migs.

The Defense Department said two Migs fired rockets close to the 67-foot boat in international waters between Florida and Cuba. The boat, which had drifted three days with engine trouble, was not hit by the Migs fire and its two-man crew was rescued by a U.S. destroyer escort.

In Key West, Fla., where they were taken, the two men—Paris Jackson, 44, and Benjamin Washington, 27—said the Migs also fired machine guns. They said they tied a green rag to a stick and waved it as a truce flag, but the Migs made two passes in a space of 15 minutes.



TELL OF ATTACK — Paris Jackson, right, captain of the shrimp trawler Ala and his mate Benjamin Washington, tell newsmen at Key West, Fla., Thursday how Cuba-based Mig fighter planes fired machine guns at them, and that the closest shots came within about 200 yards of their disabled vessel. — UPI Telephoto

Machine Gun Bullets Hit Water Around Boat, 2 Crewmen Testify

KEY WEST, Fla. (UPI) — A crewman of the American shrimp boat attacked Wednesday by Cuban Mig jet fighters says the planes fired machine guns, not rockets, at the drifting vessel.

"I could see the bullets spraying in the water, maybe a couple of hundred yards away," said Benjamin Washington, 27. "It was a machine gun. It wasn't a rocket."

The Defense Department, in announcing the attack, said the U.S. pilots who observed it reported that the Cuban-based jets fired rockets. The department conceded later, however, that the fliers may have been mistaken.

Radio Havana said the United States "invented" the attack on the shrimp boat Ala to cover up refugee raids on Cuban vessels. The transmitter said the Russian-made Migs which "flew over" the U.S. craft were "trying to locate two Cuban fishing boats which were attacked a few days before."

The Premier, Fidel Castro, regime has blamed Cuban refugees living in the United States for the alleged "attack" on Cuban fishing boats.

Washington and Paris Jackson, 44, skipper of the two-man Ala said the attack occurred about 60 miles north of the Cuban coast.

"We hit the deck and lay there," Jackson told newsmen here after he and Washington arrived aboard a Navy destroyer escort.

"It really scared me. God! I

was really scared. We just lay there because there wasn't anywhere else to go."

"We were scared to go into the pilot house or galley for fear they might think we had guns or ammunition or something in there. They'd sink us right there," said Washington.

The men said they left Fort Myers Feb. 19. They fished, collecting 800 pounds of shrimp, until late Sunday night, when their diesel engines burned out. Their radio was out, too, and their au-

tomatic bilge pumps. So for three days they drifted and bailed.

About 5:30 p.m. Wednesday a jet fighter flew over their boat near Elbow Cay, about 73 miles southwest of Key West.

They signaled, hoping the pilot would see them and send aid.

"I waved at him with an old green rag and pair of coveralls," said Washington. "He flew around a lighthouse at Elbow Cay and circled back. It took him a couple of minutes. Then he started shooting."

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Soviets Warn U.S. Of World War III

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet Union warned the United States today that any attack on Cuba would start World War III.

Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Rodion Malinovsky also said that Russia and its allies would regard a war against Cuba as a war against all of them.

"This war will be waged not only in Cuban territory but on the territory of the United States too," Malinovsky said in a major speech at ceremonies marking the 45th anniversary of the Soviet armed forces.

Malinovsky issued his warning at a time when Soviet ships were reported en route to Cuba to move several thousand of the es-

timated 17,000 Russian troops stationed there. It also came shortly after the United States sent a sharp note to Cuba demanding an explanation of the attack by Mig fighters on an unarmed American shrimp boat in the Florida Straits.

"We want to admonish the aggressive circles," Malinovsky said "that an attack on the Cuban republic would mark the beginning of a third world war."

He said that in the event of any such attack, the Soviet Union would be in the forefront of those to help Cuba.

"It is impossible to intimidate us," he said. "We have the power to help Cuba."