

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Out Of Camera Range

The average American finds the gathering of foreign intelligence a pretty remote and mystifying business. This makes it glamorous but difficult for him, or his representatives, to appraise.

Some harsh things have been said about our intelligence gatherers' efforts with respect to the Soviet build-up in Cuba.

Many citizens may be sufficiently charged up emotionally to agree with the general judgment that there was a failure somewhere. Yet the heavy bombardment of comment does not help them decide exactly where.

Maybe the issue, as it relates to Cuba, can be narrowed down.

One problem that has arisen in the Cuban affair is how exhaustively we can rely upon aerial reconnaissance.

Despite amateur skepticism, the evidence appears strong that such aerial spying is amazingly effective under suitable conditions. The aerial camera records great detail, even from high altitude. Photo interpreters have developed superb techniques for analyzing the pictures.

But reporters looking back on the Cuban crisis of 1962 note that while the camera counted 42 offensive missiles outboard from Cuba, it never saw more than 30 on the ground at the sites earlier.

Notwithstanding assurances from defense officials that there was no "photo gap" in the weeks just before the big reconnaissance find of Oct. 14, it is also a fact that very little has been shown to indicate how the big missiles and supporting systems got across Cuba to the developing sites.

To the extent they were not found until at the site, to the extent that some were never

seen by our flying cameras, aerial reconnaissance may be judged to have fallen short of total reliability.

The Russians may have moved the weapons largely at night, using ground cover to hide them by day. From time to time they may also have been helped by cloud cover.

Beyond this we need to know whether there was any lack of persistence on our part, whether we failed to send out missions on some "good picture" days.

However all this adds up, enough is already known to suggest that aerial spying cannot do the whole job.

The use of intelligence agents as a prime source of information is as old as history. But Cuba presents special difficulties in this field.

The inflow of Cuban refugees, many bearing tales quickly proved to be wildly inaccurate, has tended to cast an aura of unreliability over all "ground" intelligence — even some of that from established agents. Latins can be excitable. Many would like to convince us that invasion of their homeland is an early necessity.

Yet for centuries before the aerial camera, agents were the chief reliance. Obviously we need them still.

Their evidence is harder to sell to skeptical neutrals, and allies, than are good pictures. But in our quest for clinching proof, it is possible our experts have themselves resolved too many doubts on the side of final skepticism.

If we do not have agents we can trust to be accurate, we should get some. For weather and darkness alone assure that there will always be some gaps in the story our cameras can tell.

Traditions Of Logging Vanishing

(Coos Bay World)

Every now and then the rapidly changing pattern of the era in which we live is illuminated and emphasized by some minor event. The thought occurred to us the other day when International Paper Company's public relations man and IP Log editor, Curt Copenhagen, mentioned that he was doing a story on one of the vanishing traditions of the logging industry: the rafting and river transporting of logs.

The trundling of log trucks over the highways spell out the change, but in parts of Southwestern Oregon the colorful log rafts continue to move against the magnificent background of scenery. We are thinking especially of the Smith River timber access roads to the log dumps, such as the mammoth concrete dump provided by the Bureau of Land Management just below the North Fork. There

the truck cargo is hoisted into the river, and the logs herded by agile little log boats. One can almost hear an echo of the cattle drive call—"Herd 'em up . . . head 'em out!" as the logs are wrangled into rafts.

It is a picture we hope doesn't vanish too soon. Nothing can compensate for the picture of the jaunty, impudent and spunky tug boat, battered and uncouth, chugging along towing a long raft or series of rafts with a Popeye-the-sailor don't-give-a-damn air. The method will no doubt continue up Smith River for some time, unless transportation is improved.

But the timber harvesting industry will lose in color what it gains in efficiency as log trucks replace the tug boat moving with that impudence and majesty, and seeming disdain for all that is trivial in human affairs against the background of the river, the hills and the forests, hauling its cargo to the mills.

"More News From Congress, Chief!"



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Driving down one of the main streets in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., last month, I spied the large sign of a store front: "Anti-Communist Bookshop." It was Sunday and the store was closed, or I would have stopped in to browse.

Communism is a way of life we dislike; but anti-communism as a way of life can be just as repulsive. Nobody can build a life on negatives, on being against something — for when that something collapses, then there is nothing left to hold us together.

An anti-Communist book store strikes me as a foolish venture, if nothing worse. Certainly the American public needs educating about world affairs, about the virtues and defects of competing systems; what it does not need is more anti-Communist propaganda.

The best way to fight communism — and I am talking here about the ideological threat, not the military one — is to comprehend our own system, and to live up to it. If we genuinely understand the open, dynamic, egalitarian basis of our American commonwealth, we will be immune to the ideological virus of communism.

The worst way to fight it — and the only way that the super-patriots seem to know — is to persecute it as a religious heresy, with anathemas and witch-hunts and loyalty oaths and all the dubious techniques that are more appropriate to a fascist system than to our own.

If we really understand what

the founding fathers were trying to create, what they believed in, and how they expressed it, we will not be seduced either by the Communist corruptions of the left or the perverse birchings of the right.

To be "anti-" anything as a basic creed is insufficient and self-stultifying. The worst kind of Protestant, for instance, is the "anti-Catholic" one, who is so busy being against he does not know what he is for. In fact, the way in which many people avoid practicing their own religion is by castigating other religions; it makes them feel zealous, and doesn't impose upon them any obligation to act like a Christian in their daily lives.

It is just too easy to be "anti-Communist" in America today; too easy to use this slogan as a justification for ignorance and bigotry and bullying and non-conformity. And this is precisely what the zealots have in mind — to crush anyone who disagrees with them by branding them as "Communists" or sympathizers of one sort or another.

The cure they offer is just as bad as the disease they want to eradicate. What the country needs are more bookshops of all sorts, so that people will be induced to read and judge and evaluate for themselves — not an "anti-Communist" bookshop. For it is education rather than propaganda that is the most effective prophylaxis against diseases in the body politic.

Military Talk

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Training | 29 Dining hall |
| 2 Soldier's meal | 30 |
| 3 Military | 41 Suffice |
| 4 Weapon | 42 Legal point |
| 5 Alarm | 43 Class |
| 6 Hebrew month | 44 |
| 7 Enthusiastic | 45 Appreciation |
| 8 arder | 46 Lard mellers |
| 9 Goddess of | 47 Entire |
| infatuation | 48 Preparation |
| 10 Nonconductor | 49 Platform |
| 11 Gender | 50 Driving |
| 12 German city | 51 Command |
| 13 Of greatest | 52 Bryophytic |
| desire | 53 Plant |
| 14 Strong box | 54 Shoshonean |
| 15 Dillapring | 55 |
| 16 Wicked | 56 |
| 17 Batons | 57 |
| 18 Curved molding | 58 |
| 19 Kitchen gadget | 59 |
| 20 Colombian | 60 |
| 21 Volcano | 61 |
| 22 Soldier | 62 |
| 23 | 63 |
| 24 | 64 |
| 25 | 65 |
| 26 | 66 |
| 27 | 67 |
| 28 | 68 |
| 29 | 69 |
| 30 | 70 |
| 31 | 71 |
| 32 | 72 |
| 33 | 73 |
| 34 | 74 |
| 35 | 75 |
| 36 | 76 |
| 37 | 77 |
| 38 | 78 |
| 39 | 79 |
| 40 | 80 |
| 41 | 81 |
| 42 | 82 |
| 43 | 83 |
| 44 | 84 |
| 45 | 85 |
| 46 | 86 |
| 47 | 87 |
| 48 | 88 |
| 49 | 89 |
| 50 | 90 |
| 51 | 91 |
| 52 | 92 |
| 53 | 93 |
| 54 | 94 |
| 55 | 95 |
| 56 | 96 |
| 57 | 97 |
| 58 | 98 |
| 59 | 99 |
| 60 | 100 |

Answer to Previous Puzzle

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Internal-combustion device | 31. Apiece |
| 2. 18 Trans. | 32. Chemical substance |
| 3. 20 English seaport | 33. Citrus fruit |
| 4. 21 Ark | 34. Embarcadero |
| 5. 22 Military | 35. Strainer |
| 6. 23 Enclosures | 36. Males |
| 7. 24 Mimicked | 37. Male deer |
| 8. 25 Beneficial | 38. Cotton fabric |
| 9. 26 Fence steps | 39. Chair |
| 10. 27 Excuse | 40. Singing group |
| 11. 28 | 41. Larva |
| 12. 29 | 42. Mountain |
| 13. 30 | 43. 55 Dower property |

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Scholarships

As I read the Herald and News, and see the protests voiced by the Klamath County Taxpayers League, I am led to wonder if perhaps they have the solution for the correction of all of the things they profess to be opposed to.

The latest outburst is, seemingly, in opposition to scholarships being presented to deserving students at graduation exercises. From the last letter that I read, I would conclude that they are opposed to any student, of insufficient means to continue their education, having an opportunity, through scholastic effort, of winning any scholarship, small or large. They also seem to be opposed to the recognition of outstanding record of achievement of students of less than ample means. If, as it appears, they are opposed to these things, what can they support?

I think that the knowledge that a scholarship may be earned is a great incentive for a student to make a greater effort to learn, and by learning, in all probability, become a better and more valuable citizen.

Now, as to the awarding of scholarships at graduation exercises, why is the Taxpayers League so critical of this practice? What better time to point out the reward for individual effort, and thereby give incentive to under-graduates to increase their efforts? Success is a public recognition of work well done, and certainly a student who has exerted himself to attain higher scholastic standing should not be denied this recognition, regardless of his financial position.

For the groups, companies, and individuals who supply the financial means to assist deserving students to further their education, should they be denied the pleasure and gratification of awarding these scholarships? This is the one way that companies, whose money is earned by local acceptance of their product, can say "thank you" to the community for their support, so, in effect, each company and individual is a participant in the scholarship award to the deserving graduate.

Albert M. Lynch
3312 Cannon Avenue

Non-Support

In the interest of public service I am writing this open letter to bring to those interested information obtained recently during a phone conversation with Robert V. Thornton, attorney general of Oregon, concerning child support non payment.

Mr. Thornton stated he believed Mr. Crabtree's office here was endeavoring to handle the growing problem as efficiently as possible but admitted he was quite surprised at the way this writer's case, stretching over some four years, was being handled.

It could be that we parents affected by this problem should get together and toss a few ideas around. We might even be able to offer some better workable ideas to the appropriately named "non support" division of our district attorney's office.

Gene Boleyn
3717 Summers Lane



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Old-Age Legislation Has High Objectives

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The Kennedy administration wants people to quit calling it "medical care for the aged," or "medicare." Congress defeated that last year, so please forget it.

The new name, presented in the President's whopping big special message to Congress on "aiding our senior citizens," is "hospital insurance."

What they should call it is "back to Methuselah."

Requested therein are 36 different programs, some being repeats from earlier messages on health, taxation and aid to education.

Taken together, these programs to aid the aged would cost an estimated \$9.8 billion over the next five years.

All are designed to make old age not only less painful but also more comfortable, enjoyable, welcome, well-led, well-housed and even profitable.

The President points out there are now more than 10,000 living Americans over 100 years old. But if Congress buys all the plain and fancy packages in this message the number of centenarians should zoom into the millions.

There will be no reason to die. Old age will be too pleasant.

With only minor modifications, the President asks for the same compulsory health insurance under Social Security that he has wanted all along. Its cost to the individual would be one-quarter of 1 per cent on the first \$5,200 of income—to be raised from \$4,800, beginning Jan. 1, 1965—\$13 a year for both employer and employee. It's cheap insurance for the working years. The health benefits after retirement would be many times its cost.

The new gimmick is that it will give the individual freedom of choice on three health care plans:

All costs for 45 days, all costs for 90 days after the first \$90 of expenses, or all costs for 180 days after the first 2½ days' expenses. Thereafter the patient could get 180 days in a nursing home and 240 house calls by a visiting nurse for any one illness.

This would not immediately replace present medical care benefits to the indigent under the Kerr-

Mills bill now adopted in 25 states. That law would not only be kept, but would be expanded to provide benefits equal to those obtainable under Social Security.

In addition to hospitalization costs of over \$5 billion paid from trust funds, the complete plan would give the aged many other benefits, the new programs costing an estimated \$26 billion in five years. Here are highlights:

To meet the housing needs of senior citizens, the President asks for \$250 million for direct, low interest loans, with another \$10 million earmarked for rural areas.

States would be asked to pass new legislation to protect standards of rental housing.

Additional employment opportunity would be sought, although it was only a few years ago that Social Security law was amended to permit earlier retirements and so reduce unemployment.

A new senior citizens act would provide \$142 million over five years to aid local communities in planning recreational facilities. Adult education and library services would be offered those who missed college.

To provide better nursing homes, Hill-Burton construction grants of \$80 million a year for five years are asked.

Old age insurance benefits under Social Security would be raised from \$127 to \$134 a month for individuals, double that for families.

The Food and Drug Administration would be given authority to test foods, medicines and therapeutic devices sold to the aged. This is a direct result of the report recently filed by a special committee under Sen. Pat McNamara, D-Mich., showing how the aged have been bilked by quacks.

But this new back-to-Methuselah bill almost outpromises anything offered by the quacks.

The President's tax message, sent to Congress earlier, offers the aged a tax cut. The present \$300 tax credit would be repealed. But individuals could earn up to \$5,788 a year without having to pay United States income taxes. The total tax reduction to the aged would be \$790 million a year.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Labor Leaders Fight Right-To-Work Laws

By FULTON LEWIS JR.
Andrew Biemiller, onetime Congressman turned Big Labor lobbyist, will direct a major drive to repeal right-to-work laws in 20 states.

The campaign will be waged not in Tallahassee, or Indianapolis, or Austin, or any other state capital where right-to-work legislation is on the books.

It will be waged, instead, in Washington, D.C. Biemiller, legislative director for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, will try to round up enough votes to repeal Section 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits the passage of state right-to-work laws.

AFL-CIO President George Meany has declared repeal to be among the major goals of Big Labor at this Congress. Reason: "The endless proliferation of struggles over so-called right-to-work laws waste money and manpower that could be put to better use."

Four bills that would repeal Section 14-B have been introduced by Reps. Roosevelt, Holland, Dent and Shelley, all Democrats.

One Republican, Sen. Tom Kuchel, is known to be active in the repeal movement. He has absolutely no support from GOP leaders on this score, however.

President Kennedy pledged in 1960 that he would fight to repeal 14-B. His running mate, Lyndon Johnson, however, assured Southerners that right-to-work legislation would not be changed under a Kennedy Administration. The President is not thought ready to battle for repeal. One published report stated flatly that "repeal will have support from the Chief Executive."

Wyoming recently became the 20th state to pass right-to-work legislation. Oklahoma may be the next, although union officials are now trying to knock a right-to-work amendment off the 1964 ballot.

As a 29-year-old assistant district attorney, Ted Kennedy was rarely seen in court, deciding, obviously, that political points could best be scored elsewhere.

As a 31-year-old senator, Kennedy has wisely embarked upon the same course. Swallowing pride, the President's youngest brother last week managed to avoid an embarrassing lawsuit

that would have put him back in court.

On Feb. 23, Kennedy was involved in a scuffle at Stowe, Vt., that made national headlines. A 21-year-old photographer, Philip Lawson, told reporters that Kennedy grabbed his camera, broke its flash attachment and carrying case, and exposed a roll of film he had taken of Kennedy.

Senator Kennedy arrived back in Washington and termed the story a fabrication, designed to inflict political damage. He brushed aside suggestions that he apologize.

Last Wednesday, this reporter revealed that Kennedy had been informed that he would be sued unless an apology was forthcoming.

On that very day, Kennedy sent two letters to Vermont, one an original, the other a carbon copy. The original was sent to Lawson, the copy to F. Ray Keyser Jr., a former governor of Vermont who had been retained as counsel for Lawson. In his letter to Lawson, Kennedy wrote:

"... my wife and I are truly sorry about last month's misunderstanding and hope that this letter will serve as a sincere apology for any difficulty it may have caused."

Lawson has told Keyser that he accepts the Kennedy apology, and has, therefore, cancelled plans to sue. He does expect, however, that Kennedy will pay for the cost of damage to his camera, flash attachment and leather carrying case.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Wednesday, March 29, the 70th day of the year with 296 to follow in 1963.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning star is Venus.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:
In 1832, Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published in book form for the first time.

In 1963, John Wilkes Booth, the man who later assassinated President Lincoln, failed in an attempt to abduct the Chief Executive when Lincoln failed to show up at a scheduled event.

Suggestions

We who are opposed to the split schedule are still not satisfied that a solution to the primary problem in the extended schedule, the lunch period disturbance, cannot be found. We still feel strongly that though from an administrative point of view the split schedule may provide fewer headaches, it will present even more serious problems for the students, the home and the community. The administrators are parents with high school children and they are, in my opinion, outstanding, sincere and dedicated men, but I feel they have not looked at this problem hard enough yet from the point of view of a parent or of the community or they would have been more receptive to the suggestions offered by the parents Thursday night.

The primary problem that we seemed unable to help them with was that of the general confusion inherent in having the entire student body in the school during the three lunch periods. I still think that this is solvable. The problem, as I see it, is to find some place for those who are at lunch to go so that they may be required to stay out of the halls.

By breaking each lunch group into two, as we suggested Thursday night, so that room other than the cafeteria be found for approximately 350 at a time instead of 700, I now think it could be done.

There is already the Klamath Auditorium (for active play and dancing), and the chorus and band rooms are admittedly available (for talking and visiting, since they are sound proof and away from other classrooms), and then what about moving down these portable OTT class rooms (for studying), Mr. Hunsaker?

A student would not have to be required to be in any particular place but could be required not

to be in the halls as long as there was another place available for him to be. Since some students already go elsewhere during lunch hour, I feel sure there would be enough space for those who need it. In bad weather I would favor running a bus to and from the auditorium if necessary. I think the bulk of the student body would be very cooperative as they are no happier about the idea of split schedule than their parents.

Among the objections raised to the split schedule were, first and foremost, that only five subjects would be offered (and night classes would be a poor solution to that); juvenile delinquency would jump; home discipline, even in the most careful home, would suffer, to say nothing of general to sometimes serious disruption of home life; it would put many students on the streets in the dark, morning or night, whether bus or non-bus students; the administration admits there will be morale and school spirit problems; clubs athletics, music and art are sure to suffer; Main Street will become a drag strip all day as well as night; to name the more obvious and serious ones. Is it worth trading administrative headaches for these community-wide ones?

We, the parents, are satisfied with the education our children have been receiving this year under the extended schedule, though realizing it is difficult and only a stop gap. We must continue to work diligently for a permanent solution to the overall problem of an overcrowded high school.

Mrs. Ted Hyde
1329 Pacific Terrace

KU Schedule

I feel compelled to write this letter in protest of the recent decision of the school board to adopt a split schedule for Klamath Union High School next year.

My personal objection to this

plan is based primarily on the fact that it would limit each student, regardless of ability or desire, to five subjects — and these five subjects include physical education at the freshman, sophomore levels. This is not, therefore, a desirable solution to the problem we face.

I strongly oppose any loss of curriculum, and would like to emphasize my dissatisfaction with a plan which would lower to a minimum the educational standards and advantages at K.U. With increasingly higher and more competitive college entrance requirements, our high school graduates need every advantage of broader and better preparation, in order to compete successfully at the college level — a minimal educational plan is just not good enough.

I am in full sympathy with the obstacles and disadvantages facing students, teachers, and administrators in a teaching situation where noise and truancy have become major problems. However, cannot these very problems be the issue? And cannot more help, cooperation, and attention be directed toward solving these problems until a workable, permanent solution is composed for K.U. students which will result in the expanded facilities they obviously need and must have?

It is wrong in principle to sacrifice the scholastic advantages in our high school situation to the very lesser advantage of organized discipline — desirable as less noise may be. The fact that a building plan was voted on and defeated does not mean that one cannot be voted on and passed — but until this is a reality, we cannot withhold from these youngsters one single academic advantage now available at K.U. by hastily or thoughtlessly limiting their curriculum on a split schedule plan.

Mrs. George R. Nicholson