

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Potato Festival, Roundup Threatened

Citizens of Klamath and Lake counties can take exception to Senate Bill 330 which proposes to change principles of allocation of money in the Oregon Racing Commission Account. The bill, as it is written now, would take away annual allocations to both the Merrill Potato Festival (\$1,000) and the Roundup in Klamath Falls (\$4,000).

It is extremely doubtful that, without these allocations from the racing fund, that either of these functions could make the grade financially. If they were to continue, some sort of public subsidy would be required.

It is interesting to note that Senate Bill 330 does provide an additional amount (\$40,000 more, in fact) for the Oregon State Fair. Up to now, the state fair has been the recipient of up to \$35,000 from the racing fund.

Under the provisions of the proposed legislation, the state fair could receive up to \$75,000. Also, it is rather surprising to note that the Pacific International Exposition would be the beneficiary of an additional \$40,000. Up to now, PIE has been allocated \$35,000 annually, but the new proposal would give PIE \$75,000.

We have no quarrel with the amounts of money allocated to the state fair or PIE. Both are worthy enterprises. PIE, particularly, offers an opportunity to see new developments in the livestock and agriculture elements, both of which are significant in our own Basin economy.

But, so are the Potato Festival and the Roundup. We want them to continue. Citizens of the area should make themselves heard as being opposed to the shift that will take subsidies away from our local expositions.

Mr. McNamara's Ordeal

(The Christian Science Monitor)

We trust that Defense Secretary McNamara is undismayed. A reporter writes, "The explosive attacks" from members and leaders of Congress have "enveloped him from all directions."

The charge is one-man rule of the nation's military establishment and the making of "purely military decisions" by a civilian.

The defense is that Mr. McNamara is doing an exceptionally fine job and that by its very nature this is bound to stir strong opposition.

No previous defense secretary has really mastered the job, let alone used it constructively. In the Truman days the weapons makers were in full control, once the short post-war economy wave was over. As President Eisenhower dug into the problem, a few of the more blatant examples of duplication and competition between the services were refused by the executive, although the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended and Congress voted the money.

Mr. Eisenhower was so impressed with the dangers of an alliance between politics and the special interest of the weapons makers and the special interest of the separate military services that he left his now-famous warning against this military-industrial complex as his last presidential word to the people.

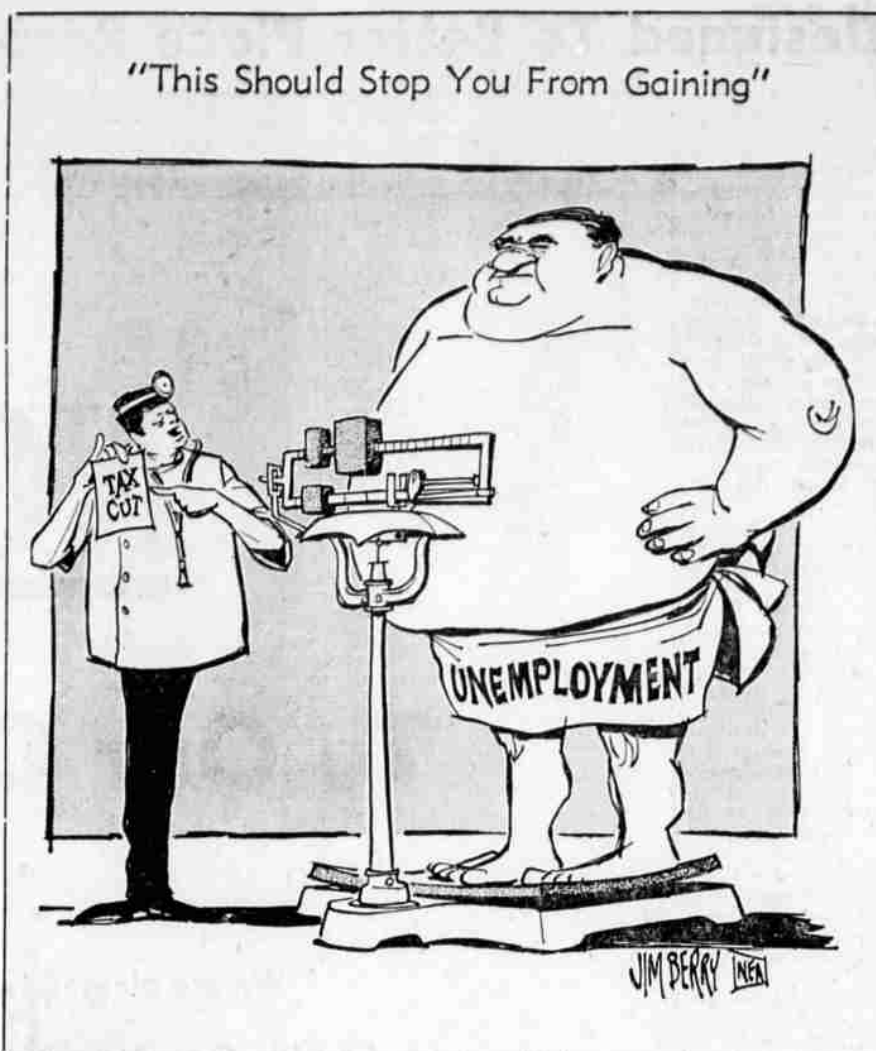
It remained for Mr. McNamara, who is not afraid of tackling bigness, to apply the warning. He will not dance to the piper—any

piper—in defense, industry, or Congress. He is smart enough to know that his own establishment contains many masters at the art of what is called infighting for lack of a better word. It actually is an honorable professional desire to serve the nation, as each official or command sees the path of service, with the infiltration of the less desirable motives and special interests that Mr. Eisenhower warned against.

The greatest single task of an efficient secretary of defense is to taper off production of weapons and weapons systems as they become obsolescent, and to stop building them as soon as they become obsolete.

This is where the only big savings can be made in the military budget. This is where the greatest resistance concentrates and where the worst mistakes and misjudgments have been made, as the military historians surely will record. It is questions like production of bombers such as the RS-70 and the award of contracts for fighters like FTX that are crucial to a modern defense and to the military budget and also to the many special interests both in industry and the military establishment.

Nothing has been said, despite the sudden spate of criticism, to shake faith in the judgment and competence of Mr. McNamara, and the nation desperately needs such ability as his. We trust he will continue to make the big and difficult decisions as best he can, and not permit the resistance to destroy him.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

If large organizations of various sorts would spend less money on publicity, promotion, and "public image," and transfer these funds to communication—with the public and with their own employees—they might find some startling results in terms of profits and good will.

Flying back from Florida last month, more than a hundred passengers on our flight were detained a half-hour at the baggage counter when our bags mysteriously refused to show up.

The wait itself was not so terrible—but the attitude of the airline personnel made enemies by the score. Nobody would tell us a thing; we stood around like refugees waiting for a visa from a hostile government.

At the present time, the airlines are about as bad as any group in communicating with the public; but other groups are not far behind. It seems pointless for the airlines to spend millions in wooing travelers and then to create so much ill will by refusing to give information. To a waiting person, any explanation is better than none; he would rather be lied to (politely) than rebuffed or ignored.

Take the matter of calling for information on departing flights. I always call 20 minutes before I am about to leave for the airport; invariably I am told that the flight will leave on time. Arriving at the airport, I learn that there will be a delay, sometimes an hour or more.

In most cases, this was already known by the time I made my call; but nothing was said. In fact, on occasion I have gone to a

telephone booth at the airport (having been told in person that my flight would be late) and called the airline—only to be told over the phone that the flight was leaving on time.

Whether this is stupidity, venality or bureaucracy, the ugly fact remains that many organizations (and I cite the airlines only because I use them so much) have little or no ability to communicate, not only with their customers, but with their personnel as well. People want to know where they stand, and when no one will tell them, morale falls apart disastrously.

In this depersonalized, automatic age, the individual perpetually feels a threat to his identity and his integrity as a person. And the "public image" of an institution—to which so much attention and money are devoted—can be no better than the manner in which it communicates, honestly, swiftly and unequivocally, with the people who work for it and with the people who make its survival possible.

THEY SAY...

A man's struggle for existence in this contentious society should end when he enters the door of his home. He should not be exposed to further competition... nor required to bargain for affection.

—Marital expert Victor Neumark, on marriage.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Grateful

As I look about at dear, familiar surroundings and consider the good roof over my head this morning, I am having a private service of thanksgiving and praise.

I am grateful for good ears that roused me from sleep with the warning that there was too much fire in that stove. I am grateful for alert firemen who answered my call for help in a matter of minutes and who kindly helped a frightened woman to gather her wits. I am grateful for a kind Providence that does not always exact full payment for our carelessness.

I think of my husband's dismay if he should return from his business trip to find his home in ashes. I think of the grief of two teen-age children coming home tomorrow to find cherished possessions gone. I think of the loss to a hard-working boy from a state university, who brought all of his clothes home dirty for his mother to launder during spring vacation.

For averted personal tragedy I thank my God, the senses with which He has endowed me, and some of the civil servants of Klamath Falls. Let me add, also, my thanks to the Herald and News for providing these columns for the expression of our gratitude, as well as for the airing of our grievances.

Eloise Moore, 2316 Eberlein.

A Plea

Please! Citizens of Klamath Falls take notice. Please build us a new high school, don't vote it down.

We, the students of Klamath Union High School have an urgent problem. The administration is going to put us on a split schedule which would ruin us.

Yes, it's true we have students coming out the cracks in the walls. They think that if they put us on a split schedule, they would have less confusion. I don't think this would help because the students who were out of school would come and wander around the halls when they got bored sitting around home.

And besides, how would the teachers be able to tell which ones were supposed to be there and which ones weren't? Also how will we be able to have sports, band, choir, pep and talent assemblies, and clubs?

When would we be able to get together as a high school? Likewise, how would we be able to have our big dances like the spring formal and the junior-senior prom? How would we get together to decorate?

Most important, how are we supposed to get ready for college with only five subjects? Everyone who is trying to get ready for college will have to drop a subject and college is already hard enough to get into now. Think of what it will be like in four years!

So again we make our plea, please citizens of Klamath Falls take notice. Please build us a new school, don't vote it down.

Jackie Milligan.

Cleanup

I wonder how many of us have thought about how much we could do on our own initiative to have a cleaner community.

Klamath Falls is surrounded by lovely hills, and beautiful forests.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON...

Plans For Service Corps Not Complete

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA)—Plans for President Kennedy's National Service Corps, outlined in his special message to Congress on the problems of youth, are by no means complete.

It is hoped to have draft legislation ready to introduce in Congress about Easter. If Congress approves it, the goal is to have 200 people recruited, trained and at work on five or six pilot projects by November.

Thereafter, growth would be slow, to a maximum of about 5,000 at the end of three years. There would never be more than 200 projects at one time, in areas of greatest need.

Cost is estimated at perhaps \$1 million the first year, \$4 million to \$6 million for the three years. States and local communities would pay part of the cost, providing food and lodging.

Part of the lack of understanding about the National Service Corps is that it gets confused with the Peace Corps, Youth Conservation Corps and the President's employment opportunity drive. And all of them get tangled up with anti-juvenile delinquency work.

The Peace Corps, which works only in foreign countries, has just celebrated its second birthday and is an established success. National Service Corps is to be a domestic peace corps.

The Youth Conservation Corps of 15,000 members between 16 and 21 would be recruited to work in national forests and recreation areas. They would be paid \$4,000 a year plus subsistence.

The youth employment drive is aimed at the 750,000 to one million boys and girls who have dropped out of school and are out of work. The goal is to get them back in school or train them for jobs in their communities.

National Service corpsmen would be over 21. Many would be middle age or older, with special skills and training which fit them for a particular project. They might wear a distinguishing badge.

Service would be for 12 months. They would be paid from \$6 to \$8 a day, depending on prevailing wage scales where they work. This would be in addition to food and lodgings. Most of the pay would be turned over to corpsmen at the end of their service, which

is standard procedure for the Peace Corps.

Projects on which corpsmen might work include helping in hospitals (particularly mental institutions), or working with retarded children. They might be called upon to serve in migratory worker camps, in day care centers or as teachers' aides. They could supplement the staffs of agencies working with Cuban refugees. They could be assigned for a year's work on Indian reservations. They might be called on for service in city slums or in rural and mountain areas, where at least half the acute poverty is found.

From 25 to 35 million Americans are now said to require such additional welfare services.

One important point is that National Service corpsmen would work only where they are requested by state or local authorities for projects meeting specified needs and standards.

The second point stressed is that the corpsmen would serve as catalysts for recruiting local citizens to volunteer for part-time welfare work. As soon as enough unpaid volunteers could be recruited to carry on a project, National Service Corps workers might drop out and be assigned to other duty.

Part of the plan is to have Kennedy issue a call for national volunteers after the corps is set up. There are over 20 million Americans doing such volunteer work with private agencies now. But another million is needed, at a minimum.

New York and Illinois want to set up state service corps of their own. A further step would be the organization of the so-called Home Town Corps by local communities. They would be patterned after the national corps.

The President's youth message to Congress proposed that the federal government pay half the wages of young people employed on home town welfare projects. He estimates that 40,000 youngsters could be recruited the first year.

There has, however, been some opposition. First reaction from business groups was bad. Established welfare agencies wonder if the federal government is preparing to muscle in and take over. Many congressmen are doubtful. And the program still has to be sold to the general public.



WASHINGTON REPORT...

Shipping Magnates' Millions Tarnished

By FULTON LEWIS JR.
This is the story of a Greek-born immigrant for whom America is indeed the land of opportunity.

Manuel Kulukundis was under federal indictment on June 20, 1955, when he became a U.S. citizen in ceremonies at Federal Court, New York.

On that very day, the Justice Department let him off with fines of \$900,000 for violating the Ship Sales Act of 1946. It had evidence indicating that Kulukundis, while still an alien, had violated federal statutes by attempting to buy World War II vessels.

As a citizen, Kulukundis could buy those ships. Almost before the ink was dry on his citizenship papers, Kulukundis had bought a fleet of U.S. ships.

On Aug. 27, 1958, Kulukundis received a government-issued loan of \$9.5 million for the construction of a 41,000-ton oil tanker, christened the S.S. Atlas. Kulukundis then turned around and signed a long-term shipping contract with the Soviet Union, and the first shipment from the USSR took place in 1960.

On April 27 of that year, however, Kulukundis received a second government loan, this one of \$12.3 million for construction of another tanker, the S.S. Titan.

Four months later, the government loaned him an additional \$10.7 million with which to build the S.S. Achilles.

The total of these loans is more than \$32 million. Kulukundis still owes the government \$30 million plus.

Congressman Paul Rogers, Florida Democrat, has unearthed some startling information about Kulukundis, by now a New York millionaire.

When Kulukundis became a U.S. citizen he did not give up a substantial interest in Rethymnis and Kulukundis (R and Y), Ltd., a British firm. Investigators for the

Justice Department have discovered that Kulukundis owns 25 of the 115 outstanding shares in that company.

R and Y now accounts for more than 30 per cent of all Free World shipping with Castro Cuba. Its tankers dock regularly at Cuban ports, carrying oil from the Soviet Union.

Ten Free World tankers have docked in Cuba this year. Nine of them were ships of Kulukundis' firm, ships flying the British, Greek, and Panamanian flags.

Congressman Rogers, who sparked a House investigation last year into Free World trade with Cuba, is pressing for another probe, this one of Kulukundis. He urges the Administration to prohibit Kulukundis' ships from calling at U.S. ports. "Traffic with Cuba," he says, "continues today under the aegis of Kulukundis and others like him who value dollars over democracy."

Rep. Bill Cramer, Republican of Tampa, is interested in another type of commerce. He has turned over to the House Un-American Activities Committee the names of 73 Americans who violated federal law last year by traveling to Cuba.

At least two have Communist backgrounds. One was identified as a Communist by an FBI undercover agent in 1955. She also was identified by a former managing editor of the Daily Worker who broke with the Party and testified under oath. She has been active in the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee, an organization recently investigated by Congress.

Cramer is critical of the Justice and State Departments for not prosecuting the 73. If convicted they could be sentenced to five years in jail, and fined \$5,000.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—From what event does the recorded history of Greece date?
A—From the Olympic Games first held in 776 B.C.

Q—Who were the first people to wear wigs?
A—Probably the early Egyptians.



IN WASHINGTON...

Labor Scandals Squelched

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

To the uninitiated, James Carey is the moody, sometimes wild, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers, otherwise known as the IUE (AFL-CIO). Jim Carey is also the man who scratched up his secretary-treasurer, Al Hartnett, and then had him suspended from office. Hartnett's crime was to stand up to Jim on a variety of union matters including the embezzling activities of some IUE organizers in Puerto Rico. Having gotten rid of Hartnett last year after a "controlled" convention, Jim Carey found ways and means to exonerate the accused organizers, and everything was pretty happy at the IUE.

Note that I say "was." For the men accused by Al Hartnett and defended by President Carey were recently arrested in San Juan by the FBI, and subsequently indicted on charges of embezzlement.

None of this came as a surprise to President Carey of the IUE. At the Jan. 24, 1962 meeting of the IUE Executive Board, Hartnett, as secretary-treasurer, attempted to discuss the matter of the alleged embezzlers. The official stenographer was ordered to stop taking the proceedings down, but they were tape-recorded and a copy of this transcript was filed last summer with a federal court in Washington.

The labor lobby, however, has succeeded in burying the story. Even labor experts here were startled at the FBI arrests and did not learn of them until a month after they had occurred. Some quotes from the tape recording should be of interest to those who have argued that all the corruption in labor exists in the Teamsters Union and the old AFL crafts, whereas the onetime CIO groups are simon pure.

Hartnett: During the period just past there were some other financial matters which I would like to bring before the Executive Board. One of these in-

volves the shortage in the funds of an organizer involving \$8,000-\$9,000.

"Carey: I said no, Al.
"Hartnett: ... which I think ought to be brought...
"Carey: I said no, Al.
"Hartnett: ... before this Executive Board.

"Carey: I said no, Al. You are out of order."

Despite Carey's objections to any discussion of the shortages in union funds, Hartnett persisted. He was finally able to point out that a year earlier the Executive Board had specifically asked to be kept informed of such matters. He told of confronting the embezzling organizer who admitted handling funds improperly.

Most interesting, Hartnett informed the board that the records involved "either have been destroyed or they have been abandoned—left some place where we cannot locate them. I have been told by the field representative in question, who is unfortunately in my opinion still on our payroll, that these records were left behind in Puerto Rico but we cannot find any such records in Puerto Rico. ... I have had documentary evidence of the shortcomings of this organizer. I brought this to the attention of the president (Carey) as far back as Oct. 30 (1961)."

As I noted, the Hartnett disclosures led to an "investigation" by a committee of the IUE's Executive Board. The committee found nothing wrong and its "findings" were sustained by Carey. Hartnett got the ax. In a lawsuit to keep his post of secretary-treasurer, Hartnett filed the tape recordings of the meetings. That was back in January, 1962.

It took the Justice Department until February, 1963 to move against the IUE organizers. To the best of my knowledge, the Attorney General's office, which eagerly announces the indictment of every pickle manufacturer who violates the anti-trust laws, is-

sued no publicity releases. (Announcing nickel-and-dime anti-trust actions seems to fascinate the Justice Department, whether it is being run by Republicans or Democrats.)

Why the long delay and the relative silence? The most charitable explanation I can think of is that the Justice Department has been so busy looking for fleas on Jimmy Hoffa and the Teamsters that it has little time for anything else.

I said things were happy at the IUE until this embezzling trouble. But there has been other bad news at the IUE headquarters here in Washington. General Electric—and Jim Carey can't stand the mention of the company's name—just issued \$73 million in GE common stock to 150,000 of its employees under a special plan. Now more than half of GE's employees own stock in the company. From Jim Carey's point of view, this is terrible—even worse than having an eager-beaver secretary-treasurer.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Wednesday, March 27, the 86th day of 1963 with 279 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Venus and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.
Those born today include American painter Nathaniel Currier, a partner in the team of Currier and Ives in 1813.

On this day in history:

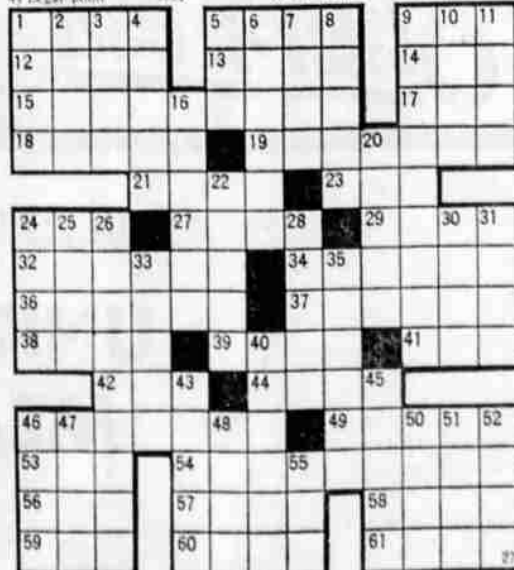
In 1513, Ponce de Leon discovered the east coast of Florida.
In 1920, "America's Sweetheart," Mary Pickford, was married to actor Douglas Fairbanks.

In 1933, Japan resigned from the League of Nations.

In 1962, the military forces ousted Argentine President Frondizi in a peaceful coup.

Birdlife

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Small bird | 42 Cardinal's color |
| 5 Bird food | 44 Lileite |
| 9 What birds do | 46 Weighty |
| 12 Demigod | 49 Noblemen |
| 13 Sea bird | 53 Biblical prophet |
| 14 Falsehood | 54 Amphibian |
| 15 Travel on | 56 Self-esteem |
| 17 Hawaiian | 57 Summers (Fr.) |
| 18 Doctrine | 58 Girl's nickname |
| 19 Quicker | 59 Scarlet |
| 21 Infatigable | 60 Interpret |
| 23 Harder | 61 Killed |
| 24 Possessed | 1 Total |
| 27 County in | 2 Pleas |
| 28 Florida | 3 Ireland |
| 29 Security | 4 Roman date |
| 32 Annals | 5 Weight of India |
| 34 Screen | 6 Expunged |
| 36 Correct | 7 Gratted (Fr.) |
| 37 Sals | 8 Legal |
| 38 Opine | 9 documents |
| 39 Let fall | 10 Machine of a sort |
| 41 Legal point | |



Answer to Previous Puzzle

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 10 Exit | 35 Transcriptions |
| 11 Period of time | 40 Staggered |
| 16 Musical studies | 43 Kitchen |
| 20 Teller of fables | 45 Implement |
| 22 Demolished | 46 Keys |
| 24 Drove | 47 Encounter |
| 25 Toward the | 48 Sewweed |
| 26 Amusement | 49 Ballet |
| 28 Bar by estoppel | 51 Musical instrument |
| 30 Measure of land | 52 Merganser |
| 31 Fewer | 53 Monosaccharide |
| 33 U.S. coin | |