

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Common Thieves

You can fill a hall easily in this country if the topic is combating communism.

Americans abhor communism as a doctrine and a system of life. Nevertheless, in a curious way a lot of this nation's citizenry seems to be drawn, consciously or unconsciously, to certain communal notions about property.

The flagrant thievery of the avowed criminal is one thing. Quite another is the taking of property which the taker, somehow, persuades himself is less than theft.

We have become great "borrowers," often glossing over the fact that the borrowing is done without that essential ingredient — permission of the lender.

For long years, many have convinced themselves that "souvenir collecting" justified lifting all kinds of objects from hotels, motels and similar establishments serving the public.

When, as today, this reaches the point where people march out of these places bearing lamps, television sets, blankets and other costly items, it suggests that the souvenir hunters are going for pretty big game.

The new justification, evidently, is that these public establishments "can afford it." There is no feeling, it seems, that an individual is being robbed—only that some impersonal thing, a faceless management, is being "taken."

Obviously this is self-deception of a high order. Calling theft by a lesser name does not

make it anything but theft. And it is a piece of effrontery to declare that any establishment "can afford it." For what the "impersonal" managements do is compensate for losses by charging everybody higher prices for service.

One of the worst signs of the "your property is mine" philosophy is the depletion of college and public libraries by theft. An eastern school reports it loses some 2,000 books a year this way, not to mention other losses through mutilation (the party ruthlessly slices up a book to get those parts he wants).

Here, plainly, the losers are all the honest students who need to use the books but cannot. The selfish thieves believe their private requirements are superior to the general need.

Trespass on other people's land is a steadily rising favorite. The fellow who orders trespassers to leave is regarded by some as a sorehead who does not understand that the land he bought as his own should be shared with everybody.

All of this, of course, adds to "something for nothing" and "the world owes me a living."

But hasn't this kind of comforting self-intoxication gone much too far? The "something" has to be taken from "somebody." The "world" turns out to be one or more persons.

Taking from them, whether it be an ash tray or a television set, is thievery. No amount of shiny paint can make it anything else.

Another Honor For Sir Winston

There are times when everyone can applaud an unprecedented act.

That was the case when Congress, for the first time in our history, voted to proclaim a foreigner an honorary citizen of the United States.

The foreigner is Sir Winston Churchill. And he is, in the full sense, the first citizen of the Free World. The history which he did so much to write—in deed and in words—is his enduring monument. His was the voice, indomitable in the face of appalling defeats

and disasters, which rallied peoples and nations and led, at long last, to victory.

And there is something vital that the statesman of the present day, here and abroad, can learn from Sir Winston. There was no drift when his hand was at the helm. There was no irresolution. Risks — great risks — were taken with full knowledge of what might happen, and with full resolve to see the dangers through to the end, whatever that end might be. The western world of the present needs more, much more, of that spirit, courage and dedication.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Formosa Moves Forward

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

With so much of every day's news grim and foreboding, any glad tidings are doubly welcome. It is therefore a little surprising that the press has not paid much mind to some encouraging and important stories out of Formosa, the Chinese Nationalist stronghold.

The news proves that foreign aid, when coupled to a will to success, can be valuable. Without that will, it is a waste of money.

When President Chiang Kai-shek's forces were driven from the Chinese mainland, it was a common prediction among the smart boys at the State Department that Formosa (Taiwan) would be a perpetual drain on the U.S. Treasury and that corruption would destroy any possibility of economic improvement.

As usual, the State Department's pundits were wrong. For Formosa and the Chinese Nationalist regime there have become a kind of showcase of prosperity and efficiency in Southeast Asia.

The facts of the Formosa story have been brought together by Professor David Nelson Rowe of Yale University in a pamphlet published by the pioneering American Afro-Asian Educational Exchange, Inc. (If you write to 79 Madison Avenue and say that I sent you, I'm sure you can get a copy.)

Professor Rowe covers a good deal of ground. But some of the facts he mentions should be understood. For example, while the standard of living in mainland China has nose-dived as a result of the attempted collectivization of the farms by the Communist regime, on Formosa the real income of farmers has gone up 34 per cent in the past decade. The farmers of any country in the world would welcome such a fate, though we still have with us here in the U.S. people who wish to deliver Formosa to the Chinese Reds.

Not only has farm income gone up, Red China has seen a phenomenal drop in agricultural production. Mao Tse-tung's "great leap forward" has dropped his country into a production abyss, and near starvation faces many of

mainland China's people. But on Formosa, there has been a 60 per cent rise in the production of farms and fisheries.

In specifics, the rice crop has gone up 36 per cent, pineapple 100 per cent, sugar 150 per cent. The fish catch, Professor Rowe points out, has doubled. Agricultural exports have steadily increased. The farmers have doubled the percentage of the income which they were able to deposit in the bank. Simultaneously, industry has moved ahead even more rapidly to the point where only the need for large military forces has prevented the island from becoming self-supporting. And Formosa has become a training ground for industrial and agricultural technicians from every part of Southeast Asia. Even the Japanese have turned to Formosa for new techniques in agriculture.

Perhaps more important is the expanding role of the Republic of China in the development of Africa. Trade, which is the life blood of nations, has increased steadily. Between 1958 and 1961, that increase in Sino-African trade has added up to 23 per cent.

Political and economic missions from Formosa have been sent to every part of Africa. The job has been to share with the newly independent nations the experiences of Nationalist China, to take part in the development of these countries, to offer new techniques in agriculture and fishing, and to invest.

For example, last June sugar refining experts from Free China went to the Congo to help restore to operation a refinery which had been shut down as a result of the departure of Europeans from that country. Surplus Free Chinese equipment is being used in South Vietnam and other countries of Asia and Africa.

Trade has not been the only kind of aid being tendered by Free China. Hospitals have been set up in North Africa, staffed by Chinese doctors, and these have won for the Nationalists considerable friendship and respect. Significantly, cooperation between Free China and the Afro-Asian nations

has had an interesting by-product. Whereas most of the new nations were once solidly in the "admit Red China to the U.N." camp, they have been slowly changing their minds and their votes. The Red Chinese to them are rapidly becoming neo-colonialists. The Free Chinese, on the other hand, meet them on a quid-pro-quo basis. They give, but they also expect a return — and the new nations respect this. Where the U.S. seems to be offering charity, the Free Chinese enter as equals.

This, as I said, is the best kind of news for the West. Free Chinese relations with the new nations can do more to cement the non-Communist world than all the pretty speeches about foreign aid from Dr. Walt Whitman Rostow or Secretary Rusk.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, April 8, the 98th day of 1963, with 267 to follow.

The moon is approaching full phase.

The morning stars are Venus and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1730, the first Jewish congregation to be organized in America formed its synagogue in New York City.

In 1863, General U. S. Grant asked General Robert E. Lee to surrender in the name of his army in Virginia and Lee asked Grant to stipulate the terms. Lee surrendered the following day.

In 1902, President Truman seized the steel industry to head off a general strike.

In 1962, the Algerian truce was ratified by 90 per cent of the voters in a public election.

A thought for the day: Greek philosopher Plato said: "Without a cause nothing can be created."

"Stop Taking Pot Shots at Me"



STRICTLY PERSONAL



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

I was given a fountain pen for my 12th birthday. It was a handsome, substantial instrument, which I kept and used for more than a dozen years, and felt a keen sense of loss when it disappeared one day.

Now a full generation later, I own no fountain pen. Instead, like most of us, I am forever buying cheap ball-point pens. They write poorly, they have no character, and they seem to vanish from sight overnight.

The case of the ball-point pen is almost the prototype of our modern social order. We have more of everything, but less of anything. A dozen ball-point pens, scattered about the house, with half of them inkless, do not somehow add up to one good fountain pen.

It is a trivial example, but not without significance. The old-fashioned fountain pen did not really become obsolete; good pens of this sort today are even better than they were 30 years ago—but we have got out of the habit of buying them and keeping them.

It seems easier and cheaper to pick up a dozen ball-points; but it is, in reality, neither easier nor cheaper. For the pens don't work when you want them to, and over a period of a year they add up to more than the price of a decent pen that might last a decade.

It is too easy to blame the manufacturers, or the marketing process, or the advertising agencies, for this sad decline in our habits and practices. What is harder to do is to accept the fact that permanence, continuity, excellence of workmanship, are no longer the standards we live up to in our own lives.

And perhaps it must be so in our "affluent society." Perhaps our rise in the material standard of living demands that we purchase inferior objects, discard them speedily, and buy new ones just as inferior. To keep a pen, or any object, for a long time, is to limit our "productive capacity." Perhaps, as some economists argue, waste makes wealth.

Each people develops their own national style. Our style, as the 20th Century proceeds, seems to be more and more in the direction of change, novelty, temporaryness, the annual model turnover, and "planned obsolescence." It used to be considered a Yankee virtue to buy something that would last a long time; now it seems a sin against our economic deities.

The ball-point pen is a peculiarly American phenomenon, along with the frozen dinner, the instant coffee, the disposable diaper, the plastic dish, the paperbound book. In each case there is some advantage; but we have not yet come to ask ourselves whether our ideas and ideals are becoming as temporary and disposable as our objects.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What is the color and consistency of nicotine?

A—It is a poisonous alkaloid, a colorless, oily, acrid liquid.

Q—Which is the most famous blizzard in American history?

A—That of March 11, 1888, in the northeastern states.

Colors

ACROSS
1 Kind of green
2 Eureka red
3 Sky color
4 Edge
5 Mimicker
6 Nobleman
7 Before
8 Affected literary style
9 Maid, for instance
10 Type measured
11 Electrified particle
12 Sukkorn
13 Central points
14 Girl's nickname
15 Broadway sign
16 Italy to Romans
17 Harass
18 Fancy
19 Warm
20 Chalcedony
21 Greek war god
22 Upper throat
23 Constellation

DOWN
1 President (ab.)
2 Ireland
3 North or South
4 Heaten
5 Preposition
6 Middle
7 Desert region
8 Furred
9 Secular
10 Constellation

11 Shade trees
12 Deemed
13 Dream material
14 Swift
15 Musical instrument
16 Elevator
17 Lethal
18 Birds
19 Anatomical network
20 Native metals
21 Emerges

22 Fur-bearing aquatic
23 Wisconsin city
24 Whet, as a knife
25 Supine
26 Prof (dial)
27 Gullet (comb. form)
28 Sailing
29 Above
30 Chair
31 Punch's dog
32 Spinning toy

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WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

JFK Forces In History Rewrite Job

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

What follows is the most blatant, most scandalous case of news management to date.

Over coffee one morning last month, Sen. Carl Curtis (R., Neb.) noticed a Baltimore Sun Dispatch, datelined Geneva, in which Semyon Tsarapkin, chief Soviet disarmament negotiator, was quoted.

Tsarapkin said it was the United States, not the Soviet Union, which originally offered to settle the test ban impasse by agreeing to only three on-site inspections a year.

Sen. Curtis took the Senate floor and said:

"If this is true and if the Soviet delegate is not misquoting our people, then I say they have placed us in an untenable position on the matter of the nuclear test ban inspections. We shall undertake each year."

Senator Curtis pointed out that a limit of three on-site inspections would leave us at the mercy of Soviet scientists who could test to their clandestine hearts' content.

One day later, Curtis received a lengthy letter from William C. Foster assuring him that Tsarapkin was completely in error. Foster, Chief of the U.S. Disarmament and Arms Control Agency, wrote: "I assure you, Senator Curtis, that this allegation is not true."

In calling the Tsarapkin statement mere "propaganda," Foster was backed up by Senator Joe Clark, Pennsylvania Democrat, who rose on the Senate floor to say: "I am perfectly confident in my own mind that Mr. Foster's denial of the validity of the charge made by the Soviet delegate is correct." Clark spoke from authority, he was an observer at the Geneva talks when the U.S. proposition was said to have been made to Tsarapkin.

Shortly after Curtis was assured by Foster that no such proposal had ever been made, he began to wade through a fact-packed volume with the ponderous title, "Second Annual Report of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency." It had been sent down to Congress by the President in February.

Appendix III of that document, Senator Curtis discovered, contains the draft treaty submitted to the Russians at Geneva, Aug. 27, 1962. And what does Article 6, Paragraph 8 of that proposed treaty contain? It says:

"The maximum number of inspections which may be requested in territory under the jurisdiction or control of a permanent member of the commission shall be three in each annual period."

Curtis was shocked, but not nearly as shocked as he would soon be. Immediately after Curtis' initial speech, in which he scored the idea of three on-site inspections, the Disarmament Agency issued a statement correcting a "misprint" in its annual report. Two months after the President released the report, two months after it was printed in the Congressional Record, the agency put out a statement which read:

Paragraph 8 should read: "The maximum number of inspections which may be requested in

Letters To The Editor

Deerslaying

Just a word about the deer!! Those who have been writing in about the deer herd and telling what they know about it, somehow do not make sense. The misinformation they write about could mislead a lot of readers. What deer eat and where they winter has a lot to do with understanding the deer. We who have lived half a century near the deer know their habits very well. The range that is fed - off would be the range the cattle feed on through the summer and does not affect the deer, but where the deer winter there is lots of feed.

Thousands of acres of logged off land have now grown up to all kinds of brush which the deer feed on and the cattle do not feed on brush, so the story about no feed for deer in the winter is not so. We have checked on this and found plenty of feed for winter. Just stop killing the does and fawns and we will have a fine deer herd in Oregon.

We have a heavy loss of deer through the winter due to sick deer that have the fluks and this can be cut down by developing the water source in the hills where the deer spend the summer. There are lots of springs that dry up in the summer that could be developed and kept active. Another cause of loss is the coyote which prey on large numbers of the smaller deer, does and fawns, also the bobcats get their share. Not only the varmints but the hunters who do not know the closed season and keep on killing deer all winter.

Then there are the bow hunters who start two weeks before the regular season opens, killing does and fawns while they are still tame. This works a hardship on the deer.

It is plain to see we do not need a special deer hunt to keep the herd down. This state should boast of having the largest deer herd of any state. The deer will keep up if given half a chance. Issuing doe tags and special seasons for killing does is a good way to get our deer all killed off. Bow and arrow hunting two weeks before the deer season opens, when the deer are tame, is a shame. Bow and arrow hunting should be the same as the regular season and not before the season opens. When you kill a doe, you kill three deer, not one, and if you have no does you have no deer!

Those who are interested in saving our deer should join with those who are trying to get better protection against the large interest who appear to be trying to eliminate the deer herds of Oregon.

Arthur Barkhurst,
P.O. Box 82,
Kenos, Ore.

Split Shift

In a democratic government everyone is supposed to get into the act, so here goes.

I have been following with

great interest the current school split-shift problem at K.U. It appears from the letters appearing in your column so far that one of the most crucial items is the curtailed schedule that necessarily results from the shortened school period on a split schedule. Most of your correspondents feel, and I heartily agree, that it is a shame to restrict the eager, bright student to five courses—including P.E.

Therefore, I wondered why the classes couldn't be shortened by 10 minutes each and presto there is that needed extra class! I am sure that in 40 to 45 minutes the capable teachers at K.U. could cover the subject matter at hand.

As a relative newcomer to Klamath Falls and Oregon I do not know if hour-long classes are a state requirement in high school, but if not I heartily urge some consideration be given to shortening each class by enough to provide the extra class.

As those other interested writers have said, we can't afford to restrict those young minds and I'm sure most of the students would be willing to go 10 minutes less to each class and have the opportunity to explore a new horizon in the sixth one. Perhaps they would even be willing to do a little extra homework for the privilege. I know my next year's freshman would.

Irene E. Payne.

Other

Editors Say . . .

States Reorganize

(The Christian Science Monitor) One of the most far reaching political reforms in the history of the United States was set in motion by a decision of the United States Supreme Court about a year ago. This was the ruling in which it was held that a state which fails to keep its electoral districts in some reasonable relation to the number of voters is denying its citizens "the equal protection of the laws."

Ironically, the state in which that case arose—Tennessee—is still one whose legislature has not been able to agree on a satisfactory redistricting plan. Another irony is that the nation's only unicameral legislature, in Nebraska, is apportioned by counties, disregarding population. Though the constitutions of all but four states require at least one chamber to be reapportioned every 10 years, this provision has been widely disregarded.

But the decision in Baker vs. Carr, plus lower court action in a number of states, has brought improvement in the proportions of voter representation in many state legislative bodies. The revision should go on until it becomes a political habit or is placed in the hands of non political commissions.

BERRY'S WORLD



"I prefer to think of my crime as just a matter of getting the jump on the tax cut."

territory under the jurisdiction or control of a permanent member of the commission shall be (blank) in each annual period.

THEY SAY . . .

There is no single force which causes more disruption in the education, training, employment and personal lives of our youth today . . . than the draft law.

—Rep. Thomas B. Curtis, R-Mo., charging the military are using the draft as a "crutch."

Surely, with a little good will and a little give and take, it should not be impossible to reach an early agreement on what has become a game of arithmetic.

—U.N. Secretary General U. Thant, on a nuclear test ban.

The final straw, the ultimate aggravation, is the stupid little habits, done quite unconsciously . . . Marriages seldom founder on the grim rocks so beloved of the lady novelist.

—Dr. William Edwards, author of a marriage booklet.