

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Reasonably Effective Barriers

The ironies in the realm of national affairs are sometimes incredible. Take this one: There is an outfit called the Council of State Governments, whose whole purpose is to make the 50 states more effective instruments of government.

The Council has various arms — the Governors' Conference, the National Association of Attorneys General, the General Assembly of States (made up of state legislators), and so on.

All these working arms are designed to heighten the grasp of state and local problems by state officials, to encourage solutions below the federal level, to promote interstate cooperation where that seems sensible.

Where these techniques work well, the net effect can only be to hold back new enlargements of federal power.

The irony is that an agency such as the council, thus dedicated to the preservation and improvement of state authority, should be under some assault as "communist."

Normally the 50 states almost automatically vote their annual appropriations in support of the council and its various arms. This year one western state was diverted only at the last minute from a plan to bar the usual funds. Suspensions of communism explained the nearly successful maneuver.

Certain extreme right-wing writers and publications profess to see in the council and related agencies some sort of insidious master effort to communize America below the federal level. The argument seems to be that the Reds ply their trade not just in Washington, but in all the state capitals.

Not only the Council of State Governments but the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, product of the Republican Eisenhower era, is also sometimes rung in on this. The commission likewise seeks the betterment of government at lower levels.

Aside from casting aspersions on some of the personnel in these agencies, the right-wing critics find most damning any and all attempts to promote collaboration among state units.

Thus the council's persistent efforts to promote uniform traffic laws among the states, and many other uniform codes, are labeled "collectivist planted legislation."

The Council—and many state leaders—contend simply that if the rising demand for more uniform laws is not met at state level, Washington will move in and do the job.

The council and the advisory commission are reasonably effective barriers to federal encroachment which exist. If their efforts are "collectivist," then what but anarchy is not?



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Manned Systems Needed

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

If Secretary of Defense McNamara's military policy can be summed up, it calls for: A drastic reduction of the Air Force (and an eventual elimination of the Strategic Air Command), a small Navy built around the Polaris-armed submarine, and the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile as the mainstay of our defense.

Mr. McNamara hopes that his tidy package will cost far less in the long run than the Eisenhower concept of balanced forces. (In fact, as we have seen in the TFX case, it will cost far more — if only because the Defense Secretary believes that his "rough judgments" are superior to the careful estimates of trained military personnel.) Cost aside, the McNamara policy calls for a rigid reliance on ICBMs locked underground in their immovable concrete silos.

On paper, this makes as much sense as did the Maginot Line which — France's leaders insisted — would keep the German at bay for all time. The Maginot Line, behind which France slept, was considered impregnable. It included every gimmick and gadget of underground defense. And actually it did not succumb to frontal attack. The Germans simply sliced around one flank.

The error of Maginot — Line thinking is that it is based on a theory that military strategy can be worked out on paper like a mathematics problem. One weapons system, therefore, is always found which will presumably serve for all eventualities. Mr. McNamara's demand for a TFX to serve the incompatible functions of Air Force and Navy, in order to simplify his bookkeeping, is of a piece with this psychology.

The military analysts and planners, however, realize that flexibility and variety are the only bases for an adequate defense policy. The enemy may not want to trade blows with ICBMs. He may develop new weapons or improve old ones which are not subject to attack or retaliation from underground ICBM silos. The manned system of air defense is the only answer to shifting enemy concepts. And it is the manned systems which Secretary McNamara is doing away with as rapidly as he can.

The need for manned air and aerospace craft has been pointed out succinctly and eloquently by Dr. James D. Atkinson, a research associate of Admiral Arleigh Burke's Center for Strategic Studies at Georgetown University. Dr. Atkinson is also president of the American Military Institute. In the newsletter of the American Security Council, he notes some of the reasons which make manned craft of vital importance in the earth's air space or beyond.

One of the major advantages of manned craft is its "controlled

launch." That means that it can be sent aloft and toward its target "in response to a low-grade equivocal warning, and can be later recalled." The "go" signal for ICBMs can be given only when it is absolutely certain that the U.S. is under attack, which drastically cuts down warning retaliation time to minutes and seconds. If there are unverified warnings, the U.S. must still where ICBMs are concerned. But it could send its manned craft speeding toward the target with orders not to attack until there was verification.

Manned aircraft systems serve another purpose. Just as the British navy won diplomatic victories by showing the flag, manned airpower provides an opportunity for a show of force which can be a very successful deterrent. "The display of strength through the deployment of obvious military power has a psycho-political value which can scarcely be obtained from missiles buried deep in the ground," Dr. Atkinson notes. Any kind of mobilization that can be observed by the enemy is more

effective than the statement that the missiles are ready to go.

Given the Soviet Union's economic difficulties, however, the so-called "mix" factor may be of prime importance. The more possible methods of aggression or retaliation in American strategy, the more difficult will be the Soviet Union's task in preparing its own military arsenal. Since there is only one test of any strategy, namely war, the Soviet Union will be strained to the utmost if it is forced to match its own weapons "mix" with ours. If all our reliance is on one system, the Soviets can plan accordingly, delivering a surprise attack at their convenience.

The best thinking in this country, although Secretary McNamara studiously ignores it, is that new technology has increased (not diminished) the importance of manned aircraft system. The Secretary of Defense may believe that he is safe behind an electronic Maginot Line, but he has few supporters among the experts.

Musically Inclined

1 Across Down by the Stream	2 Across Milk	3 Across Gotta	4 Across Round My Finger	5 Across Carnegie	6 Across Masculine Appellation	7 Across Martian (comb. form)	8 Across Curved molding	9 Across Girl's name	10 Across Irascibility	11 Across Strangeness	12 Across Encounter	13 Across Replica	14 Across Baseball referee (ab.)	15 Across Snake charmer's claret	16 Across Biblical name	17 Across Mineral spring	18 Across Click-beetle	19 Across Praised	20 Across Soap froth	21 Across Mock	22 Across Lane Scout Scribe (ab.)	23 Across Soaks flax	24 Across Epic poetry	25 Across Lateral part	26 Across Knock	27 Across Run away	28 Across Requiring Deviation	29 Across Poetic contraction	30 Across Roman road	31 Across Verbal	32 Across Broadway sign	33 Across Fence	34 Across Cap	35 Across Kind of rope	36 Across Down	37 Across Hodgepodge	38 Across Grant use	39 Across Sponges (slang)	40 Across Prices	41 Across Angers	42 Across Centaur	43 Across Obtained	44 Across Sharpened razor	45 Across Drinks made	46 Across Unit of weight	47 Across from fruit	48 Across Weirder	49 Across Mountain	50 Across Synch	51 Across Holding right	52 Across 40 Maats	53 Across Stagger	54 Across Redact	55 Across Apollo's mother (myth)	56 Across Opened (poet.)	57 Across Ages	58 Across Roman emperor	59 Across Expand	60 Across Unit of weight
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"Can You Spare a Minute, Mr. President?"



Letters To The Editor

Responsible

When I returned to Klamath Falls from Salem temporarily to fix up my house for sale, a man I always regarded as a worldly, responsible and astute individual asked me why a local cop (sheriff) had recently been charged with acts this man felt were of no significance.

Such a question does not alter my opinion that the man who asked this is a high minded individual. Nevertheless, it does indicate a lack of realization of the serious and far reaching implications and dangers if bad police practices are permitted. Like many citizens, he is unaware of the workings of law enforcement and the law, just as I am concerning his vocation as an educator. Neither am I a cabinet maker nor can I deliver babies.

I am a layman, not an authority on the law. I have always been a policeman or a defense investigator, nothing more. But I did learn early that a police officer is the one person in our society empowered with the authority to enter your castle, take your physical body into his custody and place you in a cage (jail) like an animal. This is not usually

done, however, as one would pick up a stray dog. In our society it should only be done legally under the law when one has committed a crime against the people. Then following the arrest one must be allowed a reasonably immediate arraignment, a preliminary hearing, a grand jury indictment and finally a jury trial — all designed to protect the rights of all individuals.

But, if the cop who has you in custody is allowed to violate the law in any way, you may find you will have a situation where he could place any citizen in the cage (jail) without reasonable cause (a legal charge). He could also hold you for a long term check-out or lodge you in jail merely for harassment. And if the policeman or sheriff can break these laws without fear of punishment you would most assuredly have a condition of special treatment for some prisoners and not for others. Proper arraignment is one of our first safeguards against an injustice. Even the wayward policeman is afforded these same rights under law when he is charged, and it is then that he too is thankful we have the very law he himself violated.

Also a police officer when allowed such indulgences could release, according to his own whims, any dangerous criminal as well as the minor or nondangerous criminal type. Allowed to deter from the proper procedure the policeman could completely disrupt any court and for any number of reasons. He could destroy evidence and completely cripple the prosecution. Not only does any accused person have a right to a fair and impartial trial but the cost of mistrials, retrials and the investigations that make them possible runs into the thousands. The taxpayer pays the tab. The accused, who may be innocent, must endure the waiting for a retrial, suffers added inconvenience and/or greater expense. If the manipulations of the wayward policeman go undetected the accused loses the right to a fair trial. Innocent or not, if the accused is facing a life sentence or even five years, it's serious business especially if it's you or someone close to you.

A cop, if allowed to do any of these things, could out of jealousy destroy or hinder the cases of other police departments. Every policeman must know the risk he takes when he violates his duty by committing an act of malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance. It would not only take guts, but a reason. I can't imagine anyone taking such a risk for kicks.

Every policeman must set an example for our youth and never lose sight that our law is the very base of our democracy. At some time or another every police officer has probably felt like being a "Good Guy," particularly when he has had to take official action against a friend or some nice person on a minor charge — but every man wearing a badge has sworn an oath to God and the people that he will protect the people and their property and enforce the law. The criminal is people and he is protected by seeing that he is afforded every right under the law. This is part of the policeman's duty. Imagine how it would be throughout the country if all police heads were allowed to violate these laws — making up their own. No one disrespects a dishonest cop more than the professional criminal.

In this wonderful, free country malpractice by doctors brings about their removal from the profession. Wayward lawyers are disbarred and so with sheriffs and other policemen there are particular laws designed not only to keep them in line but also to protect us from the cop who hides behind a badge of authority and abuses our law. And to eliminate such practices that make the job of the judge, D.A., and attorneys so much more difficult.

If we can raise our police standards we will get more for our money, come closer to real justice, have professionalization and even check the mounting crime rate. Higher police standards will eliminate any cause for the constant criticizing and griping about policemen.

We are fortunate that policemen are not immune to the law. And like the rest of us, when formally charged for an unlawful act they too are innocent until proven guilty.

Most policemen are honest and devoted and our law is good. We must allow each to function — but properly.

R. C. Clark,
2838 Patterson Street.

STRICTLY PERSONAL



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Not long ago, I discussed the perversion of the word "sentimental," in regard to the people who oppose capital punishment — pointing out that the real sentimentalists are those today who insist on retaining this outmoded and ineffectual form of vengeance.

Today I'd like to examine another very much abused word, "Utopian." This is a word often applied by conservatives, or even by middle-of-the-roads, to those who seem to favor a left-wing philosophy, or who appear to be tinged with a "communist" leaning.

Actually, it is one of the ironies of language and political thought that Karl Marx, the founder of communism, reserved his most withering scorn for the "Utopians." They were the socialists of his day who held that social reform must come from the people themselves.

The widespread Communist movement in the world today is precisely the opposite of "Utopian." It is pragmatic, dogmatic, imposed from the top, wedded to violence, the enemy of all voluntary movements, and totally repressive beneath its thin layer of humanitarian verbiage.

Communism has not moved toward "the withering away of the state," as Marx predicted it would but in the opposite direction: worse, it has bred the equally poisonous reaction of fascism.

The Utopians may have been right or wrong — and, in my opinion, they were a little of both — but it is unjust to equate them (now or then) with the Marxists. For decades, the bitterest foes of the communists were not the capitalists but the non-Marxian socialists who saw all too well, and all too clearly, where Marxism was headed — and they were silenced by assassination or exile.

If Marxism had been able to become more genuinely Utopian

—that is, if it could have understood the libertarian strivings of the early reformers—then it might not have become as evil in practice as its twin, fascism. By rejecting the Utopians, by condemning them as "mere sentimentalists," the Marxists abdicated their humanity and betrayed the very goals they so nobly proclaimed in their speeches and manifestos.

We cannot understand the nature of modern communism unless we comprehend its historical roots. It is a perversion of a good idea (some eminent theologians have even called it a "Christian heresy"), and its great appeal is based on the fact that it appears to offer the underprivileged peoples greater social justice and economic equality.

It cannot do so, of course. But to dismiss these goals as "Utopian" is to misunderstand the Communist revolution and to misread history. The American ideal is indeed a Utopian one, and we should bring the word back to respectability and recognition, on our side.

QUESTIONS

AND

ANSWERS

Q—How is the uniform color of butter produced?

A—Dye from a shrub, annatto, is added to butter to produce the uniform color.

Q—Why is the yew tree considered a symbol of sadness?

A—Because the branches of the tree have been used for funeral decorations and twined into wreaths for the heads of mourners.

Q—What monarch was slain at the Battle of Bosworth Field?

A—King Richard III of England.



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

I don't know how he does it, but Dale Hallack seems to get more out of the kids who take music and voice in high school than any other director I have seen in action. Not only are the boys and girls good performers on their chosen instrument or their vocal field, but they seem to get such a kick out of what they are doing that they impart some of that fun and enthusiasm to their audiences. I notice in his concerts and public appearances, Dale gives the kids a "fun" piece or two to mix in with the long hair stuff.

With the excellent music program we have at KUHS, it is a shame that those who graduate are unable, for the most part, to carry on with their music hobby or profession. A group in town is attempting to do something about the situation by proposing to organize a symphony group. Normand Poulshock will direct the symphony which hopes to get organized this summer and fall. Tuesday night the small music group which will be the nucleus of the symphony is putting on a performance at Mills Auditorium to raise money for music and other material essential to a symphony group. Helping the orchestra out will be several of the community's prominent musicians, including Art Compton, Barbara Poulshock, Barbara Shields, Mary Van Vactor, LaMar Jensen and Normand Poulshock. Turn out and give them a boost in this effort to upgrade the Klamath's cultural background.

Here is an old-fashioned puzzle: A and B set out from the same place, in the same direction. A travels uniformly 18 miles per day, and, after nine days, turns and goes as far as B has traveled during those nine days. He then turns again and, pursuing his journey, overtakes B 2 1/2 days after the time they first set out. Find the rate at which B uniformly traveled.

What if we got really excited

about public servants who take advantage of their positions to exercise unrighteous domination over their fellows?

What if we rose up in anger and demanded better law enforcement?

What if we got so excited about bad movies and television programs that we would do whatever was necessary to wipe them out of existence?

What if we got so mad at the publishers of pornographic books and magazines that we would clean them off the newsstands?

We would rather (it seems) see our children corrupted by vice books and magazines than make a fuss over it. We would rather let our children go to debauching movies than to raise enough cry to keep them off the screen.

We would rather read about crime in the newspapers and make arm chair comments than to get out and make a fuss about better law enforcement. In other words, we want to be complacent, no matter what it costs us.

Too many of us are so occupied with our own affairs that we allow the wicked to take over control of things which affect the intimate lives of all.

Too many of us are afraid of publicity. Too many are afraid to fight for our rights close by. But we are willing to fight the Russians, or the Cubans, and send our boys to the far corners of the earth in the military. But we are not willing to fight our moral battles at home.

Until we are willing to take a stand for that which is right we will continue to be imposed upon by predatory interests who care nothing for morals, nothing for righteousness, and nothing for their neighbors or their neighbor's children.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Budget Study Reveals Items Can Be Slashed



By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Interested in the "Mammal Fauna of the Chercher Highlands of Ethiopia?"

You should be. You and other taxpayers are footing the bill (\$29,000 for such a study. You are paying another \$13,700 to learn all there is to know about the "Social Structure in Madagascar."

And \$13,200 to find out about "Society and Demography in Ancient Babylonia."

Another \$29,000 to discover "Bargaining Solutions for Games."

A study of "Abenaki Dialects" costs \$11,600.

A steal at \$7,200 is a report on the "Psycholinguistic Analysis of Consonant Clusters." More than \$19,000 goes to a Canadian scientist for discovering the "Limiting Factors Influencing Individual and Population Growth in the Flour Beetle."

A study on "Prehispanic Settlement Patterns of Teotihuacan" costs the taxpayers \$16,300. Another \$27,900 goes for "Measurement of Influence in the Dead."

The above studies help make up the \$261 million budget of the National Science Foundation. They are tiny items in a national budget that cannot be cut, to use the words of John Kennedy, an Ohio Congressman, Frank Bow, has pored through that budget and discovered the following items that "cannot be cut":

More than \$35 million for the Office of Territories — almost double the budget for 1959 when the office still bore the responsibilities of Alaska and Hawaii.

A request of \$30 million to "stockpile" food for use in the event of a national emergency. Food will be purchased at the same time that billions of dollars worth of surplus commodities are available.

An increase of 37.5 per cent in operating expenses for the President's Executive Office. An appropriation of \$74.8 million for the Bonneville Power Administration, to make up the deficit caused by selling federal power at less than cost.

An increase of \$17.6 million, or 24 per cent, for programs that collect government statistics. More than \$2 billion for Orville Freeman's Department of Agriculture. This represents an increase of \$2.6 billion since Dwight Eisenhower left town.

\$7.2 billion for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, a jump of one-third over the appropriations for last year.

An increase of \$2 billion — to \$3.4 billion — in foreign aid. This includes military and economic assistance, the Peace Corps, Food for Peace, the Alliance for Progress, etc.

An increase of \$250 million for Postmaster General J. Edward Day. He expects to handle 3 per cent more mail, wants 7 per cent more money.

A request for \$25 million to build a high-power electric line from Washington State to California when private companies have already offered to build it at their own expense.

"These are places," says Congressman Bow, "where appropriation cuts can be made without reducing school lunch programs or aid to dependent children. The 'budget that can't be cut' will cost the average family \$609 more than the last budget of Dwight Eisenhower, only two years ago. Is there any doubt this budget can be cut and cut substantially?"

The fast-talking aides of John Kennedy and Douglas Dillon will have a difficult time convincing Congress that it can't.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Monday, May 13, the 133rd day of 1963 with 232 to follow.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1687, the first colonists to establish a permanent English settlement in the new world started to build their fortress community near the James River, in Virginia, which later became Jamestown.

In 1848, Congress declared that a state of war existed between the United States and Mexico.

In 1940, Queen Wilhelmina, Crown Princess Juliana, and key figures of the Dutch government arrived in England after fleeing from the Nazi invaders of the Netherlands.

In 1945, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said in a victory address to the British Empire that Britain would throw her entire military might behind the United States in the war against Japan.

A thought for the day—English author John Morley said: "You have not converted a man because you have silenced him."