

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Salute To Armed Forces

There are many portions of federal spending that come in for severe criticism, but money spent for defense of this nation is given gladly by its peoples with the single reservation that it be spent as wisely as possible to build as sound a defense of this nation as is possible.

We are all aware that all we possess will be lost if ever we find ourselves a conquered people.

Our visits have taken us to many of the defense strongholds that are the vital hub of our safety across this nation. We have had the occasion to see these defenses in action first hand, and to talk with the men that man them, from the top commanders on down — from admiral to seaman, from general to private.

Virtually to a man, we have found these people dedicated to their task with a special zeal. Whether it was a seaman aboard one of the ships of the fleet in the Pacific, an airman bending over a radar scope in one of the blockhouses or at Air Defense Command headquarters in Colorado Springs, we found they were intent on performing their particular part of this pattern of safety for all of us to perfection.

Armed Forces Day, this Saturday, is a day in which we can show our appreciation for the job they are doing for us.

It is a day dedicated to people like this. It is dedicated here to the men who serve at Kingsley Field and at the Hamaker Radar site. It is dedicated to the men and women who

serve today in our armed forces at home and abroad.

Looking back through the pages of our history we find that all-too-often this nation stood almost stripped of its military power during times of peace only to find itself compelled to bend backwards under the blow of an enemy, rebounding to victory only after paying a tremendous toll in blood and sweat.

We have learned our lesson from the grim past. Today, we willingly support a large military force in being, knowing also that it is the only deterrent that prevents the forces of tyranny and dictatorship from overwhelming us, depriving us of our freedoms and casting us into the chains of captivity.

Today, our physical freedom is maintained and preserved by our physical strength, and this strength is the shield fashioned by our armed forces.

Let us, in gratitude for the service they are giving us, accord them special honor on their day, Armed Forces Day. We can do this in many ways.

We can fly the flag proudly and visibly for all to see. We can examine the displays that will be shown at a number of business places in the community. We can visit Kingsley Field for the Armed Forces Day program and see for ourselves that our armed forces are the forces of freedom that forge the security we enjoy.

On this day, let us salute our flag anew, and pay tribute to those who stand ready to defend it.

The World Is Still Imperfect

(The Sacramento Bee)

There is a growing concern among America's men of letters, at least a goodly share of them, that the generation now coming into maturity is more preoccupied with security and the comfortable life in some grassy Utopian suburb than with building and molding tomorrow with anxious, strong hands.

Dr. W. Bay Irvine, president of Marietta College in Ohio, touched on this recently in a remarkable open letter to parents. Today's youths, he said, are in many respects superior to generations past. For example, he expressed the belief the student who graduates from a college now has been subjected to a sterner, more demanding academic discipline than was his father. But he added—and this is what should concern us:

Acknowledging the improvement in performance and in the willingness to work at and for their education I often find it necessary to question the motives, the goals, of our young people. As others have recently suggested, many of these intelligent, capable young men and women seem to be intent only on buying a ticket to security, to the safe haven of suburbia. In the academic area, I sense their desire for the swiftest, surest path

to economic success. They seem to feel they have little or no time to explore those areas of knowledge that will not offer tangible, materialistic rewards.

One must wonder with Dr. Irvine what these will take with them to those hours in the living room of that split level house when the day's work is done and the children have been put to bed, when all of life is concentrated on bank statements and endowment plans and paying off the mortgage.

Perhaps the fault really is ours. They are emerging into their maturity, these young, in a world where status and success all too often are measured by bank accounts and endowment plans, and the size of the swimming pool in that grass green suburb.

This urge for security, moreover, may be excited too by the wispy vapor of impermanence which shrouds much of the world in the debates over nuclear bombs and mass annihilation.

In the youth of many of us, especially those who still can remember the model T, there was the feeling that everything would last forever and we would outlast even the earth. Today's young have no such security and so they may be reaching for it in material things they can see and feel and touch.

Still a Few Chestnuts in the Fire



STRICTLY PERSONAL



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Purely Personal Prejudices: Apart from all other considerations, the deep psychological reason that we need someone to love us is that we can freely confess our faults and our defects only to someone who acknowledges our lovability.

When people flee tyranny and persecution, and set up a community of their own, they do not permit any more freedom to their own dissidents than they themselves had been permitted in the past; with one exception, the religious settlers in the New World were just as harsh and tyrannical toward their heretics as the despots they fled from. What most people want is not freedom, but orthodoxy of their own sort.

The layman's idea of rigorous proof is to say, "For example . . ." and then proceed to cite some case so exceptional and dramatic that it proves nothing of a general nature.

A woman who does not know how to keep quiet when she is in the right quickly forfeits her moral advantage; as her rightness degenerates into self-righteousness she loses her superiority and permits the man to counter-attack; for silence on the part of the woman is a much more effective weapon of domestic combat than haranguing.

Speaking of the sexes, secret lovers give themselves away more by avoidance than by engagement.

ment; as Bruyere observed a long time ago: "A woman with eyes only for one person, or with eyes always averted from him, creates exactly the same impression."

It is relatively easy for us to detect when others are bad from good motives, and to be tolerant of them; what is much harder is to detect when we ourselves are good from bad motives, and to be intolerant of ourselves for presenting this plausible counterfeit of virtue.

The youth's quest for self-knowledge is so tormenting and fruitless because self-knowledge cannot be obtained alone, but only with another; we cannot know ourselves until we have disclosed ourselves to another and see our reflection in eyes that understand . . . and forgive.

The moralizer who is so scandalized by "obscenity" everywhere would do well to ponder the remark by a true moralist, Thoreau, who said: "You cannot receive a shock unless you have an electric affinity for that which shocks you."

The world of politics today is a full generation behind the world of physics; the significant "race" of our time is not the arms-race between nations but the "thought-race" between our political practices and our potentialities for destruction, on both sides of the curtain.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correction

A short time ago you published a news account, summarizing our letter to the State Highway Department, pertaining to the construction of the interchange on Highway 97 north. Regarding the last paragraph in the news article, we do not maintain, nor did we write so in the letter, that the highway department changed the alignment in the Quarry Street crossing. The change in the alignment and construction took place in the merger of the new interchange with the regular Highway 97 north, approximately one fourth of one mile, short of the north end of the project, creating a bottleneck and a very confusing condition for motorists.

Carl Braathen.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Thursday, May 16, the 136th day of 1963 with 229 to follow.

The moon is at last quarter. The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars. On this day in history: In 1866, the Treasury Department was authorized to manufacture and place in circulation the first U.S. five cent piece.

In 1927, despite the fact that the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages were unlawful, the Supreme Court ruled that "bootleggers" must file income tax forms.

In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt called on national governments to adopt a series of non-aggression pacts.

In 1962, U.S. forces began landing in Thailand to bolster the Asian nation against any spread of fighting from bordering Laos.

A thought for the day—French philosopher and author Francois Voltaire said: "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What French painter died in poverty in the South Sea Islands but became famous after his death?
A—Eugene Henri Paul Gauguin.

Q—What animal is considered the most important four-legged foe of modern man?
A—The common rat.

Q—How many bridges span the Seine River at Paris?
A—Thirty three.

Q—With what explorer do you associate the ship "Half Moon"?
A—Henry Hudson.

Q—Is there any evidence to substantiate the visit of Norsemen to America?
A—No Norse remains have been found so far on the American continent.

Q—According to legend, who painted the first Madonna picture?
A—Saint Luke. The Virgin and Child became symbols of the accepted Christian faith only after the Council of Ephesus in 431.

EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .



Education A Suspect In Jobless Problem

By PETER EDSON

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Virginia State College at Norfolk, Va., has embarked on a combined research and manpower retraining project to find some of the answers for hard core unemployment.

When advertising and radio spot announcements failed to bring in prospects, college researchers went to the churches, the pool halls and the street corners to recruit men who had been out of work for long periods, had dependent children and were on relief. One hundred unemployed finally were enrolled.

There was a demand in the area for hotel maintenance workers, auto mechanics, masonry and sheet metal workers and helpers. When classes were started, however, it was found that many of the selectees couldn't read a hotel menu, couldn't read a short order cook's recipe, couldn't read labels on cans of cleaning materials or insecticides, let alone simple textbooks on the mechanical arts and crafts.

There is no money under the Manpower Training Act to teach the unemployed to read and write or do simple arithmetic. So a special grant had to be obtained from Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

A year's course is under way and at the end of that time there may be some factual information on whether the illiterate unemployed can be trained for useful jobs.

The Norfolk experiment is being watched closely to see if it proves what a lot of people have suspected — that today's educational system doesn't fit young people for today's job openings in either skilled, semiskilled or unskilled occupations.

This is one of the most potent arguments that advocates of aid to education can use, though it isn't a complete answer.

The problem of fundamental education also involves school dropouts. That leads into President Kennedy's youth employment program which passed the Senate last week and now faces an uncertain fate in the House.

Republican congressmen have come up with proposals to amend the legislation to provide more vocational education, which makes sense.

One curious aspect of this is that if the administration had proposed a bigger vocational education program, the political opposition probably would have been against it. But that's beside the point.

The federal government already is spending millions of dollars on manpower retraining, area redevelopment, vocational and national defense education.

Area Redevelopment Administration, with \$120 million allocated for 800 projects has created 40,000 direct jobs, 19,000 training jobs and an estimated 370,000 off-site, indirect jobs.

The Emergency Public Works program with \$312 million allocated for 2,700 projects has created 420,000 man-months of employment. More money is being sought for both.

Other new programs are pending. The Youth Conservation Corps would put 15,000 boys in the woods at a cost of \$50 million the first year to set up camps. The Home Town Youth Corps would enroll 60,000 at a cost of another \$50 million.

The President's trade development program which is supposed to build employment by increasing exports — or retrain workers displaced by imports — won't be fully effective until 1966.

Finally, the great tax reduction bill, if passed, is supposed to unleash business so it can create more jobs. It is admitted that if a tax cut bill isn't passed, unemployment may get worse. As of today private industry is creating only 175,000 new jobs a year. Private industry is retraining an unknown number, far greater than this, on the job. These are employed workers being trained for higher skills.

This completes the unemployment daisy chain, emphasizing the contention that what's needed first is more and better education. As Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz told a Senate committee:

"Unless and until the educational system in this country is strengthened, two danger spots in our manpower situation are going to get worse. One is the concentration of unemployment among unskilled workers. The other is the imminent shortage of personnel in a good many skilled, professional and technical occupations."

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .



Kennedy Disbands Intelligence Squad

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

The Kennedy Administration has disbanded an experienced, effective ring of nearly two score anti-Castro intelligence agents operating in and out of Cuba.

For two years, Uncle Sam has footed the \$15,000-a-month bill for 36 Cuban nationals stationed throughout Latin America to report on Castro activities. The money, funneled to the agents by the Cuban Revolutionary Council, was well spent.

The agents operated effectively inside Cuba. In other Latin American nations, they reported on Castro attempts at subversion and insurrection.

Now all that is changed. The men have been fired.

On April 27, a State Department official named John Crimmins informed Dr. Antonio Maceo, president of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, that all political, military and economic support by this country would end three days later.

All those Cubans receiving checks also got a short note that read:

"As a consequence of the present circumstances, the persons and institutions who up to now have been contributing to help the cause of the liberation of Cuba, have suspended those contributions, and for that reason this will be the last payment, for lack of funds in the future. May 1, 1963."

The notes were signed "Juan Paula, Department of Control." Congressman Bill Cramer, one of the most emphatic critics of Administration policy on Cuba, is furious. The Florida Republican says:

"The Revolutionary Council has established one of the most effective propaganda, information and intelligence gathering networks in Cuba and throughout Latin America. The continuance of such a network is vital to the security of this hemisphere."

Representative Cramer learns that some—by no means all—of the agents may be hired by the Central Intelligence Agency. "Their usefulness," he tells his assistant, Bill Schulz, "will be

severely limited if they come under tight CIA control. Their record was nothing short of amazing while working for the Revolutionary Council.

"But the Administration, so intent on curtailing all exile activities, has severely cramped our intelligence operations. It is obvious that it is the intention of the Administration to talk tough and act with a powder puff on Cuba."

Note: A former top-ranking Castro officer has defected to the free world with details of Cuba's most important export — revolution.

Noel Salas Santos fought with Castro against Fulgencio Batista, joining guerrilla forces in the Escambray Hills in March, 1957, and continuing the battle until it was won 22 months later.

He became chief of the San Julian military base after Castro took power and fled to Havana's Brazilian Embassy last year.

He arrived in Brazil in February of this year and told intelligence officials about the San Julian base. In one short period in 1961, he said, five groups of Latin Americans were receiving instruction in guerrilla warfare: Mexicans (70), Puerto Ricans (42), Argentines (18), Brazilians (37), and Chileans (19).

All students used false names. All received training in use of American weapons. They were assured that similar weapons—easily available from gun runners and dealers in surplus material—would be shipped to them when they returned to their homelands.

An indoctrination program was headed by a Russian called "Bily." The textbooks were all those of Lenin's. A Czech instructor named "Pablo" taught students the proper use of mines. Cuban teachers showed them how to use .50 and .30 caliber machine guns; Thompson and Sten submachine guns; the M-1 carbine and M-1 rifle; bazookas, mortars and anti-tank cannon.

Chief of the guerrilla program was Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara, whose signature appeared on all orders and instructions, and who often visited the base.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Israel Issue Faces JFK

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Whether or not President Kennedy would answer four years in the White House may depend on the decision of one man—President Nasser of the United Arab Republic. It is up to Nasser to decide whether it will be war or peace in the Middle East. If Egypt and its wavering partners in the U.A.R. invade Israel, then the fat will be in the fire for Mr. Kennedy. And it will not be the slowly smoldering kind of fat. For an Israeli-U.A.R. war will be swift and bloody. By the time Mr. Kennedy has finished consulting with Ambassador Stevenson and getting the creaking United Nations machinery to move, the fighting may well be over.

I do not mean that Israel will be defeated. But I do know that there can be no extended war in the Fertile Crescent. Israel is too small to allow for a war of movement, of advances and retreats. The Israelis must either crush the U.A.R. forces rapidly, as they did in Sinai in 1956—or themselves be swept into the sea as Nasser has repeatedly threatened. The Israelis have the best army in the Middle East, far superior to anything that the Egyptians, the Syrians, and the Iraqis can put into the field. But force of numbers and the vast quantities of arms the Soviet Union has poured into Egypt may more than counterbalance superiority in training and morale.

If Israel is destroyed, President Kennedy's chances for reelection

will be slim indeed. This does not mean that the so-called Jewish vote is so large or so strategically placed in the United States. Its major concentration is in New York City and its suburbs, which would deprive the Jewish of electoral votes. But the President could conceivably win without New York State. He would have trouble in Southern California, too—but just how much it is hard to judge.

The President's major difficulties under these circumstances would be widespread. Many Americans watched Israel's War of Independence in 1948 and applauded President Truman's prompt recognition of the new state. There was considerable sympathy for Israel among the Irish in this country, if only because they were glad to see Great Britain get it in the eye. Israel was a pet of news commentators and others in the mass media—and still is.

The emotional aspects of the Arab-Israeli issue aside, any outbreak of war in the Middle East would do damage to President Kennedy. There has been growing criticism of U.S. aid to Egypt—aid which allows President Nasser to purchase the arms he has had all along been brandishing against Israel. That the Eisenhower Administration sat idly by while Nasser seized the Suez Canal can be cited in extenuation of the Kennedy policy. But when guns are firing, people seldom bother to read the history books.

Mr. Kennedy's announced intention of taking the case of a U.A.R. invasion to the United Nations will not sit well with those who have watched with mounting frustration the conciliatory nature of his post-quarantine response to the Soviet threat in Cuba. The loss of Israel—if it should come—would raise serious questions about the efficacy of an American foreign policy dependent on the self-interest and rivalries of one hundred bickering countries.

A categorical guarantee of Israel's territorial integrity, coupled to a firm commitment of U.S. military support, would end the threat of United Arab Republic invasion. Such a guarantee, moreover, would have stabilizing effect on the touchy Middle Eastern situation. War over Israel could easily cause a whole area to blow up like a homemade bomb, with consequences no one can foresee.

Because of the Cuban fiasco, Mr. Kennedy can no longer brush aside the steady deterioration of the world situation or blame it, by some circuitous reasoning, on the Republican Party. He can no longer turn to his critics and ask them to suggest alternatives. Rightly or not, conflict in the Middle East would be one baby that the public would place on the White House steps. His job today is to prevent that war. If he fails, not only he, but the world, will suffer.

Collegiate

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ACROSS | 44 Oldest U.S. university |
| 1 New Haven university | 46 Indonesian of Hinduan |
| 5 College cheer | 48 School —s |
| 8 "Ramblin' wreck from Georgia" | 49 Women's college |
| 12 Self-esteem (pl.) | 52 Strayed |
| 13 Faint's "— of Reason" | 56 Brew |
| 14 Hedgepodge | 57 Devotee |
| 15 River islets | 60 Bargain event |
| 16 Rocky pinnacle | 61 Unaspirated |
| 17 Rebuke | 62 Dutch uncle |
| 18 Flowers | 63 California university |
| 20 Unfolded | 64 Dimes |
| 22 Camp | 65 Sol |
| 24 Drone bee | 66 Gunlock latch |
| 25 Disassociated | |
| 29 Pertaining to | DOWN |
| 32 Friend (fr.) | 1 College —book |
| 34 Ages | 2 Exchange premium |
| 36 Unclose (poet.) | 3 Land parcels |
| 37 Whitewash's invention | 4 Hebece ascetic |
| 38 Small island | 5 Rodent |
| 40 Pasture | 6 Since |
| 41 Paces | 7 King of the Jews |

Answer to Previous Puzzle



- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 8 Bullfighter | 42 Goes by |
| 9 Enthusiastic | 43 Musical direction |
| 10 Quote | 44 Against |
| 11 Cultivated | 45 Constellation |
| 12 Forefather | 46 Valley (poet.) |
| 21 Pea container | 47 Athens |
| 23 Persian fairy | 48 Dispatched |
| 25 Droops | 51 Speed contest |
| 26 Knude | 52 Feminine appellation |
| 27 Climbing plant | 53 Endearment term |
| 28 Shatter | 54 University in Dallas (ab.) |
| 30 Biblical name | 59 Number |
| 31 Mimicker | |
| 32 Conduct | |
| 33 Lath | |
| 39 Inequian | |

