

Herald and News

Editorial Page

The Proper Perspective

There has been a great deal of discussion of late over the use of pesticides and their influence on agriculture, wildlife, and human life. And it is certainly important that this problem be placed in its proper perspective.

Pesticides, which come in both sprays and dusts, are essential to modern agricultural production. They prevent pest damage of potentially staggering dimensions. Yet—like so many other valuable things—they can be harmful when misused, a truism that could be applied with equal force, say, to automobiles, power saws, alcohol, guns, etc.

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association, in cooperation with other interested parties, has established a code of safe procedure. It stresses that the labels on pesticide containers should be read and followed before each use; that all cautions and warnings should be rigorously observed; that the pesticides should be stored under lock and key,

and kept out of the reach of children, animals, and irresponsible people; and that empty containers should be carefully and safely disposed of.

Also, the Association urges, users should learn the basic ingredient in each of the dusts or sprays used, along with the phone number of the local Poison Control Center. There are 497 of these centers in this country, aided by an office of the U.S. Public Health Service. Pesticide manufacturers supply the center with all medical information concerning their products and the proper treatment in case of accident. And, to say the obvious, if overexposure to a pesticide does occur, a physician should be contacted at once.

The point is that the pesticides should be used in the manner intended. Then their virtues will be maximized and their dangers minimized.

Mountain-Moving Chore

The nation's liberals like to think that they, better than most others, apply history's lessons to the present. But often they seem forgetful of differences between the past and today.

From the moment President Kennedy took office in 1961 many liberals began chiding him for not showing Congress around or going "over its head" to the people in dramatic appeals for action.

Now liberal journals like the New Republic are after him afresh. Uncomplimentary parallels are drawn between him and such "activist" presidents as Andrew Jackson, Woodrow Wilson, the two Roosevelts. The F.D.R. era of the radio "fireside chats" is of course a great benchmark for the liberals.

But are the parallels valid? Earlier presidents, even Franklin Roosevelt, operated in times when major problems, whether foreign or domestic, stood above their horizon like mountain peaks.

Today Americans are drugged and dulled by problems. Soviet soldiers stand in Cuba. Governments totter in Argentina, Syria, Iraq. Communists push hard in Laos. Nuclear test talks wither again. Riots flare in Birmingham. High unemployment lingers in many places.

Not only are the problems numberless, but their shock—if any—is absorbed by a nation whose basic tone is prosperous well-being. Thus again is the impact deadened. To millions, the difficulties do not quite seem real.

Furthermore, the problems develop in the context of a government, an economy and a social structure so massive and glacial that moving any part of these more than inches seems often nearly impossible.

In F.D.R.'s first years, there were some 125 million Americans. His fireside chats were not needed to stir people, but served to reassure them. The people hardly needed arousing, what with 16 million jobless in a 45-million-man work force.

Today's America holds more than 185 million people, and 94 of every 100 employables are working. Most are caught up in family life and personal economic betterment.

Liberals say Kennedy should create emotion and tension to move the big glacier. Yet they admit it has been largely immobile on the domestic front in the 18 years since World War II, and has moved in foreign matters only when war (Korea) or its threat (Cuba) appeared.

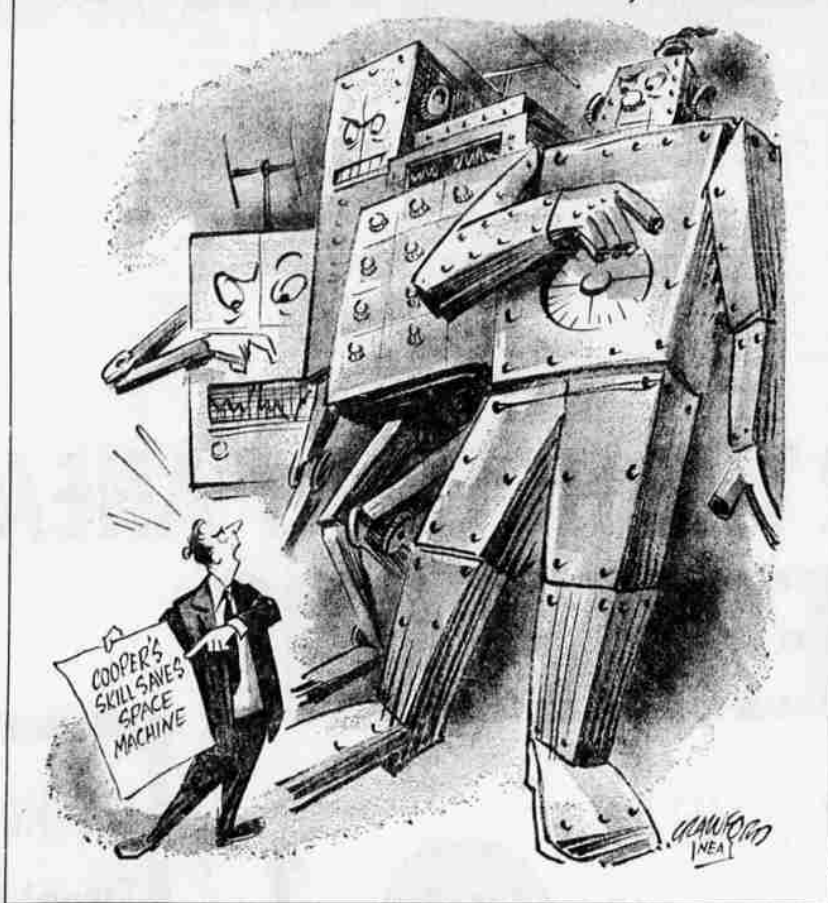
The truth is, since the "great engine" or postwar America took shape, no president has known how to spark it to action in the full sense. And in 1960 almost half the nation's voters, opposing Kennedy for president, said in effect that great action is not needed.

In these circumstances no one, liberal or whatever, truly knows what condition short of war would arouse Americans massively today. Liberals guess wildly when they say urgent words from Kennedy would galvanize millions into pulsing effort.

The America of 1963 is a phenomenon no activist president of earlier times ever dreamed of. None tried to move so great a mass. None gained big action when half or more of the country wanted inaction.

When Americans again want strong leadership, they will get it. But that guidance will have to be something altogether new—befitting a hugeness thus far not really mastered by anyone at all.

"Just in Case You Hot Shots Get Any Ideas—"



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

In his recent attack on the American education system (with which I largely agree), Robert Hutchins remarked the familiar fact that European students of the same age and grade are far more advanced academically than their American counterparts.

This is certainly true, much of the embarrassment of those of us who have met European high school or college students, and have compared them to our own native products.

Yet I wonder if a genuine superiority exists in the European system of education—or if it is simply the basic attitude of the students themselves that makes the decisive difference.

In Europe, being a student is a privilege. School is a serious matter, since without proper schooling, the young person cannot ride up the social and economic escalator. It is the one feasible method of breaking out of the more or less rigid caste system that still obtains in most European societies.

Certainly, the children there are no brighter; and I doubt that the teachers are much more proficient. If any, the chief difference is one of motivation: they are deeply motivated by economic and social considerations that do not seem to carry as much weight in our culture.

School in America is considered largely a bore, a necessary evil, a marking of time until

tests are passed and grades are given and diplomas are awarded—and "real life" then begins. The waste that is so appalling in the European system of education is the waste of resources, waste of products through "planned obsolescence"—is as shockingly obvious in our school systems.

Much high school work repeats what should have been learned in the upper primary grades, and wasn't. Much college work repeats what should have been learned in the high school, and wasn't. If the academic "water" were wrung out of our educational system, the eight years of high school and college could easily be compressed into six.

Moreover, the boys who are now being graduated from college are being called up for military service, which adds perhaps another three years to their "preparation" for adulthood. It is little wonder that they marry prematurely, when the vista ahead seems so dark, so dull, so endless, and so pointless.

Our intellectual and emotional approach to schooling in America is schizophrenic: on the one hand, we believe ardently in the importance of a "good education," on the other hand, we are impatient and contemptuous toward the works of the mind. Until we resolve this split in our national personality, our schools will continue to be a parody.

STRICTLY PERSONAL

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Project

Let's make Klamath Falls a beautiful city by starting a dandelion campaign. If you have a sprayer, get a can of spray and contact everyone near you whose yard needs spraying. Get acquainted with your neighbors. When they find it's free, they only have to put it on, they will gladly cooperate, and you will be well-paid when you see the results.

I am making North Ninth Street my project and enjoy meeting the people very much.
Mrs. Minnie S. Grizzle,
927 Jefferson.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

Do We Need Chemicals?

(Progressive Farmer)

We feel that Dr. R. D. Turk of the school of veterinary medicine of Texas A & M has effectively stated the case for farm chemicals.

Referring to current unfavorable publicity about the "alleged" effects of chemicals on people, livestock, and wildlife, Dr. Turk asks, "Do we need chemicals?"

In answer, he says, "If you have ever seen a mangy bull, sheep infested with fleeceworms or screwworms, or a cottonfield stripped by leafworms and weevils, the answer must be, 'Yes.' 'Certainly chemicals are dangerous,' he continues. 'But so are automobiles, airplanes, electricity, and even taking a bath. Last year twice as many people were killed by aspirin as by agricultural chemicals. And the few dozen people killed by chemicals—generally through misuse—doesn't begin to compare with 41,000 people slaughtered by automobiles last year.'"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Which is regarded as the world's most poisonous fungi?
A—The death cup, a variety of mushroom.

Q—When was the great asphalt lake in Trinidad discovered?
A—In 1555 by Sir Walter Raleigh.

Q—What country has the oldest working clock?
A—It is in Salisbury Cathedral, England, and dates from 1386.

Q—In Greek mythology who were the Muses?
A—The nine goddesses of the arts and sciences.

Q—What substance is an exception to the rule that nearly all solids expand when heated and contract when cooled?
A—Rubber. It contracts when heated.

Q—What is the southernmost point in the United States?
A—The southernmost point is now Kalahe (South Cape) on Hawaii Island, Hawaii, replacing Cape Sable, Fla.

EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Javits Resolution Encourages Israel



By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Now that Winston Churchill is an honorary American citizen, he might phrase it differently.

But before the war, whenever he visited the United States and was asked what he thought about independence for Ireland, he had a stock reply:

"I never interfere in American politics."

The inference, of course, was that Irish-Americans were Irish first and Americans second. But now that Ireland has its freedom, now that a McCormack and a Mansfield are in charge in Congress and now that a Kennedy in the White House is going to visit Ireland, maybe the situation has changed and can be joked about safely.

The situation does not seem to have changed similarly with respect to Israel, however. For Israel's independence is still a serious American political issue. And woe betide the American politician who has a large Jewish vote in his state or district if he does not endorse full support for Israel.

This was re-emphasized the other day when Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., introduced a resolution urging the President to invite Britain, France and anybody else interested to join with the United States in a mutual defense agreement with Israel and to provide Israel with military and other assistance necessary to maintain its integrity.

Javits got nine other Republicans and two Democrats—Douglas of Illinois and Pastore of Rhode Island—to co-sponsor his resolution, and there may be others, for it is simply good American politics to go along with it.

The Javits resolution also includes as beneficiaries any other Middle East state willing to carry out its obligations under such an agreement. But this is window dressing, Israel would be the principal, if not the only, beneficiary.

Inclusion of Britain and France in this resolution with the United

States as guarantors of Israel may also be regarded as window dressing. It probably is being greeted with bitter laughter in the other Middle East states—the Arab countries—which remember only too well that Britain, France and Israel invaded Egypt in 1956. This aggression, begun without notification was put down only by U.S. insistence that it be stopped.

The necessity for the Javits resolution may also be open to question, for already on record is the Tri-Partite Declaration of 1950, in which Britain, France and the United States guaranteed the status quo in the Middle East and pledged action against any state that violated the frontiers between Israel and the Arab States, now guarded by a U.N. patrol.

If it is maintained that this declaration was reduced to the status of a scrap of paper by the British-French-Israeli invasion of 1956, this, too, has been corrected.

For on March 9, 1957, Congress adopted a joint resolution authorizing the President (Eisenhower at the time) to co-operate with any nation in the Middle East desiring to maintain its national independence.

This was the beginning of the present U.S. declared policy to co-operate with both Israel and the Arab countries and to promote their peaceful relations and development.

President Kennedy emphasized this policy in a recent press conference when he declared:

"We support the security of both Israel and her neighbors. We seek to limit the Near East arms race which takes resources from an area already poor. . . ."

"In the event of aggression . . . we would support appropriate measures in the United Nations, adopt other courses of action on our own to prevent or put a stop to such aggression, which, of course, has been the policy the United States has followed for some time."

Since this statement seems to have satisfied Israel, it should satisfy Washington, too. Anything additional might only make a bad situation worse.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Hungarian Policy Changed Radically



By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk has been accused of gross deception in his relations with Congressional leaders.

His actions strike at the very "integrity" of the Executive Branch, according to Senator Thomas Dodd, influential Connecticut Democrat.

Time after time, members of Congress have been assured that Rusk planned no change in U.S. policy toward the captive nations. Only last December, Dodd and four colleagues wrote Rusk asking that our U.S. delegation be instructed to "stand firm" on Hungary.

"We are deeply concerned," they wrote, "over recurring reports that the United States may be considering a change in attitude toward the Hungarian question on the UN agenda."

The Senators—Dodd, McCarthy, Keating, Mundt and Scott—were assured the reports were erroneous. Then came the first shift in U.S. policy.

The United States agreed to dismiss Sir Leslie Munro of Australia as Special UN representative on Hungary. Sir Leslie, who had performed yeoman service in his tireless efforts to win Hungarian justice, was replaced by Secretary General U. Thant, a Burmese nationalist who promptly made it known the Hungarian question was dead as far as he was concerned. He then abolished the special UN broadcasts to Hungary, which often gave its captive people the only non-Communist news they received.

Although Dodd and his colleagues did not then know it, another U.S. policy had undergone change. American envoys began to mingle socially with their Hungarian counterparts. The State Department rationale: "It served as an intelligence pipeline into the Hungarian delegation."

Soon even that pretense was dropped. Vice President Lyndon Johnson was host to Hungarian Ambassador Karoly Csaszar at his Texas ranch. LBJ and his Lady Bird gave Comrade Csaszar the red carpet treatment, then rode with them and other UN envoys in a special parade through San Antonio.

The policy shift is now almost complete. In a paper prepared for Congressional leaders, the State Department has announced that Ambassador Adlai Stevenson will no longer oppose seating the Hungarians' delegation.

The reason: Kadar and Company have proclaimed an amnesty for anti-Communist political prisoners. Hungarian refugees, whose contacts behind the Iron Curtain are remarkably good, call the "amnesty" a sham.

Congressional reaction has been violent. Senator Dodd, one of the most eloquent foes of Communism in Washington, says the shift comes close to "destroying the last hopes of the Captive Peoples."

Representative Roman Pucinski, Illinois Democrat, is incredulous: "For anyone to suggest that the time has come for the United Nations to accept the Kadar credentials is to make a mockery of freedom, justice and human dignity."

Note: One other statement is now worth repeating: "The godless tyranny that has fastened itself on the great nations of Eastern Europe—on Hungary, on Poland, on Czechoslovakia, on Rumania, on East Germany, on Bulgaria—can never be overthrown by an America working halfheartedly."

"And it cannot be overthrown by empty promises at election time. . . . I say the people of East Europe do not deserve to be forgotten. And I say they won't be under a Democratic Administration."

"We must make it clear to all the world that we will never accept as a final solution Soviet colonialism in East Europe. We must seek through positive action in the United Nations to hold the searchlight of world opinion on Soviet brutality."

The speaker, John Kennedy. His searchlight, apparently, has burned out.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Monday, May 27, the 147th day of 1963 with 218 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history: In 1860, Giuseppe Garibaldi invaded Sicily with 1,000 "red shirts" and captured Palermo in his drive to take over the kingdom of Naples.

In 1837, a one week celebration marked the opening of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco Bay.

In 1934, more than 100 crewmen were killed and 200 injured in an explosion aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier Bennington off Rhode Island.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Cuba Buildup Continues

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Six days before President Kennedy admitted to the American people that the Soviets had implanted medium and intermediate-range missiles in Cuba, White House aide McGeorge Bundy considered by many the real Secretary of State told a TV audience that "there is no present likelihood" that the Castro Communists and the Kremlin would "attempt to install a major offensive capability" on the island. The Stennis Committee, in its recent report on the Administration's failure in Cuba, has listed other damning instances of inaccurate reports to the American people.

This is a small preamble to new evidence, as well documented as the once-ridiculed reports that the Soviets were sending troops, missiles, submarines, and heavy weapons to Cuba. This evidence comes from thoroughly reliable sources such as the Cuban Information Service, the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba (with offices in Washington's Albee Building), and the intelligence community in general. It is all neatly filed at Central Intelligence Agency headquarters which will send it on with a prayer to the State Department and the White House. If past experience is any index, the prayer will not be answered.

As I reported some eight months ago, hundreds of Russians have been working along a 12-mile stretch of coast north of Banes Bay where a "fishing port" (read: submarine pen) is being constructed. Construction materials are unloaded at night and transported

to areas so off-limits that no Cuban, whatever his rank, is permitted access.

At Nipe Bay, which is so deep that a submarine can enter without surfacing, there is considerable activity. Anti-Castro agents report "building which has required much material, and heavy machinery, transported at night by trucks which vanish into underground tunnels." Photographs have been taken of Soviet submarines at Nipe Bay.

One mile away from the Banes Bay off-limits area is the Cuatrocientos Rosas cave—one of Cuba's largest. The cave has been dehumidified, and great quantities of bulky "equipment"—unidentified—is being stored there. At Holguin, near Banes, tremendous truck convoys have been moving in and out and thousands of Russians are quartered. Underground sources quite casually refer to Holguin as a "missile base."

Near the U.S. Navy base at Guantanamo, at Baltoni, the Soviets are constructing a tremendous subterranean staging area. More than ten radar antennae can be seen jutting out of caverns in the area, and Soviet military units have imposed maximum security measures.

Salvador Lew, one of the first Cubans to report the arrival of missiles last August, confirms the existence of a long-range missile base at Cienfuegos. Other missile bases completed or under construction are reported at La Cateria and La Granja. In Havana province, at Jibacoa, the famous Cura caves have been converted into missile installations. Accord-

ing to reliable estimates, more than 2,000 cubic meters of concrete have been poured into just one entrance of these caves.

A rancher in Pinar del Rio province, quoted by the ultra-reliable Free Cuba News, states: "Rockets that American reconnaissance planes photographed on the farm of Luis Lopez . . . were moved during the crisis last October and hidden in Los Portales cave on La Guira farm When the missile site on Luis Lopez's farm was dismantled, peasants in the area saw huge trucks, covered with tarpaulins, traveling by night to the La Guira farm Los Portales cave is a military zone occupied exclusively by Russian forces."

It should be noted here that the Stennis Committee report on the Soviet arms build-up in Cuba sharply criticized the "intelligence community" for disregarding the information brought out by Cuban exiles. "The analysts," says the Stennis report, "were strongly influenced by their philosophical judgment that it would be contrary to Soviet policy to introduce strategic missiles into Cuba." This same kind of "philosophical judgment" is still blinding the administration.

Today, Republicans like Representative James Ratin and Representative John Rhodes almost hopelessly point out the dangers of this wishful thinking. Sadly enough, when those new and never-removed missiles are pointed at the heart of America, those who warned most earnestly of the dangers will be as menaced as Secretary of Defense McNamara's slide-rule brigade.

Bird and Beast

ACROSS		DOWN	
1 Bird of prey	37 Drinks made from fruit	1 Girl's name	2 Imaginative
4 Aquatic bird	39 Feminine nickname	2 Large female cats	4 Nuts
8 Flying mammal	40 Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys (myth)	3 Time period	5 Broad
12 Hawaiian	41 Oriental coin	12 Above	
13 Wreath	42 Table piece	14 Above	
14 Wings	43 Crocheted	15 Above	
15 Ground sloth	44 Right of succession	16 Above	
16 Unicorn	45 Time period	17 Above	
17 Submarine	46 Above	18 Above	
18 Yeast	47 Above	19 Above	
20 Versifiers	48 Above	20 Above	
21 Worm	49 Above	21 Above	
22 Underarm	50 Above	22 Above	
23 Kind of jockey	51 Above	23 Above	
24 Chinese	52 Above	24 Above	
25 Dialect	53 Above	25 Above	
26 Snake	54 Above	26 Above	
27 Chimney	55 Above	27 Above	
28 Noddy	56 Above	28 Above	
29 Looked askance	57 Above	29 Above	
30 Redstart	58 Above	30 Above	
31 Marmoset	59 Above	31 Above	

Answer to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66