

Editorial Page

Finding The Responsibility

The nation shares Birmingham's own shock at the death of six young Negroes in a tragic church bombing and later street shootings.

Only a few days earlier, in Maryland, Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama had asserted with curious pride that not one of the previous 47 bombings in Birmingham and the rest of Alabama had resulted in even a scratch to any person.

The good citizens of Alabama neither need nor want lectures from elsewhere on the fruits of violence. In recent weeks they have been strongly vocal on this subject. And they are viewing with discernment the hard facts of life.

Little more than a year ago, standard comment in and outside the South had it that South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi comprised the bastions of stoutest resistance to desegregation of schools and other public facilities.

Since that time, all three states have been

compelled by court directives to undertake varying degrees of desegregation.

In South Carolina this change has come to Clemson College, the University of South Carolina and public schools in Charleston.

Though it is abundantly clear the citizens of South Carolina generally oppose desegregation as staunchly as do people in Alabama and Mississippi, the transition in South Carolina has been managed without even a shadow of violence or disruption.

South Carolina's Gov. Donald Russell made plain from the outset that no disturbance of any sort would be tolerated. He and the co-operating local officials and school authorities took iron-clad precautions against trouble. They were eminently successful.

The citizens of Birmingham, looking at the way segregationist South Carolina handled its problems may not have too much trouble in placing responsibility for the tragedy of violence that has beset them in the difficult months of 1963.

The Golden Spigot

(The Wall Street Journal)

From all the uproar in Congress in the wake of a talk by Edwin P. Neilan, a Delaware banker, you might have thought Mr. Neilan had said something downright treasonable.

What he said was that the wholesale purchase of votes on an unprecedented scale was a public scandal; that although the spoils system is not new in American life, never has it been more sinister or more sophisticated; that too many voters are willing and eager to turn their elected representatives into "bag men."

A voter may be a "pusher," said Mr. Neilan—who also happens to be the president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; such a person helps send a man to Congress for the purpose of getting Federal dollars for his own district. Or the voter may be a "faker" who votes for the candidate promising the fattest handout.

In either case "the voter sells his ballot to buy a Congressman; the Congressman sells his high office to buy votes." He said he found it "difficult to rank such conduct higher in the moral scale than the association of politicians, party girls and spies in Great Britain."

There was much more in the same vein, plus a rather candid appraisal of the Area

Redevelopment Assistance program, cited as an illustration of the spoils system at work. This program distributes largess to areas carefully selected as "distressed."

Well, sir, Senator Mansfield got up in the Senate and said the "wild statements" in the talk were "unfortunate," "regrettable" and "an affront to the integrity of our citizenry." Representative Patman was "shocked." Representative McDowell called the talk "unrealistic," "intemperate and ill-considered" and apologized to the House for his fellow Delawarean. And so on.

Now the speech was certainly blunt, but it's hard to see how anyone could call it unrealistic. Everyone knows, or should know, that there are some voters who are indeed pushers and takers, and that there are some officials—not only in Congress—who use their office in effect to buy votes.

The only really arguable point might be whether it is worse now than it ever has been. In one sense it is unquestionably worse, for at stake are not millions of dollars but hundreds of billions.

We think the worthy lawmakers might have spared the nation their self-righteous indignation and paid attention to what the man said. Only they, after all, have the power to turn off the golden spigot that corrupts as it pours.

Remaining Member Spurns Proposed Klamath Study

The article, "Klamath Management Trust Seeks Study of Properties," by Dan Walters should begin: only 38 members seek study! Just 38!

There were more members there, because no one could understand the true question, were not able to take a stand, or perhaps we understand only too well, to stand up and vote.

The real purpose and practicality of this study, was not discussed by those that shall be affected greatly by this injustice, carried through at that meeting Friday, Mr. Gormley fast-talked the issue through to the satisfaction of the executive committee. A

select handful of men for asking question of certain men, kept involved details of pointed talk going, thereby forestalled and omitted any opposition to the proposed study. The chance for any other interested person, a member perhaps—to question the real value of this study at this late date was impossible. The question in our minds at this date is whether to remain in the management plan for another five years or to withdraw from it.

Many have already decided what they shall do. Therefore these 38 people can only speak for themselves; cannot be recognized as speaking for everyone

else. This is a blatant attempt to keep us subjected to some type of management plan forever.

Mr. Gormley and the executive committee have apparently given much time, thought and have laid plans to "set up another trust." It will undoubtedly be the Wilkinson Law Firm next, if the truth were to be made known. Which, if so, then let them declare that now. Then, we that have no desire or intentions of going along with these carefully disguised traps, can get out while the chance to do so is here, or soon shall be if it is not forestalled by this first demand for funds for this study, that may or may not tell us any

new thing, but may be used to hold us to a plan forever.

Mr. Kirk's plea was neither eloquent or even good sense. I say the old-timers did okay in the boat. Since I've known what the score is, I'd say the boat has been mighty rocky under the various interest of some of these so-called elder statesmen. After the Termination Law became effective some of the Remaining Indians secured legal counsel in the early days after termination, and sought to organize and incorporate the remaining group, and we were to pay for his services from our own pockets.

Mr. Kirk and certain others called the attorney a crook or words to that effect and walked out and never came back. Therefore his cries for legal counsel have never moved me. But what does move, is the fact that they have turned to the same old law firm, that has been rocking the old boat for years, a hundred it seems, and work to keep us under their heavy thumb rather than let us stand on our own feet as individuals, and allow us to get out of a mess with as much money and dignity, the little left us, and let us be free.

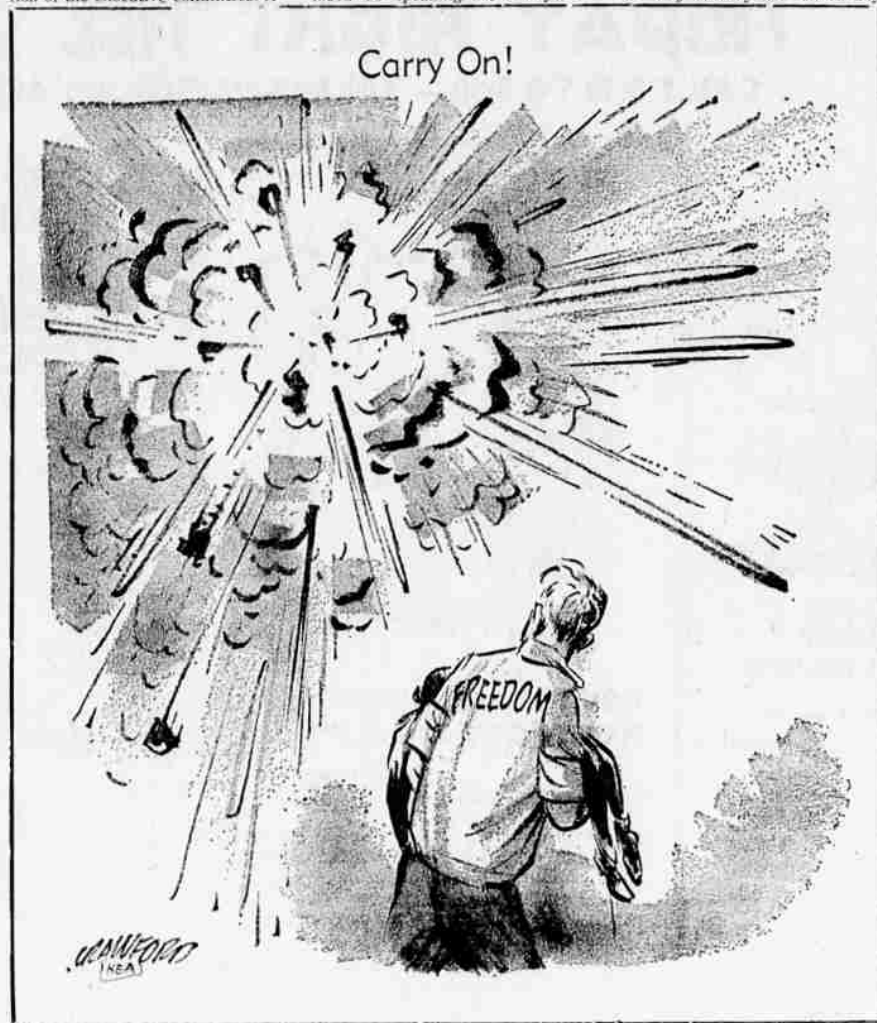
This executive committee does not represent me, under the law. I am in the remaining group for one reason—and that is because I did not elect to withdraw, for personal reasons at that time, not because I was influenced by "elder statesmen."

I have learned this thing: I'd rather have my own hands on my money to manage, rather than some law firm or consultant. Whatever I or any other member does with our own money, is, or should be, an individual matter.

Why has not the law firm represented by Mr. Gormley, who speaks so ably concerning some things; ever taken the deer hunting cases for us. This would be of great value to us, but he freely advises us to secure attorneys, and fight the case through and sue the whole outfit. By his words we have our individual right. I declare that 38 people cannot speak for the majority, they speak only for themselves.

I do not want the study, or that law firm seeking the court for my share in the funds. It will lead me into a blind alley eventually.

Annabelle Bates



Letters To The Editor

Try It

"Cows Watch Diets, Too!" This not only fascinated me, but reminded me of Mary and other things.

Mary, not too careful in the housework, did not dust the piano. Her mistress' way in calling Mary's attention to it, said, "Look Mary, I can write my name in the dust on this piano. What do you say to this?" Mary, pausing for a moment and being equal to the occasion, said, "My ain't education wonderful!"

So it is with today's so called progress.

If people really want good health why do they not study the laws of nature and follow them.

In nature, milk is a starter food only, for the young. And, when the young reach the place where the grasses and grain they eat will maintain them in good health, they are weaned.

But, man, most of them, continue drinking milk regardless of age. The milk the young stock got was not processed. Man's is. Some authorities claim this processed milk and packaged in pro-

cessed containers is the cause of some of man's ills.

Then you write, "by changing feeds, butterfat content is reduced. Bessie is going to have to watch that hay and like us human beings eat more of the modern-day prepackaged foods."

You could have also written, "And, Bessie, like us human beings, eating this modern-day prepackaged foods, will not enjoy as good health and will shorten her life," because as human beings increase their consumption of these increasing, modern-day prepackaged foods, their degenerative diseases increase. Oh, yes, it is claimed the average life is longer, but the individual life is not. Paradoxical, but true. There is proof. One can prove anything, when he wants to confuse or hide facts; by using averages. Try it sometime.

Elmo Russell, Malin, Ore.

Neglected

"Write 'Em and Invite 'Em." This propaganda is on the air, it's televised, it's printed, it's everywhere.

Our recent guests from Calgary, Alberta, Canada, used a nickel and just over an hour while shopping in Klamath Falls and received a parking ticket.

As former residents of this area they were familiar with the yellow "key" put on out of state

cars previously and wondered why this practice was no longer in effect. Is the tourist grabbing game of such importance that courtesy is being neglected? A little thing, yes; but it's the little things that count.

Mrs. J. H. Chapman, Ashland Star Route, Klamath Falls.

Cowardly

Today there are two kittens lying dead across the street from each other on South Sixth. Obviously some cowardly has "dumped" them on the busiest street in the suburbs to be pan-stricken and killed by traffic. It would have been so much more humane for the owner to have killed them himself and saved them the terrifying experience of being killed by traffic; an utterly cowardly thing to do.

A few months ago I was trying to find a kitten for my daughter and even the pounds did not have any at that time. One of the pound masters told me he often placed kittens when owners let him know they were available, as he often had calls for them. But even when they can't be placed it costs very little to leave them at the pound for humane disposal. It is against the law to "dump" them besides being cowardly and inhumane.

Erma L. Huebner, 2336 Kane Street.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What is unique about the Australian koala?

A—This animal never drinks but gets the water it needs from its food.

Q—How did the proposed international language Esperanto get its name?

A—The language was devised by L. L. Zamenhof of Poland. He published his first book under the pen name of Dr. Esperanto, meaning "Dr. Hopeful," from which the language takes its name.

Q—What is Irish moss used for?

A—A substance called carageen is extracted for use in the making of candy, jellies and salad dressings.

Q—What are the two uses of the human ear?

A—It helps a man to hear. It also helps him to keep his balance.

Q—Why are the Jews sometimes called the Children of Israel, or Israelites?

A—Abraham's grandson, Jacob, who was also called Israel, had 12 sons. The 12 tribes which later made up the Jewish people were the descendants of Israel's sons. Their name Israelites.

EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . . Businessmen Unite For Export Parley

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent

Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) — Three hundred big business leaders from all over the country are expected to attend a White House Conference on Export Expansion Sept. 17-18.

If they can solve in two days all the balance of payments deficit problems assigned to them, it will be the nearest trick of that or any week. But they'll try.

The two working sessions of the conference, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, will be broken up into 11 groups of 20 and 30 businessmen each. One government expert will be assigned to each panel to get it any information wanted and to explain existing government policies and legislative proposals.

But the big idea is to have the businessmen themselves come up with new ideas which might be the basis of revised foreign trade policies. Existing policies haven't worked.

The good side of the situation faced is that U.S. exports have increased 50 per cent in the last 12 years. In 1951 they totaled \$14 billion. In 1962, they were \$20.9 billion and for the first half of 1963 the annual rate was \$21.5 billion.

But this growth rate isn't considered fast enough. For a large part of this increase was foreign aid. And in the same period the U.S. balance of payments deficit has increased by \$30 billion. It averaged \$1.5 billion a year, 1950-56, but was \$4.2 billion in 1962, with \$4.5 indicated for 1963.

The 11 areas the conference panels will explore for possible remedies, and the group chairmen are:

Tax policies — William E. Knox, Westinghouse, New York. Labor's

stake — George Meany, AFL-CIO, Washington. Trade promotion — Roger P. Sonnabend, Hotel Corp. of America, Boston. Foreign investment — Percy L. Douglas, Otis Elevator, New York. Financing — W. Cordes Snyder, Blaw-Knox, Pittsburgh. Market research — R. A. Stuedel, Sherman Williams, Cleveland. Government representation abroad — James M. Roche, General Motors, New York. Small business — Thomas C. Ballagh, Ballagh & Thrall, Philadelphia. Education and publicity — Charles Rumrill, Rumrill Co., Rochester. Trade negotiations — Carl J. Gilbert, Gillette Co., Boston. Antitrust aspects — Alonzo B. Kist, Borg-Warner, Chicago.

The high caliber of these panel heads indicates this is to be a working session and not the usual Department of Commerce ballyhoo over its trade fairs, centers and missions.

Each panel will write its own report on the afternoon of the second day. They will then be summarized for a general report and press conference conducted by Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges.

President Kennedy, followed by his Secretaries of State Rusk, Treasury Dillon, Agriculture Freeman and Labor Wirtz, will address the opening session.

Trade czar Christian A. Herter will talk about his troubles in negotiating new tariff agreements with Common Market and other countries at the first luncheon session. House Committee Chairman Oren Harris, D-Ark., will speak at the second.

Vice chairman and working heads of the conference will be Neil C. Hurley Jr., Thor Power Tool Co., Chicago; Fred C. Foy of Koppers Co., Pittsburgh, and Thomas B. Watson Jr., IBM, New York.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

STRICTLY PERSONAL

A friend of mine who happens to be a trustee of his college invited me to attend the "homecoming" football game with him. I replied that I don't understand football and that a high school game looks as good (or bad) to me as a Rose Bowl championship.

He snorted derisively. "That's a silly statement," he said. "A little experience and close observation would give you the fine points of the game. Let me tell you, football is quite an art—and nobody who really knows the game could mistake a great team for a poor one."

He is right, of course. But what surprises me about men like him is their unwillingness to apply the same objective standards to other fields, in which they have little or no knowledge.

He would defend his liking bad music instead of good as "merely a matter of taste." He would defend his attendance at ill-made plays as "one man's opinion," and call me a cultural dictator for insisting that only knowledge gives us a right to hold an opinion.

When the situation is reversed, however, he has no doubt that his evaluation of football teams is better than mine—as, indeed, it is. He has studied the game, knows its fine points, and appreciates things I do not even see on the field.

Then why do so many people have a terrible defensiveness about the arts? Painting, music drama, literature—these are all crafts, like football and baseball and sailing. They have their rules, their standards, their forms.

If it is a matter of fact that Notre Dame's football is better than that of Siwash Gulch High School, it is equally a fact that Beethoven's music is better than Greg's, and Picasso's paintings better than Grandma Moses'. To become an expert in music or painting is merely to learn the reason why.

In some things, of course, there is no disputing taste. If I like chocolate ice cream and red-vanilla ice cream and dark-haired women, there is no "better" or "worse."

But all the arts and crafts, from football to music, have their own levels of value. We can make objective judgments, in a broad sense. We cannot say Beethoven is "better" than Mozart, but we can say that either of them is better than Humperdinck—just as Notre Dame and Northwestern may be roughly equal, but either is better than Siwash.

Most people, of course, defend "personal taste" in the arts because it permits them to be lazy and ignorant without losing face. But they are the same people who look upon me with great contempt because I can't see the plain fact that one team is infinitely superior to another.



WASHINGTON CALLING . . .

Dirksen Role Praised

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON—"In the councils of government we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

"We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals so that security and liberty may prosper together."

The words spoken by General Eisenhower in his farewell address might well have been emblazoned on the wall of the Senate chamber in the test-ban treaty debate. And no more striking instance of what the former President was talking about could be imagined than the effort of the Air Force Association to sway that debate.

The council of the association, which is a tight interlocking directorate of the highest officers in the Air Force and the aircraft industry, worked up an emotionally worded resolution denouncing the test-ban treaty. It was introduced at the start of the association's meeting here last week with no doubt whatsoever of its adoption.

Either directly or by implication the resolution made a number of statements highly dubious as to fact. Underlying a plea for the manned bomber was the theme that with more and more weapons communism could be

made to fold up and go away. The strong intimation was that the treaty would stand in the way of victory by air power.

Understandably, the resolution set off an uproar in the Pentagon where Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara has been a prime target of the Air Force. One result was that Secretary for Air Eugene M. Zuckert abruptly cancelled a previous acceptance to attend an association reception in his honor with a letter denouncing the resolution in strong terms. Since the Secretary has customarily been a member in good standing of the directorate, this was an instance of man bites dog.

The Pentagon uproar, which is bound to have further repercussions, encroached on that delicate area of civilian versus military control over policy. A speech to be made by Gen. Thomas S. Power, commander of the Strategic Air Command and one of only two generals openly testifying against the treaty, to an association luncheon was heavily blue penciled. But some who heard General Power believed he restored most of the censored passages.

In the hassle over what to do about the association resolution, with the White House actively intervening, one of the Air Force defenders wanted to know what difference there was between the association and a lobby organization such as the Navy League. From an old hand came the reply:

"Yes, there is a difference. The fly boys are comparatively new at this. What they put out is like raw whiskey. What you get from the Navy League is fine old brandy. The admirals have learned

to leave it to the industry and industry experts."

Denouncing the association as a "permanent lobby," on one occasion Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) charged that the Air Force was spending \$626,000 to fly delegates to a convention. Between the Air Force and the defense contractors money is plentiful. Top Air Force generals move on retirement into high-salaried positions in the aircraft industry. Anyone seeking a case study of what General Eisenhower was talking about would have to go no further.

Whether directly or indirectly, the Air Force lobby has had comparatively little influence on the fate of the treaty. Three Senators deserve special credit for resisting these pressures. Two are Democrats, Sens. Stuart Symington of Missouri and Henry M. Jackson of Washington. Both, as members of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, listened conscientiously to the extensive military testimony on the test-ban treaty before that committee, much of it of a highly technical nature ignoring the diplomatic and political meaning of the treaty. Both came out for ratification.

To the third, Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen, that abused expression "statesmanlike" can be applied. Resounding to the arguments of one segment of the military, he might have opposed the treaty, and if he had done so the outcome would have been dangerously in doubt. It is the second time—the first was the financing of the United Nations—that Dirksen has supported the Administration on a difficult issue. The test-ban debate is proving that on momentous occasions principle can prevail.

BERRY'S WORLD

