

Editorial Page

Electing A President

Sen. Karl Mundt of South Dakota is among the leaders in government who advocate changes in the method of electing the president.

He and other government officials and students of government will be interested in the report on the method of selecting a chief executive which is being prepared by the Public Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The report is part of a Chamber education campaign looking toward a Chamber referendum on the subject in 1965. Among facts reviewed in the report:

Three men were elected President of the United States, despite the fact that they received fewer popular votes than their chief opponent. They were John Quincy Adams in 1824 (he was elected by the House of Repre-

sentatives), Rutherford B. Hayes in 1867, and Benjamin Harrison in 1888.

In 11 other presidential elections, the successful candidate received less than 50 per cent of the popular vote. This last happened in 1960, when President Kennedy nosed out former Vice President Richard M. Nixon. The Chamber believes that inasmuch as the man who occupies the White House can have an important impact on the lives of all individuals, everyone will want to work to see he is elected in the best possible way.

Frank P. Fogarty, executive vice president, Meredith Broadcasting Co., Omaha, Neb., who is making the report, hopes it will stimulate thought and interest. He said: "A decision on the matter will come about only through enlightened public opinion. . . ."

Is Medicare Still Needed?

The welfare staters who have been advocating government health insurance might very well take a look at some figures released in the annual report of the Health Insurance Council. The report says more than 141 million Americans had some form of health insurance at the end of 1962. This coverage represents 76 per cent of America's civilian population. Never before have the figures been so high and the insurance companies point out that next year the percentage may be even greater.

To quote some more figures from the annual report, the amount of benefits paid last year was \$6.2 billion, also a record. The companies paid, in addition, \$906 million in benefits from loss-of-income policies.

Hospital insurance covered 141,151,000 Americans and surgical expenses covered 131,185,000. Regular medical expense insurance offered protection to 98,204,000 and

major medical expenses covered 38,250,000. This showed an increase of 12 per cent from 1961.

Again private enterprise has shown it can provide what the welfare staters think is an obligation of Uncle Sam. And it should be borne in mind that these policies are administered by private individuals on the payrolls of insurance companies — and not on a government payroll, financed by you and you and you.

In Texas recently a group of insurance companies perfected plans to pool resources to offer hospitalization policies to the aged at a modest cost—probably cheaper than the government could do it. Which would be no great feat.

Therefore, these figures seem to indicate no further consideration of the vaunted medicare program is needed. The government can now look after its own bellyache.



WILLIAM S. WHITE . . .

Rockefeller In Trouble

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
WASHINGTON — The Republican pros have now begun the encirclement by which they mean to destroy the presidential aspirations of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York. They intend, if possible, to finish him off very early—in the first in-the-nation Republican primary next March in New Hampshire.

The odds are 3 to 1 they will succeed. The obvious reasons for the governor's weakness against Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, the present front-runner for the GOP nomination, have been a hundred times mashed over: Rockefeller's divorce and remarriage to a divorced mother of small children; his untypically Republican views, and so on.

All these, however, are no more important than another reason never yet mentioned aloud. The deep, underlying disability of the Rockefeller candidacy is the curious isolation of Rockefeller himself — an isolation matched, too, by that of the New York Democratic politicians—from the most basic political realities of the nation at large.

The bottom truth is that New York, which on form ought to be the most politically significant state, has become, in both parties, almost as removed from the rest of the country as has, say, United Nations Headquarters in Manhattan.

Not many years ago, New York and New Yorkers fundamentally ran our presidential politics, and, in the end, the internal national politics of both parties.

Today, the fortunes of the Democratic party in New York have fallen so low that it is impossible to name a single Democratic figure with the remotest national appeal.

This is not to say that there are not good men in the party. It is to say that the party has become a shambles and a fiction in terms of organized strength and political realism.

The nearest thing to a statewide leader, using the term loosely, is perhaps the mayor of New York City, Robert Wagner. But Wagner in fact is more an unassuredly perched symbol of a frantically jealous and parochial-minded factionalism than a leader of anything that could be called an

organized Democratic party with any national savvy.
Today, the Republican party in

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Canine

I know this letter is a bit unusual and you probably won't print it but maybe you will and we will feel much better to know we've left no stone unturned.

You see on a Sunday night about 9 o'clock our little dog was hit and killed on the highway, though really of no fault of the driver. The little guy had just followed our older dog across and I went out to call them back. The older dog came right away but the little guy hesitated a second so I started scolding him. Then I saw the car coming up the road but it was too late, the little guy ran right out in front of it to obey me.

We dearly loved the little guy and he was like a member of the family. He went everywhere with us, even to town or just to the store, inspecting each package to see if we'd bought him something.

We've tried to find out who raised him but came to a dead end at Albers Feed Store where we bought him three years ago in 1960, in June. He was 6 weeks old at the time and no bigger than a minute and his tan coloring, big ears and eyes and such a tiny face made him look like a little fawn.

We would dearly love another little guy to fill the gap but can't find out who raised the puppy. He was supposed to be Chihuahua and Pekingese cross and was put in a big box at Albers Feed Store on South Sixth where we bought him.

Another won't take his place because he was more human than a lot of people I know, but it will ease our loneliness for the little guy and our two little kids will soon get over his loss.

Mrs. D. Duff

New York State is not really much better off.

Wagner, as the more-or-less Democratic leader of New York, is the victim of years of furious ideological hair-splitting in a party which largely occupies itself with absurd inner rivalries as to who can be more foolishly "liberal" than whom. That he himself has long whipped up this girls-school feuding does nothing to ease his position.

On the Republican side, Rockefeller is the victim of his own incapacity to come to grips with the root fact that his is not only a very wide but also essentially still a moderate to conservative country—and that most of it lies beyond the Hudson River.

Since 1958 he has been running his show as though the interests and attitudes of his own part of the East . . . seaboard were rightly and inevitably the interests and attitudes of the balance of the nation. This explains his tendency to read out of the party as "bad" Republicans — perhaps members of some sinister "radical right"—all who do not meet the local standards of good or "liberal" Republicans which he has assumed to be the only proper norm.

Undoubtedly he has developed a strong and informed view of international affairs. Only his kindest friends, however, could argue that he has shown much understanding of national politics.

The consequences of his apartness from the Republicanism of the nation generally are now becoming clear. Rockefeller is unable to find effective party allies outside his own bailiwick; he has driven away too many of the pros for their heretical unwillingness to fit his concept of the proper Republicanism. He has, to be blunt, just about localized and liberalized himself out of business, as the co-called Democratic leaders have done.

Thus he enters the great test of next March in New Hampshire against Goldwater with that most poignant of all shortages to a political commander: He just hasn't got the troops among the pros. Goldwater, on the other hand, has many troops, indeed — not least a powerful and sitting Republican senator from New Hampshire, Norris Cotton, who is now going to the front for him.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Lack Of Funds Hits CIS

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO
A VOICE FOR FREEDOM IS SILENCED

The fight for freedom is every man's. It must be shared by all those ready to pledge their life, liberty, and sacred honor for the principles which have lifted man out of bestiality and given him the right to claim with dignity the love of God. Freedom fighters have died in Budapest or in Cuba—their blood spilling out on the cobblestones and into the dirt. There is, however, another kind of death, less dramatic but far more tragic. I mean the death of those who have fought without thought of recompense but find themselves silenced.

This is the great frustration—to be alive, to know, but to be gagged because too many people have their eyes glued to the television set to care, too many politicians have their ears to the ground of public approbation, too many "statesmen" have forgotten the first lesson of patriotism.

All of this is preamble to a very sad fact. The Cuban Information Service—which means Carlos Todd and a group of devoted assistants — has been forced to cease publication of its invaluable newsletter. This may sound minor.

But it is of the utmost importance. For the CIS has been the most accurate reporter of events in Cuba under Fidel Castro.

Week after week, it has been an authentic voice of conscience and truth. Where the great news-gathering agencies and the important newspapers have failed to know or to tell the truth about Fidel Castro's Cuba, the Cuban Information Service has presented and documented the facts. It has reached out to 27 countries, to over 700 newspapers and 1,000 radio and television stations from one end of the Western Hemisphere to another.

The Central Intelligence Agency has paid serious attention to the CIS reports. Newspapersmen have been able to find solid substantiation for their stories on Cuba. Fresh and vital information has appeared in the multigraphed pages of the CIS newsletter long before the news media have gotten around to it.

Perhaps more important, Cubans and Americans have derived nourishment from the news found in the CIS newsletter. It has helped to keep alive the spirit of rebellion within the Castro Communist prison-island, and the spirit of faith among the Cuban exiles. This, in itself, was enough to

warrant continued publication. But the college libraries, the members of Congress, the diplomats, and the student organizations which received the CIS newsletter without cost could add a word concerning their indebtedness.

The Cuban Information Service is dead because it has run out of money. Voluntary contributions have not been enough to keep the operation going.

The unpaid help of those who realized its worth has not been sufficient to sustain the newsletter. Its editor has been forced to realize that he must, from time to time, act.

And the CIA, which scatters its billions as it will, with no check from Congress, cannot find it in its heart to aid CIS. CIA has embarked on some wild adventures—all expensive—overseas. But it cannot extend a helping hand to the Cuban Information Service.

What then is the result? And who will profit?

The steady but vital flow of information on Soviet moves in Cuba will dry up. No longer will correspondents learn of military activities on the island, of the clandestine shipment of arms, of the growing command of Cuban armed forces by the Soviet military, of the battle between freedom guerrillas and Castro's mercenaries. The net gain will be to the Communists, for every scrap of information on Cuba is detrimental to the Reds. What the Castro Communists are doing to subvert this Hemisphere will be forgotten.

But this need not be. If there are enough Americans who realize the importance of keeping the news lanes open, of encouraging a 24-hour alert, and of not letting the Cuba issue die, then the Cuban Information Service can be revived. If you agree, then write to Carlos Todd at 5807 Ponce de Leon Boulevard in Coral Gables, Fla. Urge him to continue his work. And contribute enough so that the cost of educating all of us in this hour of peril will not fall to a single, dedicated man.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

The distinguishing mark of a good mind, it seems to me, is the ability to hold two conflicting ideas at the same time, and to be dominated by neither.

This is extremely hard to do. Consider the two propositions: "Everybody is different" and "Everybody is pretty much the same." I believe that both these statements are true, and that a realistic view of life consists in holding them in balance at all times.

If we are dominated only by the first proposition, "Everybody is different," we become the most arrogant kind of individuals. If we overstress the uniqueness of the individual, we ignore the fact that man's nature is basically social. The consequences of such a view are usually despotism, oligarchy, or fascism.

If we are dominated by the second proposition, "Everybody is pretty much the same," we become the most insensitive kind of collectivist. If we overstress

the common denominator of mankind, we ignore the fact that it is the spirit of individuality that gives meaning and flavor and delight to human existence. The consequences of such a view are often mass mediocrity, sheepish subservience, and communism.

Proust, in his great novel, remarks that "The universe is the same for all of us, and different for each of us." The same for all of us — we have the same needs, the same loves, the same fears, the same rights, the same responsibilities. And the man who denies this in the name of "individualism" becomes a dehumanized creature.

Different for each of us — for each is a distinct unique personality, with his own way of looking at life, his own independence and autonomy, his own freedom to make decisions, his own end in himself. And the man who denies this in the name of "society" cruelly sacrifices personal values for abstract social ones that can never be realized by collective action.

Humanity is perpetually in the position of a chariot with two horses wanting to go in opposite directions at the same time. If we give in to one or to the other, we cannot avoid crashing over the precipice. Like every good horseman, we must give each steed just the right amount of freedom and the right amount of control. To determine these degrees, and the proportions between them, is the continuing human task.

It cannot be done if we allow either conflicting idea to run away with us, out of fear, or greed, or simple ignorance. The skillful combination of opposites is almost the whole art of living.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Monday, Sept. 30, the 273rd day of 1963 with 92 to follow.

The moon is approaching its full phase.
The morning star is Jupiter.
The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:
In 1938, Germany, France, Britain and Italy met in Munich for the conference which British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain said promised "peace in our time."

Letters To The Editor

Preserved

President Kennedy is expected to fly over the sand dunes south of Florence soon, after which he will probably say that this "unique area should be preserved for the public to enjoy."

The facts are: the sand dunes area is already "preserved" because it is administered by the U.S. Forest Service—some 19,000 acres along the coast from Florence almost to Coos Bay. Eleven excellent recreational areas with 272 overnight camp sites, boat ramps, access roads and other facilities are maintained by the forest service.

In addition, there are state parks, including Umpqua Lighthouse of about 3,000 acres and Honeyman of 322 acres. These two state parks outdraw Crater Lake National Park. There is no vanishing seashore here and no need of wasteful duplication.

The Neuberger dunes park project would also take in about 276 homes and private businesses. Although there is a provision in the bill prohibiting condemnation of homes, this means very little. Senator Ernest Gruening of Alaska has declared "sooner or later the home owners would be squeezed out." Conrad L. Wirth stated plans call for returning the area to wilderness and removing all housing. Wirth, director of the National Park Service, has written, "Another thing I would like to see is the elimination of private holdings in national parks." The agency can make it very inconvenient for home owners, as their water supplies, roads etc., depend on the park officials who don't want them there in the first place.

The proposed park would take in a large tract of private property which now helps through taxes

to support local schools, hospitals. Unlike the forest service, the park service locks up its holdings. Only two per cent of Yellowstone is used and about the same in Olympic Park where few of the 800,000 acres will ever be visited by vacationists.

If President Kennedy really wants to economize, protect home owners, and provide recreation for the American people he will speak out against this needless sand dunes park.

Dr. Thomas M. Hunt,
Florence, Ore.

Thanks

(Letter from Dagmar Henry, American Field Service student).
To the Community of Klamath Falls:

Hi, Pelicans, here I am back home in Germany, thinking of all of you wonderful people in Klamath Falls, my second home town half way around the world from here.

I want to say "thank you" to all of you who helped to make this year so great for me: my dear family, the AFS chapter, the kids and teachers in school and all the people of Klamath Falls. I will never, never stop being thankful for the fabulous time you gave me and all the fun I had and all the friends I made. It seems impossible to me that I won't see Klamath High's teams fighting for a long time.

This coming year for me is work because I'll have a hard time in high school. I hope only for one more year!

I know that I will see you again though I don't know yet when it will be. Half of my heart is and will always be with you.

I love you,
Daggl



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Radicals Called For Grand Jury Testimony

By FULTON LEWIS JR.
WASHINGTON — A Federal grand jury has summoned for closed-door testimony leaders of a radical new group who advocate violent revolution to establish a "genuine workers' state."

Security officials reveal that Milt Rosen and Mort Scheer, former key operatives in the Communist Party, broke with their superiors several years ago. The two New Yorkers accused party boss Gus Hall of ideological treason in backing the Soviet Union in its long-simmering feud with Red China.

They charged Hall with a lack of militancy in fighting the class war. They denounced the United Front policy which he favored.

By the fall of 1961, Hall and the other members of the Communist hierarchy were forced to take drastic action. They expelled the two dissidents, citing their pro-Chinese sentiments.

With the expulsion of Rosen and Scheer, Hall found he had lost the services of several hundred young Communists who, too, favored the Chinese approach.

In late 1961, Rosen and Scheer formed Progressive Labor. They now claim 1,000 members, 90 per cent of them under 40 years of age. Approximately 350 are former members of the Communist Party.

The Progressive Labor philosophy has been described by Levi Laub, a dark-haired young man who led the recent tour of 58 Americans across Cuba. He says:

"We consider ourselves Marxist-Leninists. Whatever name you want to call us—Communist, Socialist—if it fits, we'll wear it. We defend the Communist Party's right to exist in the United States."

and we're opposed to the sustained campaign against it."

The goal of PL leaders, Laub says, is the "establishment of a revolutionary Socialist Party in the U.S. The aim would be for the working class, people who don't have a stake in ownership or management, to seize control of the state."

Laub testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee on his return from Cuba, refusing to cooperate in any way. His testimony touched off a riot on Thursday, Sept. 12.

There were at least eight Progressive Labor members on the Cuban jaunt. All assumed leadership positions. An undercover agent for the FBI and CIA, Barry Hoffman, testified that PL members conferred with Chinese and North Vietnamese Communists while in Cuba. They had no contact with the Russians, whom they considered to be soft, according to Hoffman.

Several "elder statesmen" of the far left youth movement were on hand for the HUAC hearings. They included at least two top-ranking young Communists who quit the party for PL.

—Jacob Rosen (no relation to Milt Rosen) led a U.S. delegation to the Moscow Youth Festival in 1959. There he dipped the American flag in salute to Nikita Khrushchev and later toured Red China. Identified under oath as a leading young Communist, Rosen took the Fifth Amendment when given an opportunity to deny the allegation. Since joining Progressive Labor, Rosen has been active in North Carolina integration activities.

—Freddy Jerome, a 24-year-old son of V. J. Jerome, cultural commissar of the Communist Party, USA. The younger Jerome was also identified as a top young Communist and he too invoked his constitutional protection against self-incrimination. Jerome is now active in PL affairs in Manhattan. He is running the campaign of a PL candidate (Bill Epstein, an admitted former Communist) for the City Council and editing the movement's official magazine, Progressive Labor.

Both Milt Rosen and Scheer have been called before a Brooklyn grand jury. So have other PL leaders who helped organize the Cuban trip.

Soft-voiced John Williams, number one economist in the U.S. Senate, won a typical victory the other day. He spotted in the fine print of an appropriations bill a provision that would permit the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to pay \$30,000 salaries to a select group of anonymous employees.

This is some \$10,000 higher than officials of any other department may earn under civil service regulations. Williams got Sen. Lister Hill, Democratic floor manager for the bill, to agree that the provision would be dropped in a pending joint Senate-House compromise.

BERRY'S WORLD



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