

# Editorial Page

## The Nearer, The Clearer

Argument rages in many quarters these days about whether or not Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona is "modifying" his strongly conservative views as he speaks around the nation in the traditional posture of an active but undeclared candidate for the presidency.

Goldwater himself has just said "no" to the question of altering his opinions. It is a fact, however, that he has said some widely varying things about certain major subjects.

Just as one example, he is accustomed to telling audiences that though he personally believes racial segregation is morally wrong, education as such is a matter which should be left to the states.

This statement has been interpreted by most of his staunch southern supporters as meaning that, despite his personal beliefs, he would leave the states alone to practice whatever segregation in the schools that they could maintain.

Recently, however, Goldwater told the Washington publication, Congressional Quarterly, that under some conditions he would approve the use of federal troops to enforce federal court orders in school desegregation matters.

This expression received slight national attention. It was, in fact, buried in a small news item deep inside the pages of one of the country's leading national newspapers. But it seems to have been an accurate report.

He begins by saying he would oppose

use of troops but then adds quickly that he would endorse such action where the president's authority in this field is clearly outlined.

He says this means the president can dispatch troops when a governor or state legislator asks for them, when it is necessary to put down rebellion or insurrection, and when it is necessary to enforce a federal court edict.

Since that definition of presidential authority covers the use of troops by both President Eisenhower and President Kennedy in the various segregation crises, it is hard to see wherein Goldwater differs.

It is being said, of course, that Goldwater has changed stance in such other fields as social security, the federal income tax, and the role of the far right wing in American politics.

Yet most of those who believe these changes are clearly observable are not making harsh critical comment. They are simply noting what to them is a normal phenomenon of American politics:

As a man moves up the scale toward serious consideration for the highest office in this country, he tends to see more and more the maddening complexity of our affairs, the grays instead of the blacks and whites. And he usually is moved in consequence to take a more central position on major matters which seemed so simple and sharp-cut when viewed at a greater distance.

## Mrs. Kefauver Says No

When an elected office-holder dies, it is not unusual for some member of the family to seek his place, capitalizing on the deceased's name and reputation. Sometimes the succession works out well, sometimes it does not. Yet the myth persists that office-holding competence can be passed along to a survivor like a scepter. One per-

son who has no illusions about this is Nancy Kefauver, wife of the late Sen. Estes Kefauver, D-Tenn. Mrs. Kefauver definitely will not seek her husband's Senate seat. She explains: "My first responsibility is to my children. I am not trained or qualified for public office." Refreshing, is it not?



## IN WASHINGTON . . .

### Devastation In Cuba

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

It will be a long time before the world knows just how hard Hurricane Flora struck Cuba. Fidel Castro has tried, for strategic reasons, to minimize the toll in life and property. However, in its time of great travail, the curtain of secrecy which surrounds the island has been opened. And we now know that Cuba, already devastated by the ruthless Communist looters, has now been ravaged by the elements.

Right after Flora, Dielator Castro communicated with the local leaders. Alert U.S. intelligence operatives were able to monitor Jorge Risquet, military commander of Oriente Province. Castro said agitatedly, "The situation that I have been able to grasp is incredible, incredible for the proportions of the floods. This is something unprecedented. The magnitude of the damage in human lives cannot be estimated. The magnitude of the damage cannot really be calculated."

Risquet later reported to Fidel Castro that "two villages where more than 4,000 students and workers were harvesting coffee have been totally demolished by the waters and we despair of their lives."

Free Cuba News, through its intelligence network, estimates carefully the extent of the property damage: 100 per cent of the cocoa crop; 70 per cent of rice; 70 per cent of vegetables; 60 per cent of coffee; 60 per cent of corn; 60 per cent of cotton; 50 per cent of sugar; and 50 per cent of bananas.

Before Castro seized power, Cuba had 5.4 million head of cattle. Communist mismanagement had brought the figure down to 2.2 million head of cattle. The hurricane added losses conservatively estimated at 300,000 head. Industry in Oriente was equally hard hit. Official reports to Castro informed him that every industrial plant was either seriously damaged or

demolished. The mines were flooded. In two provinces, 90 per cent of the housing was either leveled or made uninhabitable.

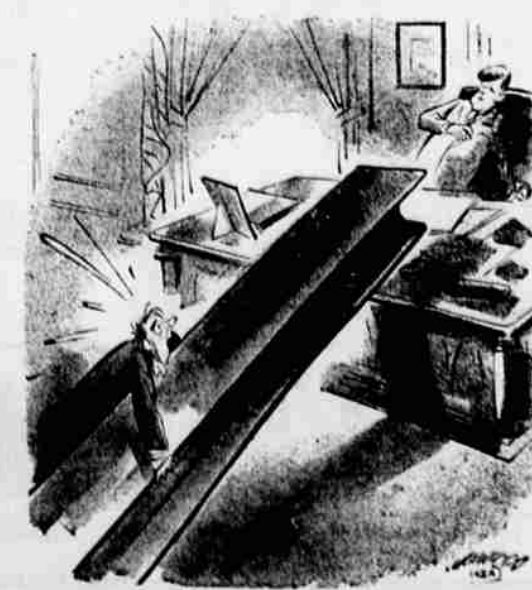
All of this, it should be noted, came at a time when agriculture and industry in what was once the third most prosperous nation in Latin America (from a per capita standpoint) had begun to grind to a halt. Life was on subsistence level, with the possibility of starvation lurking around the corner. Castro then blamed his difficulties on "saboteurs" and the "Yankee imperialists."

The misery of that tragic island should have been turned, at the critical moment, into a means for bringing liberation and peace to its people. An American government not tied down by the sorry limitations of a sordid ideological position

would have thrown open the gates of the Navy base at Guantanamo and said to the people of Cuba, "There is food and clothing for you here. Come and get it." U.S. Navy ships, equally provisioned, might have anchored off the shores of Cuba while our informed and long wave radios informed the people that they came bearing help. The pressure on Fidel Castro to invite them into his harbors would have been tremendous — and this might have been the opening wedge.

Note that I do not say we should simply have shipped food, clothing, and medical supplies into the island. This would have achieved nothing — either for us or for the Cuban people. We should have offered to deliver it personally—in full view of every Cuban starving for food and freedom.

### 'Bobby Asked Me To Dig This One Out Of The Files'



## 'Fifteen Yards For Pushing . . .'



## 'Fifteen Yards For Holding . . .'



### STRICTLY PERSONAL.

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

In New York, some time ago, I was invited by a friend to play bridge with him one afternoon at the Cavendish Club, where the masters make their home between tournaments. Afterwards, there was the customary gossip about various experts, their habits and peculiarities.

What interested me was the discussion about one particular master, who invariably wins at rubber bridge, even with the most mediocre partners. Other experts play just as well as he, but he knows best how to adjust himself to the flaws and deficiencies of his partner of the moment.

Most of his colleagues, I was told, do exactly the opposite. If they find themselves in a serious game partnered by a duffer, they make the partner "pay" for his ignorance and ineptitude. They punish him for being a poor player—even though he is their partner, and they suffer the same bad score for their behavior.

They make bids he cannot understand, place burdens upon him that he cannot fulfill, and then heap withering scorn upon him for falling down on the job—which scorn only makes him play worse, and adversely affects their own score as well.

This self-defeating attitude reminded me of marriage I have known, in which one of the part-

ners is always excoriating the faults of the other, and would rather see the partnership become a dismal failure than forgo the bleak pleasures of criticism.

Cutting off one's nose to spite one's face is a much more common attitude than we realize. This attitude says, in effect, "If you're not going to fulfill my expectations, if I am to be saddled with your shortcomings, then I'll strain you to the limit and test you to the breaking point, as much as it may hurt me; because the satisfaction I get from feeling superior to you is greater than the cost of disaster."

But the winning player in bridge—where all the masters have about the same level of technical skill—is the one with the most flexible and adaptable temperament, the one who can bring out the best in his partner, the one who knows that the nose he draws around his partner's neck also hangs him-

When one reaches a certain high level of aptitude in any pursuit, the decisive differences are then emotional; the line that really separates winners and losers is not a technical or strategic superiority, but a psychological approach. In bridge, in tennis, in most other competitions, games are not so much won as lost—lost by those who are not in full command of their inmost natures.



## WASHINGTON CALLING . . .

### Mississippi Transformed

By MARQUIS CHILDS

PIECAYUNE, Miss. —Whether the National Aeronautics and Space Agency lands a team on the moon may be problematical but one thing is certain — the agency has landed on Mississippi.

Since the first trees were bulldozed down on May 18 the Mississippi Test Operations Center has made remarkable progress. This lonely piney woods country is being transformed into a center for testing the first and second stage engines of the Saturn V that will carry three men into outer space with the moon as the goal.

So difficult and delicate is the testing process for boosters with a 7,500,000-pound thrust in the first stage, lifting a load of many tons into space, that an area of 141,000 acres must be cleared. Part of this, 13,550 acres in the construction zone, is being acquired outright. The balance in the easement zone can be used for lumbering and other operations but all dwellings must go. The test explosions set up vibrations that are shattering to buildings not specially constructed.

By a curious set of circumstances this almost empty country with its moss-draped live oaks and great stands of pine where moonshiners were seldom troubled is becoming the focus—the next to last stage—of one of man's greatest adventures. Prior to the selection of this area between Piecayune and Bay St. Louis 23 other sites ranging all the way to Wake Island in the Pacific were surveyed.

Mississippi was chosen because it is the center of a network of waterways. By barges on those waterways can be shipped the Stage One and Stage Two boosters which are so big that they could not move by any land route. Only 35 miles away in New Orleans is NASA's Michoud operation where Boeing, once construction is finished, will begin work on the moon ship's Stage One boosters.

It will thus be only a short haul to the static firing stands here and technicians can move between the two centers with ease. From Seal Beach in California will come by way of the Panama Canal and the Gulf of Mexico the second-stage boosters which North American Aviation is making.

Under direction of the Army Corps of Engineers 15 miles of new canals are being dredged. The Pearl River is being widened and docks to take the massive engines of specially constructed barges are already be-

ing built even though the water is still to be brought to them. A lock 400 feet long with a lift of 20 feet must be constructed. When you see this with Navy Captain William Fortune, on special assignment to NASA to supervise the job, you have a sense of the familiar American pride in building; in subduing the raw earth and bringing a new complex into being. If your big line dredges strike black gummy muck that tends to harden like rock when dug out then you must find a way to get through it.

The mind of the visitor reels with facts and figures. The test stands will be the tallest structures in the state of Mississippi. All operations, including canal traffic, will be directed from a tall airport type control tower. And on the average 72 water moccasins a day are giving up their lives for this project as the dredges and the earth movers dig deeper into the woods.

The impact on Mississippi of the operation is bound to be great. The first phase of construction will cost \$250,000,000 and a payroll of 1,700 persons will man the installation. NASA people have a way of talking about "first stages" as though once the landing on the moon has been successful a commuter service will be established with the run sooner or later to be extended to Venus and other planets.

What the impact will be on a state in the throes of a racial crisis it is too early to say. Gov. Ross Barnett was at Gulfport recently for a NASA ceremony and in his speech devoted five minutes to the iniquities of that monstrous tyranny, the federal government. When the Republican candidate for Governor, Ruble Phillips, was in Piecayune he issued a clarion call to get the heel of the federal government off the neck of Mississippi. It must surely be counted the most generous heel in history.

Captain Fortune's hiring policy is one of complete equality of opportunity. But since most of the jobs, aside from those in the contracting operation, call for a high degree of skills the openings for Negroes in the area are few.

The men directing this project talk not of if but when. In the midst of an upheaval of land and water they are looking to that day in late 1969 or early 1970 when, after the static firings have proved out the boosters, the great engines will again be loaded on barges and start on the 1,064 water miles to Cape Canaveral. That will be the day before zero for the lunar journey.

## BERRY'S WORLD



"... And here's another view of Onassis' yacht . . ."

## Letters To The Editor

### Fair Picture

I have just completed reading your last article in your series on the Tax Referendum. I wish to commend you for an excellent series which, in my opinion, has been an outstanding piece of work. I have read extensively on this subject since the outcome of the election will materially affect this institution. Your articles have been very factual, unbiased, and have presented a fair picture of both sides.

Regardless of the outcome of the election or my personal feelings about it, I believe your editorials have been exemplary of the finest journalism.

W. M. Douglass, Administrative Dean, OTI.

### Revolt

We comment on this part of a front page article in the Oregonian of Oct. 7 and quote the following: "The wide margin of defeat seemed to justify the claims of opponents to the tax increase that the victory represented a 'Taxpayers Revolt.' But exactly what the voters wanted was not clear."

I think the man who wrote the article should take a good sneeze for himself, get the dust off the shelves and clean his specs. It seems to me they were telling the boys who raised their own and the governor's salary that they would like a little of that old-fashioned economy in state affairs that we common people have to practice when we eat T-bones the first three weeks of the month, then have to resort to Van Camps for the last week in order to balance the budget.

My guess is the boys had so little resistance on their salary raise that they thought, "Heck, the public is asleep, let's give 'em the other barrel."

My kick is that I took a 100 per cent raise on my pharmacy registration, and a 25 per cent smack in the puss on my trailer depreciation. And further that the big bite was put on the low income and fixed income folks.

I think the people demonstrat-

ed that they are fed up with work of the present incumbents and unless they can come up with a fair and equitable tax program, there will be a fine bunch of gardeners come next election and some wholesale weed pulling.

R. H. (Doc) Cook, 4710 Hilyard Avenue.

### Bad Practice

In Mrs. Ken Kuhlman's letter of Oct. 14 she writes about Russia buying American wheat at a lower price than wheat at the American buyers.

Also, she suggests a about writing to Oregon's senators and local district representative.

May I suggest under our planned economy Russia is only paying the world price or prices that many of our products are sold at?

Writing to Oregon's senators and local representative or most other senators will be of little value because this has been an established custom for sometime and our senators and representative have done nothing about it.

The only way to overcome this and many other conditions in our government, is to elect pro-American candidates in the coming elections.

Elmo Russell, Malin, Ore.

### Helpful

I would like to thank you and your staff for the fine publicity we were given for the adult education classes offered this term at Klamath Union High School. We have had 80 adults register for classes in bookkeeping, algebra, tailoring, woodworking, English, and typing.

Your newspaper has helped make it possible for us to offer a self supported adult education program. Mr. Walters and other staff members furnished us very courteous and helpful aid.

F. N. Scapple, Assistant Principal, KUHS.



## WILLIAM S. WHITE . . .

### Shouters Are Silent

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

WASHINGTON—While the Supreme Court is pondering one of the most fundamental tests of the civil rights of everybody ever brought before it, the professional liberals and shouters for civil rights for Negroes alone are strangely silent.

The general question is this: Shall the ancient right of every American to a trial "by a jury of his peers" be set aside in a single, special type of offense—an offense against the Negro minority?

The specific questions are these: shall Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi be granted a jury trial on charges of criminal contempt brought against him by the federal government for obstructing admission to the University of Mississippi of a Negro student now graduated, James Meredith? Or shall he be tried only by those whose orders he disobeyed, the judges of the Fifth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals?

This is not some petty contempt like that involved when a witness, a defendant or an attorney is abusive to a judge on the bench and is fined or lectured or perhaps even cooled off in jail for a day or two. What Barnett in truth stands accused of is a high crime—obstruction of justice, though this is not the legal charge—and the power of the Appeals Court to punish him has no precise legal limit set upon it. In theory, at least, he could be sent to prison for years by the very judges who feel aggrieved by him.

The issue here is not the wrongness of Governor Barnett's official conduct—which in this columnist's opinion was indeed unarguably wrong. The issue is nothing less than the maintenance of justice in this country—a concept for which men in England had to fight for centuries before at last they gained it and in due time transplanted it to these shores. It is the maintenance of the most intimate and irreplaceable of all

civil rights, the right to jury trial on any criminal charge.

Nevertheless those politicians and commentators who cry for "civil rights" either are looking the other way now or are actively supporting the government's effort to destroy jury trial in one kind of criminal case and one alone. A thousand pages of logic-chopping editorial will never hide this effort. Nor is the great principle in the smallest way made less by the fact that Barnett is a "bad" man involved in a "bad" case. The law was not made only for "good" men, indeed, absolutely "good" men are rarely brought to trial in any event, since there are so very few of them.

But the only liberal voice thus far raised—not in behalf of Barnett but in behalf of an indispensable constitutional right has been that of the American Civil Liberties Union. It alone among all the liberal establishment seems to realize that the issue here infinitely transcends men named Ross Barnett and James Meredith.

There is another curious point too. When the basic Civil Rights Act of 1957 was at length approved by the Senate, that body, after grave debate, wrote into it a positive guarantee that persons accused under it should have—what? The right of trial by jury. Among those so voting, and so rightly, was a senator called John F. Kennedy.

The government's argument here comes down to this: If you grant jury trial to Barnett — and perhaps to other Barnetts to come as the civil rights controversy boils on—a jury of his peers may very likely find him not guilty. Perhaps so. But the first reply to this is that the government is really demanding an automatic verdict of guilty—an outcome that would happily suit any prosecuting agency anywhere at any time in any case.

And the second and greater

reply is this: The whole jury system carries within it the clear possibility that a guilty man may go free. But for a thousand years men have thought this risk infinitely preferable to another. They have thought it better for a thousand guilty men to be set loose than for one innocent man to be punished.

For if a Barnett can be hustled out of his rights today, a far better man, in a far better cause, can be hustled out of his rights tomorrow. Where are the professional "liberals" now? How far are their principles truly principled; and how far are they a fake facade?

## Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, Oct. 23, the 201st day of 1963 with 64 to follow.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1808, on Bedloe's Island in New York harbor the Statue of Liberty was dedicated.

In 1918, the Czechoslovak national committee in Prague proclaimed the independence of the republic of Czechoslovakia from the Hapsburgs.

In 1919, following the lead of the House, the Senate passed the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act over the veto of President Wilson.

In 1958, the College of Cardinals elected Pope John XXIII as the 202nd pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church.

A thought for the day — At the opening of the second Ecumenical Council Pope John XXIII said: "Christ is ever resplendent as the center of his history and life."