

Editorial Page

Youth At Work

Many times in the news columns, we have occasion to publish uncomplimentary items about teenagers and their activities.

Too seldom do we have an opportunity to turn the spotlight on their achievements.

That spotlight, though, should be used to illuminate the work of the Key Club, a Kiwanis sponsored group at Klamath Union High School and their current project.

These youths have undertaken the task of cleaning out the planters that line Main Street.

It's an excellent community service project, but, even more important, it indicates that these young men have a healthy sense of pride in their community and a desire to do their best to keep it attractive.

The planter project, itself, was an excellent one, but has become somewhat neglected.

It may be that there is some question as to just who is responsible for the planters.

They were purchased by the individual merchants but apparently this did not include maintenance. The upkeep of the planters must be done either by the merchant or the city.

It would seem that a combination of the two could keep them in presentable condition. The city might be able to use some of its prisoner labor to clean them out at periodic intervals, and the merchants should be responsible for care and maintenance of the trees planted in them.

If a community is to take pride in its appearance, it must be a joint effort of all concerned, including all the people as well as the merchants and the city.

Idea On Safety

Despite the fact that parking appears to be at a premium in the congested business area of Klamath Falls, we'd like to advance a suggestion that we hope will be given consideration by the city fathers.

More attention should be given to the parking of automobiles on the corners of some streets. In Klamath Falls where we have many curving streets, intersections become a major traffic hazard.

From painful personal experience, we find that the intersection of Ninth and Klamath Avenue is one of those corners.

Automobiles coming up Ninth from Walnut face a stop sign at Klamath Avenue. If they are going to proceed on across Klamath Avenue, or even left or right, they must first begin to inch their vehicle out into Klamath Avenue if there are any autos parked along that side of Klamath Avenue.

While this is one particular spot that

we have in mind, there are a number of other such intersections around the business area that could be made safer by wiping off a car space or two from the corner to give better vision clearance.

I realize that even more parking spaces are needed in this area, but safety should merit some priority.

While we're discussing the question of parking spaces, we note with a jaundiced eye at times that the spaces now taken up with bicycle parking stands are rarely, if ever, used.

For one thing, few bicyclists are brave enough to fight their way through the downtown traffic. We can't recall seeing any bikes parked in any one of these stands.

Unless the spaces are needed for additional vision safety, anyway, it would seem they could be better utilized for parking cars.



WILLIAM S. WHITE ... Order Closing Areas

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
WASHINGTON—At the strong urging of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, and over the my-goodness-me objections of some State Department types, the United States government has closed to Communist-bloc diplomats certain areas of this nation where missile installations are in operation or being built.

Nothing is wrong with this order except that it has come later than it should have. Communist-bloc diplomats are often also Communist-bloc spies, a truism a dozen times established by the most indisputable of evidence. And they are not necessarily any more purblind than are Soviet diplomats themselves, who have long since been forbidden to travel to such vital installations.

In order words, if bloc diplomats in their reports to their home offices can give the precise locations of these installations, only the most credulous can suppose that the information will not quickly find its way to Moscow.

It is true, of course, that a peek through a wire fence at a weapons silo will not tell the bloke the precise mathematical formula involved in the gadgets inside. Still, the simple fact remains that military intelligence is military intelligence, even if it is restricted to the ability to tell the rocketeers abroad just where to zero in—just in case.

All counter-intelligence measures are necessarily based, indeed, on the assumption that while it may be impossible in the end to prevent the other fellow from penetrating your secrets, only a fool will make it so easy for him that he need only send one of his agents out on a tourist bus ride from Washington.

All the same, now that our government has at last acted to plug such blazingly open holes in our screen, the inevitable shrill complaints are going up from American quarters which deplore this inhospitable act against an alleged "thaw" in American-Soviet relations which only they can see.

Surely, they cry, all this run-around of those "liberalizations of people-to-people contact" which, against all history and common sense, they persist in believing could somehow put everything aright between this nation and the Soviet Union.

Unhappily, the Kennedy Administration itself has followed this chimera to a degree all too lamentable. But sensible men can be relieved that this Administration, even in its desperate desire for some reliable accommodation with the Russians, is not willing to be shaken by yells that we are aping the "closed society of communism" and other such rubbish.

For the idea that shutting off vital military information to hostile powers is somehow bad is only matched in silliness by

the illusion that the mortal differences lying between the two societies can be healed if only there are more "cultural exchanges" and "freedom of movement." Even Nikita Khrushchev in his more candid moments has shown his contempt for such drippy nonsense.

We shall make an honorable and real accommodation in the cold war—if at all—only at that now unseen point in time when Western power and determination have become so massive and real that the other fellow will never dare to challenge them. And if that splendid time ever does arrive, it won't matter in the least if the bloc diplomats carry their busy little Czech and East German cameras into every corner of this country.

In the meantime, it is some satisfaction that, no matter how earnestly he pursues the hope of some true easing in the cold war, the President invariably sides when the last chip is down with those whose ultimate concern is the security of the United States of America.

One such is Secretary McNamara. He is a bad, bad guy to our dreamers, whose glad visions can spy in m i n i e n t "peace" every time the Russians blockade another road to Berlin. But he is, all the same and notwithstanding a certain imperiousness of conduct sometimes charged to him, a good man to have around when the going is really sticky.



WASHINGTON REPORT ...

JFK Donates \$100 At Boston Address

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

WASHINGTON — The records of the Democratic National Committee, on file in the House of Representatives, show that a check for \$100 was received earlier this year from one J. Kennedy, 122 Bowdoin Street, Boston.

The address is that of a dingy little flat owned by the President. Neither he nor Mrs. Kennedy has ever lived there. Aides are unable to explain why the Chief Executive did not list 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, as his legal address.

The President heads a list of several score top-ranking government officials who have this year contributed substantially to the Democratic National Committee. Brother Robert, the Attorney General, listed McLean, Virginia, as his home, and gave another C note.

Interior Secretary Stewart Udall gave \$500. Anthony Celebrezze, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, contributed \$100. So did Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman and recently-retired Postmaster General J. Edward Day.

On the Presidential staff, Press Secretary Pierre Salinger and ghost-writer Arthur Schlesinger each gave \$100. So did special assistants Ed Sorensen and Tim Rheaugh. Larry O'Brien, the President's liaison with Congress, gave \$200. Even August Heckscher, the President's cultural adviser, got in the act. He contributed \$100.

Adlai Stevenson sent in \$100 from New York. A distant relative, William Stevenson, airmailled his check for \$100 from Manila, where he is U.S. Ambassador. Another Ambassador, Carl T. Rowan (Finland), also gave \$100.

The State Department legal counsel, Abraham Chayes, contributed \$100. So did William Haddad, who recently left the Peace Corps to return to newspaper work. Teodoro Moscoso, head of the Alliance for Progress, gave \$100, as did Pedro San Juan, who directs the State Department's anti-bias campaign.

Assistant Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach doubled his boss' contribution and gave \$200. The Attorney General's chief press agent, Ed Guthman, contributed \$100. James Quigley, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, gave \$100 and Undersecretary Ivan Nestigen, \$200.

Former Senator J. Allen Frear, appointed by the President to the Securities and Exchange Commission, gave \$200. Another lame duck, former Congressman Joseph Barr, gave \$400. He was named Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Henry Fowler, appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, gave \$100. The Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, Joseph Swidler, chipped in \$100. So did Herschel Loveless, a defeated Governor appointed to the Re-Negotiation Board, Ralph Pajewonski, a wealthy businessman named governor of the Virgin Islands, contributed \$1,000 to the Kennedy re-election effort.

At the Pentagon, Navy Secretary Fred Korfh gave \$200 to the National Committee before he was hustled out of his job for conflict of interest improprieties. Air Force Secretary Eugene Zuckert also gave \$200. Adam Yarmolinsky, the controversial confidant of Secretary McNamara, gave \$100 as did Defense Department General Counsel Cyrus Vance.

Heavily-backed by out-of-state labor barons, Wyoming's Gale McGee won razor-thin Senate victory in 1958. Since then, he has cast but three "anti-labor" votes, according to AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

A year before Wyoming voters must pass judgment on his service, labor dollars are again flowing to Gale McGee. COPE has made a personal grant of \$300 and the Machinists' Union one of \$230.46.

Other unions have made substantial contributions to McGee's campaign committee. These include the Electrical Workers (\$500), the Communications Workers (\$100), the Railway Clerks (\$100), and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (\$500).

The ILGWU, incidentally, has raised more than a quarter million dollars for the 1964 campaign. Some \$40,000 of this was funneled into Pennsylvania's 15th Congressional district earlier this year for a special Congressional election. Contributions by the ILGWU and other unions helped Democrat Fred Rooney emerge triumphant.

Labor strategists expect to give their heaviest support next year to Sens. McGee, Hartke, Moss, Metcalf, and Yarbrough, all Democrats up for reelection.



IN WASHINGTON ...

Issue Haunts Democrats

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

CHICAGO—In this muscular Midwestern metropolis, the biggest worry among Democratic politicians is the Negro question. But since they hesitate to talk about it publicly, this worry remains the "hidden issue" of the coming Presidential campaign. It ceases to be so hidden when talk turns to the recent Philadelphia mayoralty election in which the Democrats barely squeezed through despite the efforts of one of the nation's most powerful big-city machines.

Chicago has always been safely in Democratic hands, and Mayor Daley has been able to make it the pivot of Illinois politics by delivering such large pluralities that they nullify the votes of the rest of the state. But Mayor Daley is in bad trouble with the Negro voters—and suffering from his identification with the Kennedy Administration among other ethnic groups which feel that the civil rights program up before Congress strikes at them.

Because Democratic power in this city was based on a coalition of minorities, the new antagonisms dividing them can kill Mr. Kennedy's chances of carrying the state in 1964. To overcome this handicap the observer notes that in 1964 the GOP will have poll-watchers in plenty to prevent any theft of votes.

Of particular interest in surveying the situation here is the fact that whispered reports heard in Washington are as current this far from the source. Communication between the various parts of the country has become so easy, of course, that a joke born in Hollywood can make it cross-continent in a matter of hours. Obviously, the same is true of accurate and/or inaccurate political intelligence.

Nevertheless, I was somewhat startled to hear that the President and his brother Robert, New Frontier Svengali and At-

torney General of the United States, have had strong words. According to this report, which I had heard repeatedly in Washington, the President more than once told off his brother in no uncertain terms for his inept handling of the civil rights issue and his tendency to shoot first and ask questions later. It was also rumored that the President has asked Bobby to resign in January, thereby taking some of the heat off the Administration. This latter rumor, as of now, has no basis in fact.

I am not in the confidence of either the President or the Attorney General. But I am certain that if the allegation so categorically reported were true, neither would leak it to the press. Such a set-to, moreover, would hardly take place in the White House rose garden during a reception.

It is true, however, that those close to the President have inadvertently given away his deep concern over the adverse effect of Bobby's actions in the civil rights struggle on the Presidential chances in 1964. It is also true that those to whom the President talks have themselves expressed considerable dubiety over the way in which Bob Kennedy has run the Justice Department. These associates do not quite say that the younger Mr. Kennedy should be fired. But they make it clear that it would be much nicer if somehow, without political consequences, he were to disappear.

Away from Washington, those whose fortunes are tied in with the Kennedy Administration assert frankly that it was a mistake to place in one pair of hands the department of the federal government which should at least strive to be non-partisan as well as the leadership of the New Frontier's political posse. This, more than demonstrations of an anti-business attitude among some Administration leaders, is what

has so worried those who must deal with the government.

With Attorney General Kennedy now regarded as a kind of civil rights Carry Nation, the image has changed but the old fears are there. In the past months, civil rights as an issue has become more explosive in the North than in the South. The dynamite is hidden, but the fuse is visible—and there are always people on either side who would like to light it.

This is why the politicians worry, and why they keep wondering to themselves where it will end. This is why, too, they are looking desperately for another issue—"right to work" or what have you—to give them time to disarm the explosives and get on with the business of winning elections.

Unless the national temper changes radically in the next months, there is little chance that they will succeed. Like other northern cities, Chicago is primed for racial troubles from which few will benefit—and least of all those ideological extremists in the Administration who wish to change the United States overnight.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

He is a short, chunky, near-bald man, with a shrewd eye, an aggressive jaw, and a ready joke for nearly all occasions.

His beliefs are firm and explicit, in every realm, from the economic to the psychological to the esthetic. He is a man who knows his own mind, and expresses himself freely and pungently.

In economics, he believes that the economic factor is the most important in human life. Ideals and spiritual qualities are all very well in their place, but it is money that makes the mare go. What most deep influence men's decisions are their economic needs and drives.

In psychology, he is suspicious and disdainful of any Freudian interpretations. Psychoanalysis should be banned, he believes, because it holds that unconscious psychic factors determine our conduct—and he will have no truck with such mystical interpretations of life.

In esthetics, he is against all "modern" manifestations. He despises abstract art as a corrupt, degenerate and infantile activity; he will have nothing to do with music that is not traditional and familiarly melodic. In literature, he prefers facts to fancy; he wants a "message" to be across, in plain, everyday language.

Indeed, "practical" is the keyword of his nature. He will use ideology when it suits his purposes, but what he wants to see is a huge industrial machinery operating at top productive power, a high standard of living, and an administration that is cool and efficient, with emphasis on technical and scientific developments.

He is ardently nationalistic, although he may pay lip-service to such concepts as "humanity" and "brotherhood." He wants his nation to be first in everything, from missiles to marathons, and his entire foreign policy is based on national self-interest. What is good for his country, he firmly believes, is good for the world.

He is, in short, a completely modern man; pragmatic, materialistic, bourgeois in his attitudes toward the arts, uneasy subtleties, utterly convinced that with the right political party in the saddle and the economy booming, most of the people's problems would be solved.

What he most dislikes are intellectuals, fanatics, artists who will not sensibly serve the needs of the community in clear and simple terms, people who will not work hard at their jobs, beatniks of all sorts, religious cranks, promiscuous and immoral citizens, and those who flirt with alien creeds.

His name: Nikita Khrushchev. Do you recognize him in yourself?

Cambodia Move Puzzling

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst

Under ordinary circumstances, the United States should welcome with loud cheers Cambodia's announcement that it was renouncing U.S. aid as of the first of the year.

But the circumstances are not ordinary.

One condition that makes them so is Cambodia's location bordering upon South Viet Nam, Laos and Thailand. A pro-Communist Cambodia would open up a new privileged sanctuary for the Communist attack on South Viet Nam and add to Communist pressures on Thailand.

A further circumstance centers upon Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's 41-year-old saxophone-playing chief of state who since 1953 has been a maverick in Southeast Asian politics and whose policy of "positive neutrality" has taken a number of twists and turns.

For instance, in 1953 he renounced his title as king so that he could take an active part in Cambodian politics against the spread of communism. The decision to renounce U.S. aid also was taken, he said, to halt a swing to the left.

Speaks His Mind

In the intervening years, he also has had this to say:

—About communism — "A prince and former king must be well aware that the first concern of the Communists is to get rid of the king and natural elite of any country they succeed in laying hands on. I have no particular liking for communism."

—About South Viet Nam: The war in South Viet Nam is "already lost as far as the free world is concerned."

—About the United States: "I have lost all confidence in the Americans... who are the most unjust people in the world."

—About Cambodian neutrality: "We want guarantees... If no one wants to give guarantees, I shall ask the Chinese Communists to send us enough forces to discourage aggression (from Thailand and South Viet Nam). I stress that this is no joke."

In his early days of "positive neutrality," Sihanouk patterned himself after Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru, following the five principles of co-existence which Nehru also hoped would

preserve the peace between India and Red China.

The Geneva conference establishing the so-called neutrality of Laos sprang from a suggestion by Sihanouk.

In Two Worlds

In the meantime, he also has been able to live in the best of two worlds.

U.S. military and economic aid from the United States since 1955 has totalled about \$365 million or around \$30 million per year.

Communist China allocated \$40 million for four factories. The Soviet Union contributed a \$12 million hospital. Another \$35 million came from France.

Sihanouk has not hesitated to crack down on Communists at home. Last year 14 were sentenced to death for a plot against the government.

The sum of it seems to be that Sihanouk is aware of the Communist danger to himself and to his country. He also wants to keep his job.

His renunciation of U.S. aid, expulsion of U.S. and French troops and his invitation to Red China to help him speed Cambodia into "advanced socialism" smack of desperation measures.

Apprehension never yet served as a bar to Communist ambitions, and this could be the beginning of the end for an independent Cambodia.

THEY SAY...

If anything is capable of turning the habits of centuries full circle in their tracks it is the nuclear bomb.

—Lord Home, British foreign secretary.

I would take a Governor Wallace of Alabama over a President Kennedy. At least Wallace fights for what he believes in.

—Negro comedian Dick Gregory.

The racketeer is not someone dressed in a black shirt, white tie and diamond stickpin. He is more likely to be outfitted in a gray flannel suit and his influence is more likely to be as far-reaching as that of an important industrialist.

—Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

Priorities

(Corvallis Gazette Times)

There are two schools of thought on public budgeting. One school says estimate the expenditures then levy enough taxes to meet this amount. The other says figure how much revenue you will have and then make up the budget accordingly.

Neither of these schools of thought is completely satisfactory and most budgets—except for school districts—are either a compromise between the two or are run on a deficit basis like the federal government.

Senator J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark) in a recent speech suggested, "The real question before Congress is one of priorities, of how we are to allocate our great but not unlimited resources among many important national programs."

The New York Times interprets this to mean, "Is the Federal Government spending too much on space or armaments or payments to farmers or veterans' benefits and too little on education, on medical care or on housing?"

More generally, does the entire nation's spending pattern really reflect a rational allocation of resources? Are we as a people spending too much, say, on cosmetics, cigarettes or liquor, and too little on capital investment, education, the prevention of juvenile delinquency or cleaning up slums?"

It is a good thing someone brings up this point and we hope Congressmen listened with an open mind. It would seem that Mr. Fulbright (if the Times interpretation is right) would favor making up your budget in accordance with what you have available and then allocating this on the basis of priorities.

This would eliminate a lot of pork barrelling, something dearer to the heart of all Congressmen than motherhood and the flag, and it certainly would be in the best interests of the country now and in the future.

The trouble is: Who is going to decide on the sequence of priorities?

Which One Today?



Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Friday, Nov. 22, the 329th day of 1963 with 39 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The evening stars are Jupiter Saturn and Venus.

On this day in history:

In 1775, the American Continental Naval Fleet was actively organized under the command of Esek Hopkins, a former New England sea captain.

In 1935, the "China Clipper" left San Francisco for the first official transpacific airmail flight from that city.

In 1964, the Council of Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Community approved a draft of a treaty for closer cooperation between the community and Great Britain.

In 1960, the U.S. Navy's most powerful atomic submarine, the Ethan Allen, was launched at Groton, Conn.