

Editorial Page

Let Them Be Heard

We can't agree with those who call for an end to extremism.

Somehow, the conformists who have channeled a great portion of this nation's thinking into a neutralizing middle-of-the-road position, have taken the occasion of the tragedy of the assassination of the President, to condemn those who exercise the privilege of free thinking.

A wave of shame has been generated across this nation as an aftermath of this national tragedy. We disagree with this also.

Just because a fanatic Marxist and avowed Communist commits a lunatic deed by shooting the President does not mean that every voice of disagreement across the land should be muffled, that every American should indulge in self-shame.

Disagreement is the heart of the Republic, the oil that keeps a Democracy honest and moving in the right direction.

Still the voice of criticism and you will fashion the chains that will bind freedom forever to dictatorship and tyranny.

No one welcomes violence, and no one promotes violent extremism willingly.

Admittedly, there are forces afoot in this land of freedom that have pushed causes

to the point of violence and have oftentimes used violence as a means of accomplishing an objective.

Extremism in this form should be condemned.

But the give and take that governs the political life of the nation, the criticisms that keep government officials honest and protect the basic freedoms that are unique to Americans—these things we must ever maintain if we are to avoid the pitfalls of mediocrity and the end result of a stagnated nation.

While we stand up for the rights and privilege of being able to disagree, we would also plead for tolerance as the best weapon against violent extremism.

Those among us who would promote class hatred, mob rule or physical violence should be exiled to their own small, bigotted world.

But let the voice of honest, constructive disagreement come forth with a volume indicative of free men endowed with the inalienable privilege of being able to disagree.

Only in this manner can we keep this nation free in a world of encroaching slavery.

Dirty Jailhouses

Jails in three Klamath County cities and towns have been described as a "disgrace" by a grand jury investigating conditions in these facilities. It was recommended they be improved or abandoned.

Granted jails are not to be furnished and maintained like the Ritz-Carlton, conditions nevertheless should be sanitary and habitable. A few hard-nosed law enforcement people take the attitude that if jails are unpalatable, members of the citizenry are less liable to do things that will cause their confinement in these places. On the other hand not every person placed in a jail is guilty of any crime. Frequently they are not.

Sociologists and criminologists generally agree that jails, whether they be town,

city, county, state or federal, should be maintained properly. And there's no reason why prisoners shouldn't do a great deal of the housekeeping. There seems to be no excuse for "dirty toilet facilities, refuse on the floor, cobwebs on the ceiling and no mattress covers" as reported by the grand jury.

If such problems are caused by the fact that these jails seldom are used then an arrangement should be worked out where prisoners are brought from these smaller communities to larger ones where they can be incarcerated properly. Then close up those that are substandard.

It is good to know, however, that the grand jury puts its good housekeeping seal on Klamath Juvenile Home, the Klamath city and county jails.

Write-In Candidate



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Law Needs Correction In Light Of Tragedy

By FULTON LEWIS JR.
WASHINGTON—Title 18, Section 1114 of the U.S. Code makes punishable by law the following crimes:

- An attempt on the life of a federal game warden.
- The assassination of an Agriculture Department file clerk.
- The murder of a federal judge, a U.S. Attorney or his assistant.

Title 18, Section 1501 makes it a crime to assault a federal process server. Title 18, Section 871 makes illegal a threat against the President of the United States. Title 18, Section 888 provides court-martial for those commissioned officers of the U.S. Army who utter contemptuous words about their commander-in-chief.

Nowhere in the federal code is there a law that makes assassination of the Chief Executive a crime. This gaping loophole will soon be plugged if members of the Senate Judiciary Committee have their way. They are drafting legislation to make attempts on the life of a President, a vice president, a Cabinet member, or a member of Congress, a federal crime.

The advantages in such a law are evident. The Federal Bureau of Investigation could enter the case immediately. Congressman Charles Goodell points out that the "murder of a high federal official has ramifications far beyond the personalities involved. The officials of Dallas found this out the hard way.

"It is not fair to any local officials to place such a responsibility on their shoulders. How humiliated and ashamed we would all have been if the Supreme Court had been compelled to reverse the conviction of President Kennedy's assassin because the defendant's rights had been violated."

Note: Other legislation is likely to pass as a result of the President's tragic death. For two years, Senator Thomas Dodd has pushed for passage of his bill to regulate the sale of mail order guns. The Connecticut Democrat has chaired hearings in which veteran police officials have begged for some sort of legislation that would prevent criminals and juveniles from obtaining lethal weapons.

Dodd's bill, as originally in-

troduced, would require purchasers of mail order guns to sign affidavits that they have no criminal record and are 18 years of age.

The Senator has now moved to strengthen that bill by requiring buyers of such guns to receive permission from local law enforcement officers.

Lee Harvey Oswald, accused slayer of President Kennedy, would have been unable to purchase the gun allegedly used in his dastardly crime if the Dodd bill had been in effect.

Representative John Ashbrook will get nowhere fast with his resolution calling for a joint House-Senate investigation of the State Department.

Reason: The department doesn't want one.

The Ohio Congressman, one of the most articulate young Republicans in either house, made his demand in the wake of reports that the department had advanced Lee Harvey Oswald \$400 to facilitate his return to this country from the USSR.

Ashbrook's resolution reads in part:

"Whereas the State Department which had discretion paid the way back to the United States of Lee Harvey Oswald who had given an affidavit renouncing U.S. citizenship, surrendered his passport to our Moscow Embassy and then spent three years being trained in Communist Russia; and after repatriation returned to the United States and killed the President of the United States;

"Whereas the dismissal of Otto Otepka signaled the end of effective security in the Department of State;

"Whereas Department of State personnel have played a major role in engineering a series of miniature Munichs including nuclear agreements, grain deals, over 25 per cent unilateral disarmament and a prospective nonaggression pact in evolving a policy of peace through appeasement . . .

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States . . . that the Department of State, its personnel, security and other policies be investigated from top to bottom with the purpose of eliminating subversives and questionable personnel."



WILLIAM S. WHITE . . .

Bold Action Is Keyword

the tragic atmosphere that surrounded them.

Their speed and firmness were standard operating procedure for a man long known to his old colleagues in the Senate as tireless in action and fretful only when there was nothing much that needed to be done. Of these qualities of decision, much more will be seen.

Mr. Johnson, in short, has always believed, in every office he has held, that the enemy of sound and creative public policy is any loss within its leaders of the great elan that comes when the initiative is maintained and fully used. Doubly and triply he believes this to be true of the office of the Presidency, seeing it as the distilled and ultimate delegated power of the nation itself—a power which must not be allowed to waste away or to become diffused into nothingness by absence of bold action at the top.

To him a moment lost is not only something to be deplored, it is a grave spoilage. For in his view history in the present world runs with that nation which does not sit down to rest after each task but finishes one only to reach with zest for another.

He will, therefore, never carefully divide his duties and programs and label them "domestic" and "foreign," giving priority to one or the other. To him, a problem is a problem.

and the problems and challenges of national leadership—whether across thousands of miles of ocean or simply up Pennsylvania Avenue to Capitol Hill—are all big and urgent. He will be neither a "domestic" nor a "foreign affairs" President. He will only be President, a job he considers to be indivisible.

Even as he is pressing Congress on his domestic legislative program he will be pressing his purposes on the international scene with what is his greatest operating skill. This is a capacity for persuasion to his point of view—already long since known to the world's leaders, some of whom he has already met and will meet again and again.

Most of all, he will never willingly lose his and the nation's present momentum in behalf of a rest here and there.

He will not get from Congress this year all the legislation he wants, and perhaps not even next year. But he will get some of it; and he will always come back and back until at length he gets it all. And allied statesmen—and potential enemy chieftains, too—will find in him what the late President Kennedy also found in him: a skilled, seemingly casual negotiator needing no mass of papers and no briefcase, with an absolutely untroubled uncertainty as to where the real point in every discussion lies.

Washington Window . . .

Balanced Ticket Talked

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press International

The balanced ticket, so-called, is likely to make its appearance next year in presidential politics. Balanced tickets are old hat in the great cities of the North and East.

It is customary in New York City politics, for example, to distribute nominations for municipal office among the religious and racial minorities and majorities. This usually produces a municipal ticket on which are represented Jews, Protestants, Catholics, Germans, Italians, Negroes. This is called a balanced ticket.

There are only two spots on a presidential ticket. It is being suggested now that the Democrats may desire to balance their presidential ticket next year with a Catholic nominated to run for vice president with President Johnson. For example, Newsweek remarked that the Democrats' most critical 1964 decision would be on the vice presidential nomination and added:

"Robert F. Kennedy would have sentimental attraction. Kennedy (the late President's brother) is also a Catholic to balance LBJ's Protestantism."

A columnist team (Rowland Evans and Robert Novak) advanced Sargent Shriver (the late President's brother-in-law) as President Johnson's current choice for a 1964 running mate. These writers remarked that "for whatever it is worth, Shriver would couple a northern Catholic with a southern Protestant" on the 1964 presidential ticket.

Others, including notable Protestants, are being mentioned as likely Democratic vice presidential nominees. But the scattered emphasis on a presidential ticket balanced between Catholics and Protestants is, nevertheless, significant and something wholly new to presidential politics. Geographical balance long

has been an accepted fact of U.S. politics.

The art of presidential politics will become much more complex and its ability to pick the right man is likely to be much diminished if the balanced ticket deadweights the system.

After religious balance would come racial balance and thereafter, who knows what balance, further to confuse the already imperfect means by which president are nominated for that office. And if there is to be religious balance, shall Protestants and Catholics only be considered or, for example, should Jews get their turn? And, if so, how would the choice be made? Perhaps by playing a little game of odd man out.

The all-out balanced ticket system is likely to be accompanied by a strange kind of ra-

cial segregation in political office. The office of borough president of Manhattan has become a segregated job in New York City. It has become a political tradition to nominate for that post a Negro. There are a few jobs in the federal government that have come to be considered the preserve of a member of a given race or of a woman.

The late President named Andrew Hatcher as his assistant press secretary. Hatcher was the first Negro in that job. You may be sure that from now on there will be a Negro press secretary or assistant press secretary for many, many years to come.

So might a religion or a race get a stranglehold on a party's ticket system. We just got rid of the Protestant stranglehold on presidential tickets. We should be too smart to get hooked that way again.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Purely Personal Prejudices: It is one of the ironies of nature that intelligence and talent do not necessarily go together; and so we find people of talent without the intelligence to control their gifts, and people of intelligence without the talent to express their perceptiveness.

Those who tend to "blame" science for recent frightening developments in warfare and technology should recall what Gustav Le Bon said a long time ago: "Science has promised us truth . . . It has never promised us either peace or happiness."

Marx and his followers were guilty of a dangerous half truth when they propounded the maxim that "The money class is not fit to rule"; this is true, but they failed to add that no class is fit to rule—and perhaps the proletariat least of all.

The only time we are willing to admit that there are two sides to every question is when we do not adhere too strongly to either side.

It is the grandness of sound, rather than the objectivity of meaning, that aways most of us; for instance, "a thousand" sounds greater than "twelve hundred" because the very word "thousand" is more impressive than "hundred," until we take a second look at the context.

The most false dichotomy we can make is between "mind" and "emotions" or "heart" and "head"—for thinking and feeling are inseparably linked to one another like the blades of a scissors, and we cannot cut anything accurately or cleanly unless both blades are operating in conjunction.

Children, until they are civilized, tend to laugh at cruelty, deformity or misfortune; in short, at anything they consider alien or inferior to themselves; as we get older, we discipline these reactions and no longer laugh at cruelty, deformity or

misfortune in individuals—but, rather, we transfer such reactions to large and anonymous groups of people who, we permit ourselves the luxury of feeling, are alien and inferior. But are we any better than the children?

In a surprisingly large number of families, the wrong member is going for psychiatric help: the more disturbed one who is rigidly opposed to getting help has driven the more flexible and less disturbed one into treatment—which can hardly have a satisfactory solution.

The peril of divided authority was never more forcefully or tersely put than by Napoleon, when he observed: "One bad general does better than two good ones."

Every true artist is a moralist who knows better than to preach; it is only when there is a deficiency of art that the moralizing seeps through to the surface and spoils the work.

BARBS

Why not give black hankies to all kids who use them to wipe off their shoes?

Take care of your health if you expect it to take care of you.

Advice to parents: sock the kids who go barefoot in the fall and flirt with a cold.

When the price of wheat goes up the dealers say it with flour.

A lot of drastic steps are being taken by newcomers on bowling alleys.

You don't have to be sick to break out in a friendly smile.

Work never hurts a man unless he ducks away from it.

WASHINGTON CALLING . . .

The Real Mr. Johnson



By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON—What is President Johnson really like? That question is being asked not only all over America but throughout the world.

The aura of power and partisan politics will rapidly close in to shut off the view. This is inevitable in the office he now holds. In the first rush of sympathy the sincere desire of almost everyone is to give all aid and comfort possible to the new President who must take up his intolerable burden.

It is being said with accuracy that he is the best-trained vice president ever to come into the Presidency. He has traveled to most areas of the world, he has sat in on most of the important conferences, he was at the elbow of the late President when the great decisions were being taken. But this ignores the temperament of the 33-year-old Texan, and temperament is as important as training in weighing the balance.

From several who have worked closely with him in his nearly three years in the vice presidency, this is an attempt to get a glimpse of the inner man. First of all, he is a Texan in the best sense of that special staidness, unmarred by the hate-mongering so widely advertised in recent years. He is, therefore, an activist.

It will be both his strength and his weakness in the Presidency. The lesson he must learn is restraint—reflection and restraint. The model to serve him well in this department is the late President Kennedy.

Yet as an activist in the vice presidency, Mr. Johnson has already been schooled in restraint. The two men, the late President and his successor, had one important trait in common. They were both intensely competitive. Each in his own separate and distinct way was out to win.

When Senator Johnson lost his fierce battle for the Presidential nomination at the Los

Angeles convention in 1960, the cup of defeat was far more bitter than it would have been for most men. His decision to accept second place on the ticket amazed even his closest friends and associates.

As an activist in the vice presidency, it was hard for him to learn in the first weeks and months that he was not running the show nor even his own side show. Long-time friends and loyal admirers counseled him in this trying period on the need for restraint. Experience was a hard master.

One result was an almost tigerish loyalty to his chief, the young man who had bested him. Mr. Kennedy would say, "London, I hope that you can help me with such and such a job, and if I could have a paper on my desk that I could sign within three or four days, it would be fine." The vice president would mow everything down to insure that the task was completed, and under the time limit, too.

Inevitably he clashed with some members of the Kennedy Administration, and this has a bearing on the shape of the Johnson Administration. The new President felt that Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara was the most brilliant and forceful man in the Kennedy Cabinet. But he thought that McNamara's methods were wrong, and particularly with Congress where the vice president's knowledge was surest.

The two men clashed frequently. They had sharp differences over the space program, which was Mr. Johnson's special province. An associate recalls a heated three-and-a-half-hour session of the Space Council. They differed over the supersonic transport and how to finance it.

Here another element of the Johnson temperament is significant. As a fierce competitor out to win, he looks with suspicion on rivals who crowd in too close. Johnson associates, if not the President himself, be-

lieved McNamara was in close alliance with Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, creating the possibility of a McNamara-Kennedy ticket in 1960. And there were those who were only too happy, both in print and in private, to try to poison the relationship between the President and the vice president with this kind of suspicion.

Mr. Johnson had his eye irrevocably fixed on '68. He was to win the prize on his own performance, and his own record and anyone thwarting that goal was an enemy. A Texan fights and a Texan fights for keeps.

In this beginning interval, a parallel has been suggested with Harry S. Truman, who announced on inheriting the Presidency that he would keep the Roosevelt Cabinet. Yet within a short time they had gone. But Mr. Truman had three and a half years to shape a new Administration before an election. President Johnson has only six months.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—In what area do farmers make use of birds in forecasting weather?

A—South Africa. The shrill call of the osprey is usually heard several days before rain.

Q—What are the chief crops in the Imperial Valley?

A—Lettuce, celery, cantaloupes, cotton and alfalfa.

Q—How is the atomic number of an element determined?

A—It is based upon the number of protons found in the nucleus of the atom.

Q—Who is the patron saint of Costa Rica?

A—St. Joseph.

Q—What island is known as the Pearl of the Antilles?

A—Cuba.

BERRY'S WORLD



"I know, I know! He got the barber to shave it so he could look like Y. A. Tittle!"