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The Register-Guard's policy is the complete and impartial publication in its news pages of all news and statements on news. On this page, the editors of the Register-Guard offer their opinions on events of the day and matters of importance to the community, endeavoring to be candid but fair and helpful in the development of constructive community policy. A newspaper is a CITIZEN OF ITS COMMUNITY.

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The Real Plunderers of Latin America

President Kennedy got out of Mexico without the mauling that American politicians have come to expect from our good neighbors to the south. Some of this may have been because the President demonstrated that he really liked the Mexicans, or because the Mexicans liked the President personally. But it is more than that.

The warm reception in Mexico, in contrast to the kind of reception many Americans get elsewhere in Latin America, is owing, also, to the kind of country Mexico is. It is one of the few Latin American countries, perhaps the only one, that has had a really successful revolution.

Other nations talk of "Yankee plunder," as Castro talks of it. The Mexicans, who sometimes slip into this old song, really know that their only resentment toward this country stems from the Mexican War that has been almost forgotten north of the Rio Grande. Otherwise, the American influence, expressed through a sharing of technical knowledge and an investment of capital, has been generally good.

Mexicans can recognize, as some other Latin Americans cannot, that the real enemies of their people have been their own leaders. Capital investment is essential. Investment has come from the United States. Profits flowed to this country, which is right. However, profits also accrued to rich Latin Americans. These profits did not go back into the agricultural and industrial plants, however. Rich Latin Americans, understandably worried about the stability of their own governments, shipped their gold and treasure abroad, against the day they might have to flee. They held back just enough to permit them to live in luxury, amid the squalor of Latin American cities and rural communities.

The real oppressors of the Latin American people have been not the Yankee businessmen, but the rich Latins. They have been the ones who have refused to pay reasonable taxes, who have kept their people in peonage and who have not risked their own capital to build their own countries.

The Mexicans who cheered President Kennedy may have had in mind the speech he delivered in Bogota last December. In that speech, he called upon the Latin American rich to live up to their responsibilities. If they do not do this, he warned, leadership will be snatched from them. Other Castros in other countries will surely appear.

When they do appear, they may follow the Castro example of blaming Latin American poverty on the plunderers from the north. It's so easy to do. And it sounds so plausible to great masses of people who neither understand the need for capital investment nor the source of the investment that has given them what little they have.

Half a century ago, the Mexicans had their own revolution. Some of the ills that now plague sister Latin nations were headed off then. In fairness, too, one must agree that some Yankees took their lumps in this revolution. But generally, the victors and the victims were Mexicans.

There can be no prosperous Latin America unless the aristocracies in those countries meet their responsibilities. Indeed, if those responsibilities are not met, there will be no aristocracies. These things the Mexicans realize far better than most Latin Americans. They have come to recognize who the real plunderers are. Yankee-baiting may be an accepted pastime in Mexico, too, but the Mexicans aren't so serious about it. They know better.

Girls, Too

America, manpower conscious, is almost oblivious of the potential of its neglected womanpower. Many of the professions at which women might excel (including college teaching) are all but closed to them. There's another kind of womanpower we ignore, too—muscle power. This is distressing to Bonnie Prudden, a physical fitness expert who has been in Eugene for several days.

Miss Prudden, who has written widely in her field, is critical of most fitness programs, arguing that they are pitched primarily toward men and boys. How about the girls? She notes that children of physically active parents will be physically active themselves. Thus it is important to keep Mother in some kind of shape and to instill in her some zest for sweat.

She calls women "physiologically superior" to men. Probably they are, too. At least they are when they are young. But a few years of conforming to custom and they get soft and squishy in a hurry. For all that housework is hard work, it is not the kind of long muscle work that pulls and stretches. Muscles are not likely to be used to full capacity. Heart and lungs don't get a workout over the sink.

Miss Prudden is right in her criticism of formal programs. But the cause is deeper. As a nation, we look admiringly at a boy or man who runs a few laps around a track to keep in shape. But if a girl does that, we regard her as some kind of a nut or something.

Handy Gadget

Antique car buffs are said to be scouring around in quest of old-fashioned radiator ornaments. They want the Greek archer that used to be on the Pierce-Arrow, the lion that once adorned the Franklin, and the Lincoln greyhound.

The kind we miss was simpler. It was just a glass dial. Inside the dial (this was before the days of fancy dashboards) there was a thermometer. Pop could peer out the windshield and tell when old Betsy was about to boil.

Looking Backward

Some people still think it debatable whether all races are created equal in native intelligence. And usually these doubters argue, or at least suspect, that persons with darker skin tones are those who are not fully endowed.

Future sociologists may entertain exactly opposite doubts or convictions.

Thumbing old newspaper files, some of these investigators of bulk-lot human behavior may come across the Associated Press wirephoto which appeared on page one of the Register-Guard Wednesday. It showed a neatly dressed picket carrying a sign in behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. And, it showed a Ku Klux Klansman, in white dunc cap and ankle-length white shroud, apparently attempting to frighten the NAACP picket off the streets by his awesome presence.

Future sociologists will have this evidence, and much more, to make them wonder how it could ever have been believed that colored people were mentally inferior to others. They'll note the history of the U.S. between the mid-19th and mid-20th century, replete with examples wherein Negroes acted with patience and amazing restraint to seek only the opportunities guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States. They'll contrast the Negroes' general reliance upon logic and law with the blind biases, emotionalism and propensity toward barbaric physical violence of too many lightly pigmented citizens of this country. They'll be especially struck by the fact that whites who went around proclaiming their superiority, attempting to coerce others into acknowledging it, were displaying marked symptoms of paranoia. They won't even need to read the classical case history on the Union of South Africa to form judgments about the relationship of skin color and cerebral capacities.

Just Human

Nikita Khrushchev says he doesn't excavate American jazz. For that matter, he doesn't particularly like Russian jazz.

Well, no man can be all bad.

'Now Don't You Start'



Washington Notebook

Farm Bill Defeat 'Saved' Ike

By WASHINGTON STAFF

Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON—Retired gentleman farmer Dwight D. Eisenhower of Gettysburg, Pa., says that, "For a while, I thought I was going to have to go to jail."

He made this remark at the smaller of two \$100-a-plate dinners which the Republican party held in Washington to open the 1962 congressional campaign.

The crowd of over 3,000 was too big to get in one banquet hall, so two were used. Guests at the head table ate their roast beef dinner in the smaller exhibition hall at the Sheraton Park hotel, and Ike was just introduced to this group. But he made a few off-the-cuff remarks before he went upstairs to make his formal, prepared address to the bigger crowd in the banquet hall.

It was the evening after the House had voted down the Kennedy-Freeman farm bill.

"What a pleasure it is," said the former president, "to pay tribute to the House leadership who led the fight against the farm bill—Charlie Halleck and Congressman Hoeven. As a farmer myself, I appreciate that. For a while I thought I was going to have to go to jail."

Sargent Shriver, head of the Peace Corps and husband of President Kennedy's sister Eunice, this summer installs his family in the President's own house at Hyannis Port, Mass.

The President will spend his vacation at the rented home of singer Morton Downey, on Squaw Island, a bit of land connected by causeway with Hyannis Port. Secret Service men prefer its greater isolation.

In past years, with Kennedy in his own place, the Shriver family generally put up at Joseph P. Kennedy Sr.'s house close by. Along with Atty. Gen. Robert

Kennedy's house, these make up the so-called "Kennedy Compound."

The elder Kennedy's place is of course the biggest and the fanciest. Since he was seldom there in summertime, the "transient" Kennedys enjoy its spaciousness.

"Who needs to be president?" asks Shriver with a big grin. "We've always had the best house."

A friend of the Kennedy family says that when appropriate numbers are gathered at the "Kennedy Compound" in Hyannis Port, touch football is indicated when someone barks this signal:

"Everybody out at the stadium!"

A visitor asks what the "stadium" is.

"It's the ambassador's lawn," he explained, meaning the wide green expanse belonging to the President's father.

Sen. Karl Mundt, R-S.D., claims that White House aides no longer say "Goodby, Chief," when leaving a conference with JFK. Instead they respond with a lusty farewell of "MORE power to you, Mr. President."

The South Dakota senator also reports that summer "officially" reached the nation's capital when one of the Kennedys fell, fully clothed, into a swimming pool. In addition, one of JFK's top braintrusts, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., also got soaked when he was pushed into the water. Comments one observer:

"This mishap merely gives Mr. Schlesinger equal status with his economic theories. They're all wet too."

Rep. Jim Wright, D-Tex., tells a story about a colleague who ran into an old friend from back home and asked him to

phone the congressman at his office number—Capitol 4-3121. Days and finally weeks passed without any call from the friend. Then one day they ran into each other again and the congressman, curious now, asked his friend why he hadn't phoned? The friend answered sheepishly:

"To tell the truth, the trouble is I never could figure out how to dial a capital 4."

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y., makes a television film on the Hill each week called the "Senator's Mail Bag." During the program he answers letters received from his constituents.

One inquiry from a young boy asked where he could find the senator's likeness in the Washington Wax Museum.

Keating answered that usually wax figures are made only of great statesmen and presidents, and that he regretted to say he never was asked to be in wax.

"But," Keating added, "it's probably just as well. It gets so hot here at times I'm sure I'd melt."

The Whirly Girls—a group of women helicopter pilots who have their headquarters here—could well be called experts when it comes to solving problems of weight. When flying solo, most Whirly-Girls find they are not heavy enough to meet the 150 pounds minimum required in the cockpit. So how do they get around this?

One member uses her husband's bowling ball. Another takes along her teddy bear stuffed with 20 pounds of shotgun shot. But 95-pound louty operator Betty Hoffman of Sylmar, Calif., really cops the prize. She brings along four "pigs"—type metal ingots weighing about 90 pounds—and used to feed the louty machines.

Letters In The Editor's Mailbag

Letters intended for the Editor's Mailbag must be signed with the correct name and address of the writer. No anonymous letters will be published. Letters of less than 350 words in length will be given preference, as will those in which the writer confines his letter to one topic.

It Is Deadly!

COTTAGE GROVE (To the Editor)—This letter is in reference to Brendan Liddell's letter to the editor, printed June 29, 1962.

First of all, I want to say that I disagree with Mrs. Phetteplace (letter to the editor June 24, 1962). "The Common Market is the first step to a new nation to be called Euramerica," and that "our entering into the Common Market would be the first really concrete and irreversible step toward total destruction of our national identity, our Constitution, our law."

But Mr. Liddell went too far! Maybe he isn't afraid of what Lenin or Marx said, but he had better become afraid of what Stalin and Nikh said: "We will bury you." Old Nikh wasn't kidding, either. Also, in his last paragraph Mr. Liddell stated, "So my way of thinking, Marxist economic theory is lousy. Why then make it sound so deadly?"

If Marxist economic theory isn't so deadly, then why are so many people enslaved by it trying to get out? Maybe Mr. Liddell has forgotten the Hungari

an revolt of 1956, and the masses of people who fled when the Reds built the wall through Berlin.

The statement quoted in the third paragraph of this letter sounds like the same attitude of England, France, and the U.S.A. during the middle and late Thirties while Hitler played hob with the rest of Europe.

When are people going to wake up?

LUANA CHAMBERLAIN
Rt. 1, Box 602

Can't Get Better

EUGENE (To the Editor)—Regarding your editorial on what Billy Graham said in his Chicago campaign, I am surprised at your statement, "America is Really, Not That Bad." According to the following scriptures this is not the case.

First, 11 Tim. 3:13, "But evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving, and being deceived."

And Jer. 17:9, "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it?"

Also Psalms 143, "They are all gone aside, they are all together become filthy. There is none that doeth good, no, not one."

So how can it be the world will get better when the scripture says what it does about our hearts?

This is not my opinion, but the Word of God.

JOHN T. BAXTER
1881 E. 9th Ave.

Kerr-Mills Debunked

EUGENE (To the Editor)—Regardless of what the AMA has to say, we wish to call to your attention the following: (This item was taken from the Senior Citizens Sentinel, published at Los Angeles, Calif., July issue.)

"More than 300 Boston doctors have petitioned the House Ways and Means Committee to pass out the King-Anderson Bill at this session of Congress.

Their statement is as follows: 'Because we are aware of the close link between the social and medical well being of our citizens, we wish to express our support of the King-Anderson Bill or similar legislation embodying the Social Security principle. Therefore, we urge the Congress, and particularly the members of the House Ways and Means Committee, to support such legislation, which we believe offers a practical approach to the solution of this urgent problem.'

Mr. Editor, I now quote from the Des Moines Register, a leading Midwestern newspaper. This paper has "...accused the American Medical Assn. of playing a 'numbers game' by claiming that 40 states have come under the Kerr-Mills medical program." The editor of that paper "debunked" the AMA's assertion that the medical problems of the aged were being taken care of under the Kerr-Mills Bill. The paper further

James Marlow

Idea of Europe, U.S. Tie Vague

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Kennedy's Fourth of July proposal—partnership with Western Europe—was not new with him although it will get more attention in the years ahead.

Kennedy dipped away back as far back as the 1960 campaign, for some of the words and phrases he used Wednesday at Philadelphia. Nevertheless, he left the idea of American partnership with a united Western Europe deliberately vague, as he has in the past. There were three understandable reasons for this:

1. At this moment no one can predict what kind of unity the West Europeans will work out among themselves. They're just talking of it now.

2. What kind of partnership this country will consider, if any, will depend on what European unity turns out to be.

3. Before there is any partnership at all the whole idea will become a national discussion and get a long going over in Congress.

At least twice in the 1960 campaign Kennedy, dwelling on the magic attractiveness of independence and freedom, quoted Thomas Jefferson's phrase about the infectiousness of the "disease of liberty."

The President, who clings to phrases which catch his fancy, used the Jefferson phrase again Wednesday. And again he emphasized the appeal of freedom and independence.

In Britain, the Times of London, reacting favorably to Kennedy's talk, called his reference to interdependence between the United States and Europe an "imaginative idea, typical of his sense of style and history."

Word Not New

But even this word—interdependence—wasn't new with Kennedy Wednesday. He used it at least once before: in a joint statement with West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer last year after the two men met.

If the President ever used the word "partnership"—in reference to Europe—in the 1960 campaign, this writer is not aware of it and could find no record of it.

But since 1960—after becoming President—Kennedy has talked a number of times about the idea of partnership, not only with Europe but with the new nations.

Never—Wednesday or before—has he spelled out what he means by partnership.

At this moment in Europe French President Charles de Gaulle seemed to have in mind a unity based on a confederation of European nations, with each retaining its own full sovereignty.

This would mean they'd have some arrangement for working together but each would remain its own boss.

Partial Answer

This is a long way from the kind of greater unity which might be achieved if the West Europeans, for the sake of greater combined strength and common purpose, were willing to yield some sovereignty in a closer merger.

Since the Europeans still haven't worked out the final de-

tails of their own common trading market, any realization of greater political unity, even though the idea is cooking, still seems distant.

When Kennedy in the past has talked of partnership with other countries, he has summed it more or less in whatever else he was saying at the time.

For example: he talked of such a partnership in his foreign aid message of 1960 and his foreign trade message this year. In the latter he was talking of a trading partnership. If he has anything broader in mind he hasn't said.

Main Point

Wednesday, however, by making partnership pretty much the main point in his talk, he gave it a prominence which is necessary to get consideration of it started in this country.

Congress has been perpetually wary of anything which would require this country to yield any of its right or ability to do as it pleased.

Kennedy may feel now that by stressing the possibility of American partnership he may induce the Europeans to think in terms of closer unity than they have in mind.

But this can hardly be more than a limited inducement until Kennedy spells out in some detail what he's talking about.

Congressional Quiz

Trade Bill Objectives

From Congressional Quarterly

The House of Representatives June 28 passed President Kennedy's foreign trade bill which gives the President broad authority to negotiate cuts in U.S. tariffs. This quiz tests your knowledge of foreign trade.

Q—The foreign trade bill gives the President authority to negotiate tariffs with the European Economic Community, commonly known as the Common Market. Can you name the six European countries that are members of the Common Market?

A—France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg. Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway have applied for full membership in the Common Market.

Q—True or false. The new foreign bill gives the President authority to reduce current U.S. tariffs to zero in certain instances?

A—True. In negotiations with the European Economic Community, the President can virtually eliminate tariffs on certain types of goods of which the United States and the EEC together account for 80 per cent of free world trade over a certain period.

Q—The Trade Agreements Act of 1934, which is the basis of current U.S. tariff laws, has been extended (a) once; (b) 11 times; (c) every year since?

A—(b). The Act was conceived by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull as a means to stimulate U.S. exports, and thereby aid the New Deal's recovery program.

Q—The "peril point" and "escape clause" provisions in our current foreign trade laws provide: (a) emergency assistance to foreign countries with foreign trade deficits; (b) recourse for domestic industries claiming injury from the competition of imports; (c) that certain goods can be prohibited from entering or leaving the United States because of the danger of disease?

A—(b). The new trade bill eliminates the "peril point" provision but continues the "escape clause."

Q—True or false: During 1960 the value of United States' imports exceeded that of exports?

A—False. U.S. imports in 1960 amounted to \$14.7 billion, while exports reached \$20.3 billion. Copyright 1962, Congressional Quarterly Inc.

Carmichael

