

'Guess what! You're almost holding your own!'



Detroit leaders forecast another record year as unveiling of '64 models nears

Detroit's incorrigible optimists predict their third good year in a row for 1964, and who will come forward to dispute them? Non-believers got their comeuppance this year when auto makers and dealers proved they could put two years of 7 million new car sales back to back. Now they are talking about a third straight 7 million year in 1964.

Henry Ford II, one of the industry's more conservative hyperbolists, even suggests that the average new car sales, both domestic and imported, "ought to be 7 million through the rest of the '60s." Chrysler President Lynn A. Townsend goes so far as to declare that the 1963 "boom" year wasn't really a boom year at all — just normal.

If auto economists are not mistaken, 1964 will rank as the fourth best sales year on record, as shown in the following table:

Selected Years	Sales of U.S.-Built Cars (Hundreds Omitted)	Sales of Imported Cars	Total Sales
1950	6,305	21	6,326
1955	7,409	58	7,467
1960	6,142	498	6,640
1962	6,750	340	7,090
1963	7,020	380	7,400
1964	6,625	375	7,000

Townsend finds comfort in this statistical picture: In 1955, the record sales year, the U.S. population was 166 million, representing 48 million family units; in 1963 the population is 189 million in 55 million family units. About 5 million families owned two or more cars in 1955, while this year about 8 million

families are in this category. In 1955 there were 52 million cars in use by 75 million licensed drivers; in 1963 there are 67 million cars on the road and 92 million licensed drivers. And 5 million or more cars will be scrapped in 1963, compared with only 3.8 million in 1955.

The big foreign car scare of the late 1950s appears to have passed and U.S. car makers, who reacted to it by introducing the compact, are going back to their old ways. One wag suggests that the 1964 "compacts" will come in three sizes: large, larger and largest. Pontiac's "Tempest," introduced in 1961 with an economical four-cylinder engine and only 189 inches long, now features an eight cylinder engine and approaches the 285 horsepower mark.

The Detroit corollary for size is horsepower, ergo, speed. Company participation in stock car racing events was prohibited by an industry-wide ruling adopted in 1957, but the prohibition has become a sham. Automotive executives say there is no doubt that the prestige of winning auto races helps sales. Chrysler Corporation, reflecting the industry's interest in youthful speedsters, this year is stressing the availability of the firm's new 426-cubic inch engine — "the kind that has taken dragstrips by storm from coast to coast."

Drivers of these rocketing machines doubtless will need the reassurance of seat belts, which all the major auto manufacturers are thoughtfully including as standard equipment for 1964.

Dr. Max has served board well

The Oregon State Board of Medical Examiners plays an important role in the state it serves — yet its duties and its personnel are virtually unknown.

Authorized by legislative act, the board examines, licenses and registers physicians and surgeons and osteopathic physicians and surgeons. It prescribes rules pertaining to the practice of medicine and osteopathy. It investigates violation of laws, rules and regulations. It enforces compliance through administrative procedures and court action.

Motorists must change with seasons

Again the season is changing, and deaths are illustrating the story.

Recently, an Air Force sergeant, his small son and the wife of another airman were killed on U.S. Highway 97 about six miles south of Chemult. Several others were seriously injured.

The fatalities and injuries occurred when a car skidded broadside on a rain-slickened stretch of road. The skidding car crashed into an oncoming vehicle.

The weather was to blame, news reports indicate. Of course there may have been an element of human error, or poor driving judgment.

Each year, about this time, simi-

lar accidents occur throughout the state. Roads that were dry and safe for fast driving through the summer months suddenly become slick. This slickness is not just the result of moisture. Through the dry months, roads are veneered with dust and oil. In some areas, leaves add to the mixture.

Then comes the moisture, to form a dangerous paste. Quickly, the scene is set for such accidents as that which claimed three lives on generally safe, straight U.S. Highway 97.

Eventually it will become evident to motorists that they must change driving habits with the seasons.

Capital Report

Sen. Neuberger cites milk pollution in Oregon in support of test ban treaty

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Correspondent
WASHINGTON — The level of Strontium 90 in Oregon milk last spring exceeded the permissible level set by an international radiology agency, Sen. Maurice Neuberger told the Senate this week in urging ratification of the nuclear test ban treaty.

Mrs. Neuberger said there was no way to estimate the health effects of this amount of radioactive poison and acknowledged that authorities disagree. But the senator made it plain she sides with those who regard this as a dangerous risk.

Stressing the desirability of protecting the current population and future generations against the dangers of radioactive fallout from atmospheric explosions, the Oregon senator said:

"Somewhere between 50,000 and 200,000 children will be born in the world with gross birth defects, directly attributable to fallout from atomic testing."

She called these "conservative estimates" given to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in hearings on the treaty by Mathew Meselson, a Harvard biology professor representing the Council for a Liveable World.

She quoted another witness, Dr. Daniel Deykin of Boston, representing Physicians for Social Responsibility, as testifying that "the total estimated serious genetic defects will be 17 million with about 150,000 expected to occur in the first generation."

An estimated 400 American children alone will die of leukemia this year due to atomic testing, Mrs. Neuberger said.

Such estimates, she continued, don't take account of "local hot-spots" such as in Utah and Nevada, where radioactive iodine 131 from the Nevada test site appeared in far greater quantities than had been previously suspected. In my own city of Portland, Oregon, Strontium 90 levels in milk in May and June exceeded the 'permissible' level set by the International Commission on Radiological Protection. At this moment the results of these phenomena are beyond estimation."

Questioned about this reference to Oregon milk, Mrs. Neuberger's office reported that government sampling of radioactivity in foodstuffs revealed 48 picocuries of Strontium 90 in Oregon milk in May and 36 picocuries in June. No figures for July and August are available yet.

The International Commission maintains that 33 picocuries of Strontium 90 should be considered the cutoff level for safe human intake, and that greater quantities than that are cause for concern. The Commission, established in 1928, is recognized as authoritative by the World Health Organization.

The U.S. government's Federal Radiation Council, however, disputes this. Composed of representatives of various federal agencies, it maintains that 200 picocuries is the maximum safety level and that such "daily intakes averaged over a year are considered an acceptable health risk for large general population groups for a lifetime, compatible with the orderly development of the nuclear industry of the United States."

Sen. Neuberger said the treaty is "no blueprint for disarmament" and doesn't eliminate the necessity of America remaining militarily strong.

"Yet if the only tangible benefit to be derived from the test ban would be the capping of future atmospheric pollution it will still be a major achievement in the history of human affairs," she concluded.

Washington Merry-go-round

Drew to grandson: Commie attitude changed since '50

By Drew Pearson

Washington
Sept. 17, 1963

Dear George,

I want to write you about two things — a circus that is showing in Philadelphia and a trip which I have just taken through Europe. In a strange sort of way the two are connected.

The circus is one you would love. If you were not way out in California I would take you to it. It has an act in which two bears put on gloves and stage a boxing match. It has some wonderful clowns and some daredevil Cosacs on their horses.

As you know your grandfather is an old circus hand, and I have seen circuses all the way from Singapore to Chamute, Kans. But the reason I am so interested in this circus is because it's the Moscow Circus and about fifteen years ago I first suggested that it come to the United States in order to show the American people how the Russian people can laugh just as hard as we can, and in order to promote People-to-People Friendship.

Well, it took a long time, but the Moscow Circus has finally come and it does make people laugh and it does show that the Russian people are just as human as we are.

The reason I say that the Moscow Circus is connected, in a way, with my trip to Europe, is that I went through some of the Communist countries and found the people very friendly, very human, and very anxious to know Americans better.

The Wonderful Age of 12
This may not seem strange to you because you are only twelve years old and not old enough to hate.

But the reason it's strange that I was well received in the Communist countries is this: Only a few years ago I would not have been well-received. Only a few years ago they were calling me all sorts of names.

For instance, Pravda, the official paper of the Soviet government, wrote about your grandfather on Aug. 31, 1946: "Pearson steps out as a warmonger... will resort to any means to sabotage the cause of peace."

A week or so later, on Sept. 11, Izvestia, another official paper, had this to say about your grandfather: "If the magnates of monopolistic capital profiteer on wars, so also do their newspaper salesmen. Such a one is that veteran of slander, Drew Pearson... Any occurrence in international life is transferred by the pen of Drew Pearson into a step toward conflict between East and West."

Four years later, on Jan. 22, 1950, the Soviet Magazine Ogonek called your grandfather an "unwavering adherent of the maniacal plans for the establishment of world domination by American

monopolies," while in June of that year, Universul, the official Communist newspaper of Bucharest, Rumania, called your grandfather "The zealous agent of Wall Street monopolies."

"The International Organization of Journalists has expelled all journalists who have compromised themselves by carrying on racial and war propaganda. Drew Pearson is included in the roll of infamy."

Well, last month I went to Bucharest, the same city where they had called me names, and the International Journalists Union gave a dinner in my honor.

I also went to Russia, where I have been called a lot of names, but where this time I was invited to broadcast over the radio to the people of Southern Russia.

Communism Has Changed
The point is that I had not changed, but the outlook and policy of the Communist governments have changed.

During 1946 to 1950, at the time those Russian newspapers were calling me so many names, I was urging People-to-People Friendship and the lowering of the Iron Curtain so people could get acquainted. I said that if people got to know each other they wouldn't want war. And in 1950, when some of those critical editorials were written, I was starting a campaign to float messages by balloon over the Iron Curtain to tell the Communist people that Americans wanted to be their friends and wanted people-to-people contacts. I was urging peace at the time the Moscow press was calling me a saboteur of peace.

At one time in 1948 when Gen. Eisenhower was president of Columbia, I had lunch with him and urged him to get behind the People-to-People campaign. He was skeptical.

But I kept hammering away and it was in the summer of 1951 that I finally went to Germany with your Uncle Tyler and began launching those balloons from a rain-soaked wheat field near the Czechoslovak border.

Well a lot has happened since then. Four years later, in 1953, Stalin died and things began to change in Russia. In 1955, I went to the Summit Conference in Geneva, where both Eisenhower and Khrushchev officially adopted the People-to-People program.

At first it worked very slowly, but now it's working pretty well, and the Moscow Circus which fifteen years ago I suggested should come to the United States is now here; while your grandfather, who was called a "saboteur of peace" and a "zealous agent of Wall Street," was welcomed cordially in Communist countries.

You are twelve years old. That is a wonderful age and a lucky year. And when you grow up you may be able to look back and say that this year — 1963 — was a lucky year also for the rest of the world. For, with the test ban treaty as a step, it may begin a new period when boys of 18 and 19 and 20 will no longer have to go out as did your father and your grandfather to fight wars.

Lots of love from
Your Grandfather

U. S. agencies reported at odds in S. Viet Nam

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer

The word from Saigon is that President Kennedy has lost control of both U.S. policy and personnel in South Viet Nam and that he has ordered Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge to help him regain control.

This is discouraging word. It came over the weekend in dispatches from Saigon. These dispatches evidently were based on a closed-door briefing of U.S. correspondents in Saigon, including UPI's Neil Sheehan and the New York Times' David Halberstam.

Both Sheehan and Halberstam attributed their statements about the South Viet Nam situation to informed sources. The evidence indicates that the informed source probably was Ambassador Lodge or someone speaking for him. Both correspondents reported a state of policy chaos among Americans in Saigon. The United States has become a five-headed monstrosity in Viet Nam. Nobody knows who's keeping score.

Five Agencies Feud
The five policy agencies, apparently now engaged mostly in fighting each other or among themselves, are the:

- U.S. embassy.
- Military Assistance Command.
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
- Agency for International Development (AID).
- United States Information Agency.

These agencies are disputing whether the United States should continue to support the incredible Ngo Dinh Diem family administration of Viet Nam. Underlying this row is serious disagreement between military and civilian officials over whether the war is going well in Viet Nam or so badly that the Communists are likely to win in the end. The military claims the war has been going well. The optimistic reports of the military from Saigon largely have determined Kennedy administration policy.

Now the civilians are faulting the military reports as phony optimism. This has enraged some of the generals. Sheehan reported that one of the military brass was so angry with one of the civilian officials that the general was overheard to say: "I'll get that S.O.B. if it's the last thing I do."

The weekend dispatches said Lodge had been ordered to report to President Kennedy the true situation in Viet Nam. That report is coming up or may already have been received. Meantime, the five-headed monstrosity representing U.S. policy in Viet Nam remains on the job, a symbol of a spectacular frustration in President Kennedy's administration of foreign policy.

U.S. foreign policy has been blighted with such spectacular administrative debacles many times before this. Some of them led to loss of China to the Reds; misplays at Yalta; division of Germany to leave Berlin surrounded by Communists; U.S. aid to Castro in taking over Cuba.

Terrorism reduced

Portuguese officials say many who fled going back to Angola

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

LISBON, Portugal — In the panic which followed the butchery of European families in northern Angola during the "Night of the Long Knives" March 15-16, 1961, many white settlers decided to return home.

Twenty-five hundred of them did so.

But now, Portuguese officials say, the tide has been reversed and last year 4,000 resumed immigration to Angola, Portugal's largest and richest overseas province in Africa.

Furthermore, these officials say, terrorism which once extended to 10 per cent of the territory has now been reduced to two per cent.

Nation Is Bitter

Portuguese bitterness over what it regards as United Nations interference in its internal affairs centers on three main points.

—Demands for Angolan independence do not come from within the province, but rather are pressed from the outside. At most, the Portuguese say, the movement receives support only from a small segment of tribesmen in the north who are related to others across the river in the Congo. The revolt could be suppressed instantly, they say, if it were not for the "privileged sanctuary" provided by the Congo republic to terrorists who cross back and forth.

—The United Nations stand favoring self-determination for Angola violates the U. N. Charter which specifically forbids U. N. interference in a nation's internal affairs. Carried to a logical extreme, according to the Portuguese, the U. N. eventually could interfere in the smallest affairs of any nation.

—U. S. support for Afro-Asian demands for self-determination in Angola, which the Portuguese regard not only as desertion of an ally but as inconsistent with previous U. S. policy holding that Portuguese retention of its overseas territories was essential to African security and stability.

Source of Weapons

The Portuguese contend that some weapons captured in the fighting came from Czechoslovakia and Italy and others from Irish forces formerly stationed with the U. N. in the Congo.

It is a further source of irritation to the Portuguese to suggest that theirs is a colonial economy dependent on overseas possessions.

To this they reply that they are spending more in Africa than they are taking out, and that the last six-year-plan for Angola ending in 1964 called for expenditure of \$165 million, half of it coming from Angola itself and the other half from metropolitan Portugal and international institutions.

The Portuguese say further that Portuguese law prohibits the taking of land from Africans but rather requires new settlers to

Barbs

Even wealthy men will do anything to save money. A Texas oil man married his nurse.

Most wives are always on time to buy things that way at a sale.

Resort photographers unpacked their wooden fish early in the summer so you and I could see what we didn't catch.

Many a man took fourteen days off for vacation and returned home to a lot of off days.

People and Things

- ACROSS
- 1 Chevalier's song girl
 - 7 Miss Rogers
 - 13 Encircled
 - 14 Otic acid salt
 - 15 Snow-gliding enthusiasts
 - 16 Censured
 - 17 Kind of party
 - 18 Ages
 - 19 Pasture
 - 21 Before
 - 22 Church service
 - 23 Nothing
 - 27 Was borne
 - 31 Mrs. Johnson
 - 32 One of the Cabers
 - 33 Mr. Rooney
 - 34 Transgression
 - 35 Pillar
 - 36 Miss Harding
 - 37 Youngsters
 - 39 Mariner's direction
 - 40 Entryway
 - 41 Goddess of the dawn
 - 43 Drone bee
 - 45 Prohibits
 - 47 Son
 - 50 Paid back
 - 52 Redactor
 - 54 Church festival
 - 55 Be indignant
 - 56 Grimaces
 - 57 Lubricant

- DOWN
- 1 Pounds (ab.)
 - 2 Sturdy trees
 - 3 Distinct part
 - 4 Utopian standards
 - 5 Cloth
 - 6 Bergen and Sullivan
 - 7 Sailor (slang)
 - 8 Sicker
 - 9 Closer
 - 10 Vasco da explorer
 - 11 Summers (Fr.)
 - 12 Color
 - 20 Anoints
 - 21 Exulted
 - 22 Greatest quantity
 - 23 Continent
 - 24 Beach
 - 28 Gem
 - 29 Hamlet for one
 - 30 Heating device
 - 38 Legislative body
 - 46 Venus of shrubs
 - 44 Command
 - 45 Vegetable
 - 46 Church part
 - 48 Genus of shrubs
 - 49 Mr. Chaney and others
 - 50 Legal point
 - 51 Medicine (ab.)
 - 52 Unit of energy
 - 53 Route (ab.)

Answer to Previous Puzzle

YALE	ACE	NOVA	UCLA
WEST	STOCK	BRITAIN	ALABAMA
BRITAIN	STOCK	BRITAIN	ALABAMA
ACE	NOVA	UCLA	YALE
NOVA	UCLA	YALE	ACE
UCLA	YALE	ACE	NOVA
YALE	ACE	NOVA	UCLA
ACE	NOVA	UCLA	YALE
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