'Last one in is a vacillating old reactionary'

Small band of Senators, led by Wayne Morse, carrying on fight

WASHINGTON — There has been taking place in the U.S. Senate this week a determined fight against the administration's foreign aid bill. This is not unusual in itself. Members of both houses of Congress have been critical of foreign aid for a number of years. They have been in the minority. They are in the minority this time, if early votes on the matter are any indication.

Yet there is one big difference this year, a difference which may spell the beginning of the end for foreign aid as we know it now. The battlers this year include a significant number of the Senate's liberals, and foreign aid has been a strong liberal cause since the early days of the first Marshall Plan. The fight—not to eliminate foreign aid but to cut it considerably below the amounts requested by the administration — is led by Oregon's senior Senator, Wayne Morse. And once foreign aid loses any appreciable numbers of the liberal friends who have supported its beginning, the program is lost.

Criticism of foreign aid in the past has come mostly from those members of Congress who consider themselves to be fiscal conservatives. The defection of the liberals is something new. A few liberal voices have been raised against the program for a couple of years. This is the first time Morse and his cohorts have been able to muster a significant number of votes. Morse's considerable parliamentary skill has been employed in the furtherance of a cause he would have shunned only a few years ago.

The President asked Congress for about $4.5 billion for foreign aid for the next year. The House of Representatives made a deep slash in the amount, to about $3.5 billion. There still was no particular worry expressed by the proponents of big foreign aid. They believed the Senate, as it has in the past, would restore much of the cut. The Senate Foreign Relations committee recommended $4.2 billion. And then the fun started. As it stood at the end of Senate debate Monday, leaders of both parties had agreed on $3.8 billion. But Morse and his supporters still were battling, suggesting a total of $3.6 billion, only a little above the amount passed by the House.

No matter how the current fight turns out, and Morse has won far more ground than was expected when he first started the fight, there still remain the appropriating committees of Congress. The bill under discussion is only the authorization. It does not commit Congress to provide all the funds.

What are the criticisms which have brought such trouble to foreign aid?

First, critics say, it has grown too big. It amounts to about five per cent of the national budget. It covers all excepting eight of the 115 nations outside the iron-bamboo curtain. No one person here seems to know right off hand what's wrong with that eight. Perhaps they neglected to ask.

Second, foreign aid funds are not wisely administered. A recent trip to South America by Morse showed farm machinery rusting in an area where it could not be used, heavy military equipment in a nation which had no use for it.

Third, foreign aid commitments in reverse have not been kept. Great Britain has not kept her NATO military pledges. France apparently never meant to keep hers in the first place. Only West Germany has come relatively close. And NATO is only one example.

Fourth, too often foreign aid has not done the job expected of it. Liberal handouts of money, supplies, machinery, and technical assistance have made this country few friends.

Morse often fights his battles alone. But this time he has picked up some impressive support from both sides of the Senate aisle. He finds himself allied with such well-known New Frontiersmen as Church of Idaho, Clark of Pennsylvania, Gruening of Alaska, McGovern of South Dakota and Ribicoff of Connecticut.

There is no possibility that foreign aid will not be voted. It probably will be voted in an amount considerably closer to the House authorization than to the budget request, however. And if this is the case, foreign aid is in serious trouble, trouble which will require some drastic changes in the whole concept if it is not to die entirely in a few short years.

It's fashionable to sue Post, but...

Although it has recently been fashionable and fairly profitable to sue the Saturday Evening Post, the latest suit against the Post has us a bit baffled.

The suit, filed last week by the Mississippi Public Safety Commissioner, seeks $1 million on a complaint that the Post defamed the Mississippi Highway Patrol. The action came as the result of a Post article criticizing the police for acts during Mississippi's integration crisis when James Meredith enrolled at the state university.

We can't understand how a magazine can defame a group of public employes, which is what the state police happen to be. And just in case a jury decided that the Post was liable, who would get the money? Would it be the individual patrolmen involved? Or would the money go to the state itself, which employs the patrolmen?

Quotable quotes

We (China and Russia) are against the same capitalism and we are for socialism. I am sure we will come to an agreement sooner or later with the Chinese because we have the same future. — Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, warning the West not to gloat over Russia's ideological differences with Red China.

Nations of the World

Distinction must be drawn between 'Egypt' and 'United Arab Republic'

By David L. Duges
UPI Staff Writer

CAIRO (UPI)—In places like the United Nations it is called "The United Arab Republic." But the travel posters still call it Egypt for an obvious reason. Few other names so readily excite visions of ancient times, the smell and taste of a country that rose in monumental splendor thousands of years before the epoch of ancient Greece.

When you read about the U.A.R. in newspapers today it is usually a story about President Gamal Abdel Nasser, the Aswan High Dam or the German scientists who are helping to build rockets beside the Nile. But there are two personalities to this country. There is the United Arab Republic, which is undergoing radical social, economic and political change. And there is Egypt, which is changeless.

The country's geography is simple. Except for the fringe of Mediterranean coastline in the north, Egypt is an arid desert that would be as barren and desolate as the Sahara except for one thing: The Nile River. From the southern border facing Sudan and extending 890 miles north to the sea the ancient river feeds an oasis of fertile land. Herodotus 5,000 years ago called Egypt "the gift of the Nile." It is here that the waters of the White and Blue Nile spill the rich mud from Uganda and Ethiopia thousands of miles to the south.

The river enters Egypt as a ribbon of water slicing between barren rocks and sand. North of Cairo it fans out like the veins of a leaf to form the Nile Delta. To the east of the river toward Egypt's long Red Sea coast desert mountains rise above 7,000 feet. To the west are the lower Libyan Mountains and the forbidding Western Desert.

Egypt covers 386,000 square miles, an area equal to Texas and New Mexico. Yet only about 5 per cent of this area, a green belt following the course of the Nile, can support the country's 26 million people.

Life along the Nile goes back to the early Stone Age. It was along the Nile that man probably first began farming. Egyptian history itself dates back to 3200 B.C. and King Menes. The ruins of his capital, Memphis, are 18 miles from the modern capital of Cairo.

The virtually rainless Egyptian climate has helped to preserve the incredible record of Egyptian history. No wonder it has taken a special science, Egyptology, to sort out the succession of Pharaohs and dynasties, the Persian conquest (525-332 B.C.) and the effects of Alexander the Great's arrival in 332 B.C. Alexander was only 24 years old and stayed only six months but he founded a city that was to become one of the capitals of the world. And he set the pace for Egypt's foreign domination for the next 2,000 years. The Greek ptolemaic kings, starting with Alexander's general, had lasted 300 years when Cleopatra, the elder sister of Ptolemy XIV, worked her wiles on Julius Caesar and on Anthony.

Roman and Byzantine domination followed. The Christian Byzantines were still running the country when the Prophet Mohammed was born in Mecca in 570 A.D. and by 640 Arab invaders had brought Egypt into the growing world of Islam.

Under the Omayads from Damascus Egypt first became an Arabic - speaking country. The The Omayads gave way to the Abbasids from Baghdad, then the Fatimites from Northwest Africa, and then the Kurdish conqueror Saladin, whose famed citadel on the Mokattam Hills overlooking Cairo stands today as one of the city's chief landmarks. The Mamelukes, originally Turkish and Circassian slaves of the Ayyubite sultan, took over for 267 years until the Turkish conquest early in the 16th century.

Egypt remained under Turkish domination for 280 years until the arrival of Napoleon in 1798. Napoleon lost to the British but Egypt came under the rule of an Albanian dynasty that began in 1805 with Mohammed Ali, called the founder of modern Egypt, and ended in 1952 with the overthrow of King Farouk.

Since 1952 it has become the focal point of Arab nationalism. Nationalization of the Anglo-French-owned Suez Canal and of most other foreign - owned business has evolved into a new program of "Arab socialism."

There is a revolution in agriculture, another in industrialization.

So many changes going on simultaneously make Egypt one of the world's most difficult countries to assess. Opinions on what is happening differ radically.

Partly because of its location and partly because of its internal revolution under Nasser, Egypt today exerts more influence on the Arab world than any other country. From the northeast corner of Africa it is involved in the continent's struggle for independence and progress. But it also links the Arabs of North Africa with those of the Asian East and it is in the Arab world that Nasser has cast his political fortunes.

In February 1958 Syria united with Egypt and the two took on the name United Arab Republic. Syria broke away in September 1961 but Egypt retains the official U.A.R. name.

In April Nasser signed an agreement to federate Egypt with Syria and Iraq into a new and larger United Arab Republic, but political differences with the Damascus and Baghdad regimes have since killed that plan. Yet few observers would write it off entirely. To Arab unity, the course has been set by Cairo.

Washington Merry-go-round

Uncle Sam's generosity now hurting our home industries

By Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON — Foreign aid has bubble-gummed in Uncle Sam's face, and he's now unhappily picking it out of his whiskers.

But plainly, aid money has built foreign factories which today are forcing American firms out of business and American workers out of work.

This is a development senators can no longer overlook as they debate this week how much more money to ladle out to needy nations.

For our income-tax payments already have helped to build up competitive industries overseas, often providing them with more advanced equipment than our own.

Result: At home, one industry after another has been forced by foreign competition to cut back production, thus adding to our 4,000,000 unemployed and multimillion-dollar gold loss.

This plight reaches all the way down from such giants as steel and textiles to mushroom growers. Yet Uncle Sam, perhaps out of habit, is still building plants for nations that may take markets away from us.

Few seriously suggest that foreign aid should be cut off. With two-thirds of the world living on the starvation line and easy prey to communism, the United States in the interests of its own security must continue to help the underdeveloped nations to help themselves.

Yet in the last five years, foreign aid has built, expanded or modernized: 31 pulp and paper plants, 24 chemical plants, 13 aluminium plants, and 22 rubber processing plants. It has given another 27 loans or grants for studies or construction of petroleum refineries.

Generosity Backfires

Our tax money has also built foreign shipyards, plastic plants, pottery works, engineering labs, and industrial research centers. It has been spent to develop foreign mining, manufacturing, and even merchandising.

A reported $2,000,000,000 has gone out of the U.S. Treasury to build or expand 179 foreign steel mills. This American generosity has helped to reduce our share of the world's steel market from 17 percent in 1950 to less than 6 percent.

Result: Our steel mills are operating today at only about 60 percent of their capacity.

Congressman Bob Casey points a finger, for instance, at Mexico across the border from his native Texas. In 1960, Mexico exported only 65 tons of steel plate to the U.S. Two years later, the figure had risen to 12,000 tons, which has already been more than doubled this year.

"Whose tax money," cries Casey, "do you think built the 22 Mexican steel mills under our aid program?"

For the textile industry, the aid-pampered competition has been even more disastrous. No one seems able to say exactly how many rival mills Uncle Sam has built around the world.

But South Carolina Congressman Robert Hemphill told this column: "In our efforts to revitalize Japan as a bulwark against communism, we participated technically, financially and otherwise in creating a Japanese textile industry that today threatens our own with ruin."

$1.99 Shirts

On a trip to the Orient, Hemphill also saw U. S.-financed textile plants in India, Korea, Formosa, and Hong Kong. He saw in Hong Kong mills with the latest American looms, far finer than most American mills have been able to afford.

He was hardly surprised later to find, in a South Carolina department store, men's dress shirts from Hong Kong offered for $1.99 alongside American-made shirts priced at $5.95. Few consumers are so patriotic that they will pay the extra $3.96 for an all-American shirt.

In the past 10 years, nearly 4,000,000 cotton spindles have been closed down and 290,000 mill workers have lost their jobs. Another 350 woolen and worsted mills have been closed, putting an additional 105,000 people out of work.

Textile leaders have begged the government for a little of the aid that has been given to the Japanese industry. But they have been largely ignored.

An ailing factory apparently can't qualify for U. S. aid unless it is located overseas.

Foreign shipyards built with aid money and cheap foreign steel are pushing our own shipbuilding industry to the wall. Since 1948, more than $600,000,000 in aid has gone to build or modernize foreign yards. Add the assistance given to foreign steel mills, and American shipbuilders are working under a $1,000,000,000 handicap.

Aircraft plant tour planned

MONTREAL (UPI) — Representatives of 21 airlines will tour U.S. aircraft plants on the West Coast next week to get a first-hand look at the industry's progress in preparing for a supersonic airliner.

It will be the first time that so many airline executives have made such a joint study of plans for the proposed "SST" planes.

The tour will include plants of Lockheed, Douglas and North American in the Los Angeles area, and Boeing at Seattle. It was organized by the Montreal-based International Air Transport Association which includes 92 airlines from some 70 countries.

A spokesman said 37 persons from the association's Technical Committee would make the trip. They will be headed by Dr. R. R. Shaw, committee chairman and development manager of Australia's Qantas Airline. The group will visit Boeing Nov. 15.

NAMES SPECIAL ASSISTANT

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Kennedy Thursday named Dr. Donald F. Hornig of Princeton University as his special assistant for science and technology. Hornig will succeed Dr. Jerome Weisner, who plans to return to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Maybe people talk too much about vices

By Dick West
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Joe E. Lewis, one of America's best loved tosspots, came here recently to deliver a series of intemperance lectures at a local lyceum called the Blue Room.

Lewis likes the Blue Room because of its decor, which matches the color of his jokes.

A press agent was telling me that Lewis would make good column material because he had become successful doing things that are supposed to be the ruination of man.

In his public image, at least, he has made a career of drinking to excess, chasing after young girls and squandering his dough at the race track.

In my opinion, however, this press agent had the wrong angle.

The truth is that vices are a glut on the market. Practically everyone you meet nowadays has a complete matched set of minor transgressions.

Discuss Sin

I wouldn't say that people sin more than they used to, but they surely do spend more time discussing it.

You sit down by a stranger on a bus and the chances are that by the time you reach your stop he has told you that he drinks too much and is cheating on his wife.

You go to a party and it's a good bet you will spend the entire evening listening to some blowzy dame in a sequined dress relate the experiences of a compulsive gambler.

The tendency of people to blurt out indiscretions that 30 years ago they wouldn't have confessed on a torture rack has reached alarming proportions. Depravity has become a real drag.

Things are coming to the point where I would rather have people tell me about their hernia operations.

Makes Subject Entertaining

What makes Lewis unusual, then, is not that he talks about his foibles in public but the fact that he can make such commonplace subjects entertaining.

After 40 years of steady dissipation, Lewis claims that he still has "the body of a child—a weak, pale, sickly chud."

Why does he continue to drink so much? "I am carrying a torch for Jessica Dragonette," he explains.

Small wonder that he should go through life thinking that Hyannis Port was the brand name for a "sweet kosher wine." Or that he would speak well of overindulgence.

"Show me a man who can hold his liquor and I will show you a serious kidney condition" is his philosophy.

I don't know how much Lewis gets paid but he deserves every cent. It takes real talent to uphold the standards of professional debauchery in the face of so much amateur competition.

Betancourt preparing way for free elections, Dec. 1

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

In Caracas' sprawling Miraflores, Venezuela's white house, and in the guarded interior ministry, President Romulo Betancourt and his aides are preparing the way for free national elections Dec. 1.

The elections are to determine Betancourt's successor and the new congress which will take office next March.

But just outside Maracaibo, Venezuela's oil capital, police pick up a young member of the FALN, the so-called Armed Forces for National Liberation which are aligned with Fidel Castro and which are determined that the elections shall not take place.

The young man carries a small but powerful explosive which may be attached to a vital pipeline. It is the same type of explosive the oil companies themselves use but in the hands of the young FALN member it is intended for sabotage.

Police Seize Terrorist

On a street in Caracas, interior police pick up another suspected terrorist.

In his possession are found detailed plans for a bank robbery.

The plan includes the amount of money which passed through the bank on a given day, the names of cashiers and how much each is paid and how the guards are armed. Beside each name is a notation:

"Friend."

"Brother of cop."

"He's all right."

Others are described by obscenities.

The bank robbery doesn't come off and the plan to sabotage the oil pipeline also fails. But others in the unceasing drive to throw Venezuela into chaos and eventually to transform it into another Castro Cuba have been more successful.

The immediate goal of the FALN is to disrupt the economy and to goad Venezuela's military into overthrowing the elected government and setting up a military dictatorship, against which the Communists could rally a revolution.

Neither Plan Successful

Neither plan has been successful and the betting now is that neither will be.

As Betancourt prepares to become the first president in Venezuelan history to turn his office over to a freely-elected successor, seven candidates have declared themselves for office.

Front - runner is 57-year-old Raul Leoni, head of Betancourt's own party, Accion Democratica. The party claims more than 900,000 votes out of an electorate of around three and a half million. The party gets credit for the government program which by next March will have distributed land to nearly 100,000 families and built close to 5,000 schools.

A leading opponent is Rafael Caldera, a 47-year-old lawyer and member of the Social Christian party which has worked in coalition with Betancourt and shares credit for national reforms.

Also in the race is Jovito Villalba of the left - of - center Democratic Republican Union. Villalba won an election in 1952 but it was nullified by former which took over after Perez Jimenez.

Others, including Vice Admiral Wolfgang Larrazabal, who headed the military junta which took over after Perez Jimenez fell, are given little chance. And the Communists none at all. They have been suspended from all political activity.

Barbs

Some people spend money they haven't earned to buy things they don't need to impress people they don't like.

The average committee keeps minutes and wastes hours.

Punctuality seems to be the art of guessing correctly how late the other person is going to be.

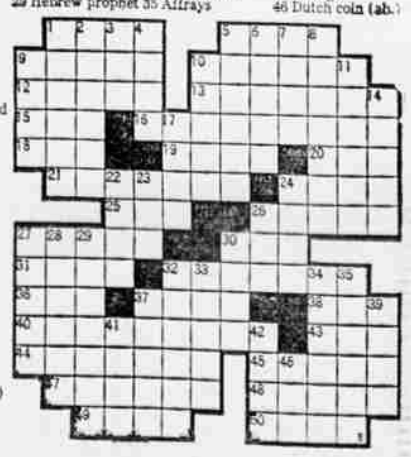
You have strength of will when you can eat just one salted peanut.

Taunts and Smirks

ACROSS
1 Smile of slyness
5 Taunting word
9 Flat jewel crystal
10 Seine
12 Rub out
13 Repeat
15 Go astray
16 Woodsmen
18 Mild rebuke
19 Trail
20 Yugoslav city
21 Tap sharply
24 Sandy hill
25 Full of (suffix)
26 Stoneworker
27 Contemptuous taunt
30 Grain
31 Rounded projection
32 Heavy irony
36 Eggs
37 Glide, as a bird
38 Education degree
40 Mocking banters
43 Labor group (ab.)
44 Give life to
45 Amorous smirker
47 Made an opening
48 Sneer
49 Hurried
50 Augments

DOWN
1 Flog
2 Card game
3 Types of railways (coll.)
4 Sand bar
5 Welcomes
6 Erse
7 Most advantageous
8 Hebrew ascetics
9 Make acquaintance
10 Tapestry
11 City on Po
14 Rhineland city
17 Work
22 Rake
23 Incise
24 Facts
26 Scottish nickname
27 Vegetation
28 Caressing
29 Hebrew prophet
30 Shield bearing
32 Fried lightly
33 Troubled
34 Regarded with amusement
35 Affrays
37 Peduncle
39 Beetle (var.)
41 Kaffir warrior group
42 Lounge
46 Dutch coin (ab.)

Answer to Previous Puzzle



THE BULLETIN

Friday, November 8, 1963
An Independent Newspaper
Robert W. Chandler, Editor

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Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager
Del Usselman, Circ. Manager
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Entered as Second Class Matter, January 8, 1917, at the Post Office at Sand Springs, under Act of March 3, 1879. Published daily except Sunday by Sand Springs Home Bulletin, Inc.