

DENNIS, THE MENACE



"...AN THEN HE SAYS 'LOOK AT THESE BILLS!' AN THEN HE CHEWS ON HIS FINGERNAILS SOME MORE."

Funeral profession seeking equal time from 'Dr. Kildare'

By Rick Du Brow  
UPI Staff Writer

HOLLYWOOD (UPI)—The funeral profession is causing quite a flap with its demand that the Federal Communications Commission grant it equal time because of an episode of NBC-TV's "Dr. Kildare."

The feeling, as expected, is that it would be very surprising if such a demand were granted because the matter of dramatic license is involved. But those who tend to dismiss the whole furor with amusement because of this reasoning are overlooking the point that the complainants may well make an impact on other shows that plan to deal with their business. Even if they do not get official backing, it is no secret that organized protest has an effect on network programs.

The episode that raised headaches for the Thursday night "Kildare" series concerned undertakers who exploit death. The members of the Los Angeles Funeral Directors Association, which filed a petition with the government agency, said

Woman editor receives threat

JENNINGS, Mo. (UPI)—Police kept a special guard outside the home of a woman editor today who received a telephone threat Thursday night she had only 24 hours to live.

Mrs. Jean Gardner, mother of four and publisher of the weekly Jennings News in this racially troubled St. Louis suburb, said a man phoned her home at 10 o'clock Thursday night and said, "you have 24 hours to live."

It was the fifth threat by telephone Mrs. Gardner had received in a 30-hour period, but the first that threatened her life. Two other calls threatened damage to her newspaper shop.

Jennings police said the special guard would remain at the Gardner residence during the day. There were no incidents during the first hours after the threat.

All of the calls came after this week's issue of the News was published with a headline, "Racial Problem Gives Jennings a Black Eye."

The story blamed teen-age hoodlums for the firecrackers and window smashing which plagued a Negro family, Mr. and Mrs. David Thompson and their children, since they moved into this previously all-white suburb 12 miles from St. Louis.

In the story, Mrs. Gardner, 45, blamed police for not taking a "firm stand" in the case at the beginning and with contributing to the harassment of the family.

Both Jennings and St. Louis County police denied any dereliction of duty and said they have had extra police details guarding the Thompson home since the first window was smashed New Year's Eve.

Mrs. Gardner said numerous citizens of the community had rallied to her cause. She said "persons from all walks of life, ministers, school faculty members and city officials had telephoned and come into my office in person to sympathize with me."

STRANGE ILLNESS  
TABUA, Portugal (UPI)—A sudden mysterious illness has killed seven small children in less than a week in this rural area of Portugal.

Authorities said Thursday doctors from neighboring districts have come to help with the outbreak, but have been unable to diagnose the illness. The symptoms include vomiting, headache and high fever, with death occurring within 48 hours.

Decrease noted in U.S. feed grain exports

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) said U. S. feed grain exports during July-October, 1963, totaled 4.3 million metric tons—down 8 per cent from the same period a year earlier.

Corn was the only feed grain showing an increase in export, FAS said. Corn exports of 3.1 million tons during the period were 8 per cent above the 2.9 million tons shipped during July-October, 1962. FAS said the increase in shipments was mainly to Mexico, Italy, Sweden and Japan. Declines occurred chiefly in exports to Austria and the United Kingdom.

Exports of oats during the period totaled 55,000 tons—down 74 per cent from the 208,000 tons shipped during the same period a year earlier. Larger reductions in shipments to the European countries accounted for the decrease.

Barley shipments of 333,000 tons during the period were down 40 per cent from the 558,000 tons shipped in July-October, 1962. FAS said exports to all European countries except Denmark and Poland were down. This was particularly true of the Common Market countries which reflect the results of a better crop in 1963, both for barley and oats. Japan has not imported barley for several years. However, due to a prolonged rainy season, which severely damaged their 1963 crop, U. S. exports to Japan were 17,000 tons in September and 15,000 tons in October.

Sorghum grain exports were down 23 per cent from the 977,000 tons shipped during July-October, 1962. FAS said smaller shipments were made to almost all countries. The major exceptions were Israel and Japan.

The United States has considerable history of shipping farm commodities to Communist countries.

During the 1942-46 period, lend lease and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) shipments of U. S. farm products to Eastern Europe averaged \$373 million per year. The Agriculture Department said that in the two peak years of 1943 and 1944, they hit \$562 million a year. Most of these goods went to the Soviet Union. From 1941 to 1946, U. S. farm exports to the Soviet Union alone totaled about \$1.75 billion.

Shipments to Eastern Europe fell drastically after World War II, but they remained above the pre-war level. In 1935-39, they averaged \$6.6 million a year. In fiscal 1961 they were worth \$162 million, in fiscal 1962, \$89 million, and in fiscal 1963, \$102 million.

Most of the recent shipments went to Poland under the Surplus Disposal Act known as Public Law 480. If Poland were excluded, the average U. S. farm export rate to Eastern Europe would be about \$18.3 million a year.

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) estimates world wool production in 1963 at 5.78 billion pounds. This is 1 per cent higher than in 1962 and 7 per cent above the 1956-60 average.

FAS said production increased in South America, the USSR, Asia, and Oceania in 1963, but declined in North America, Eastern and Western Europe, and Africa.

Farm message planned by LBJ

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Johnson, who virtually ignored agriculture in his State of the Union address, plans to wrap a fat bundle of controversial proposals into a special farm message to Congress later this month.

Senate Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn., told newsmen the message would include both farm commodity programs and new proposals for attacking rural poverty.

It was learned that Johnson already has instructed Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman to begin drafting the message.

One portion of the administration's program already has been laid before Congress. Freeman told a House subcommittee Tuesday that the administration wanted quick passage of a new voluntary production control program for wheat to head off an expected \$600 million drop in farm income.

State wants unclaimed track winnings

PORTLAND (UPI)—The state of Oregon filed a suit in equity Thursday asking that it be given unclaimed parimutuel winnings at the state's racetracks.

The suit was filed by the Oregon Racing Commission in Circuit Court against the Multnomah Kennel Club. Tracks now are entitled to keep unclaimed winnings.

The state contended that the money falls in the classification of "underpayments." Underpayments are the amounts left over through mathematical error after winnings are computed and set aside for bettors with the winning tickets. The state already receives this money.



THE FACE IS FAMILIAR—Mandy Rice-Davies, now playing a Munich, West Germany night club, above, had a stellar role not too many months ago in Britain's Profumo-Keeler scandal. The 18-year-old performs as a singer in the night spot.

Goldwater may have opened major defense issue

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Sen. Barry Goldwater "caught hell" as he predicted he would for questioning the reliability of American missiles, but he may have opened up a major defense issue for this election year.

The issue is whether the Democratic administration is putting too much dependence on strategic missiles and letting the bomber forces run down in size without developing new types of manned strategic aircraft.

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara cut loose a megaton blast at Goldwater Thursday shortly after the Republican presidential aspirant ended a swing in New Hampshire with the claim that U. S. intercontinental rockets are "not dependable."

McNamara accused the senator, a reserve Air Force major general, of making a statement that was "completely misleading, politically irresponsible and damaging to the national security." There was no support for the "false implication" that the nation was unable to depend on its long range missiles to carry out their mission, the defense chief said.

The Democrats, who came to power claiming there was a "missile gap" and found there was none, have had to combat before now the contention that they are going too far too fast in relying on missiles and deemphasizing bombers. Concern has been voiced by congressional Democrats as well as Republicans.

The Air Force, in which Goldwater recently served two weeks on active duty, has pronounced feelings both that new bomber-type planes should be developed and that more missiles than now planned should be bought. It believes a "mix" of the two will continue to be needed for a proper deterrent force.

Part of the reason for urging more missiles than McNamara's analysis calls for is to by sure of compensating for whatever lack of reliability there should prove to be in war.

How dependable today's missiles, and for that matter bombers, may be is a matter of interpretation. Not much information is given to the public on this point.

The customary practice is to say, for example, that there are now 531 Air Force intercontinental missiles and 176 Navy submarine-carried Polaris missiles "operational."

This does not mean, however, that in total war the United States could at once send 707 missiles hurtling down on targets.

Allowance must be made for the fact that two-thirds, not all, of the Polaris subs usually are on station in the ocean depths and ready to fire their rockets.

Allowance must be made, too, for the new missiles out of commission for maintenance, say 2 or 3 per cent in the case of Polaris and up to about 10 per cent for the land-based types.

Of the missiles ready for firing, according to the authoritative missile space daily, an average of 70 per cent would be expected to go to their target.

Using all these calculations, it appears that right now the United States could expect about 438 missiles—360 land based and 76 Polaris—to strike their target if total war broke out.

At the same time, more than 500 bombers are kept on 15-minute ground alert. No calculations are available on how many of these would be able to penetrate enemy defenses and to deliver their much heavier payloads on targets.

It is the Pentagon's intention to keep a substantial bomber force in operation at least to 1970 and to conduct studies of possible new airplane types.

Missiles are coming into the forces at a rate of more than one a day.

Pennsylvania lawmakers wish Gov. Scranton were candidate

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Pennsylvania's Republican congressmen, while agreeing to an uncommitted delegation to the GOP National Convention, would be much happier if Gov. William W. Scranton actively sought the presidential nomination.

After a meeting Thursday, the group issued a statement of its intention to support Scranton's wishes for an uncommitted delegation. But, it urged the Pennsylvania chief executive to become an active contender by the time the convention meets "to permit his friends and supporters to make proper overtures in his behalf."

Scranton said he was complimented and appreciated the congressmen's sentiments. But, he repeated his intention not to be a candidate, nor do anything to become one.

The delegation statement apparently was made to force Scranton to take a position as a candidate.

It said "the delegation enthusiastically supports Governor Scranton's policy of sending uncommitted delegates to the Republican National Convention."

We had earlier endorsed Governor Scranton as a favorite son candidate.

"Now, since he has proved himself to be an excellent executive and recalling his fine work in Congress, we sincerely urge him to become an active candidate for the nomination by the time the convention convenes and to permit his friends and supporters to make proper overtures in his behalf."

Discussing the favorite son role, Scranton said "I have always said since June I will be a favorite son candidate unless the convention shapes up into a runaway situation and if the Pennsylvania delegation wanted me to do this."

"I have also said that in the event of an honest and sincere draft I think any American would have trouble turning it down."

PLEDGES SUPPORT  
WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Johnson met with members of the Fine Arts Commission at the White House Thursday to pledge his wholehearted support of projects to beautify Washington.

ERS . . . RANGES . . . WASHERS . . . DRY

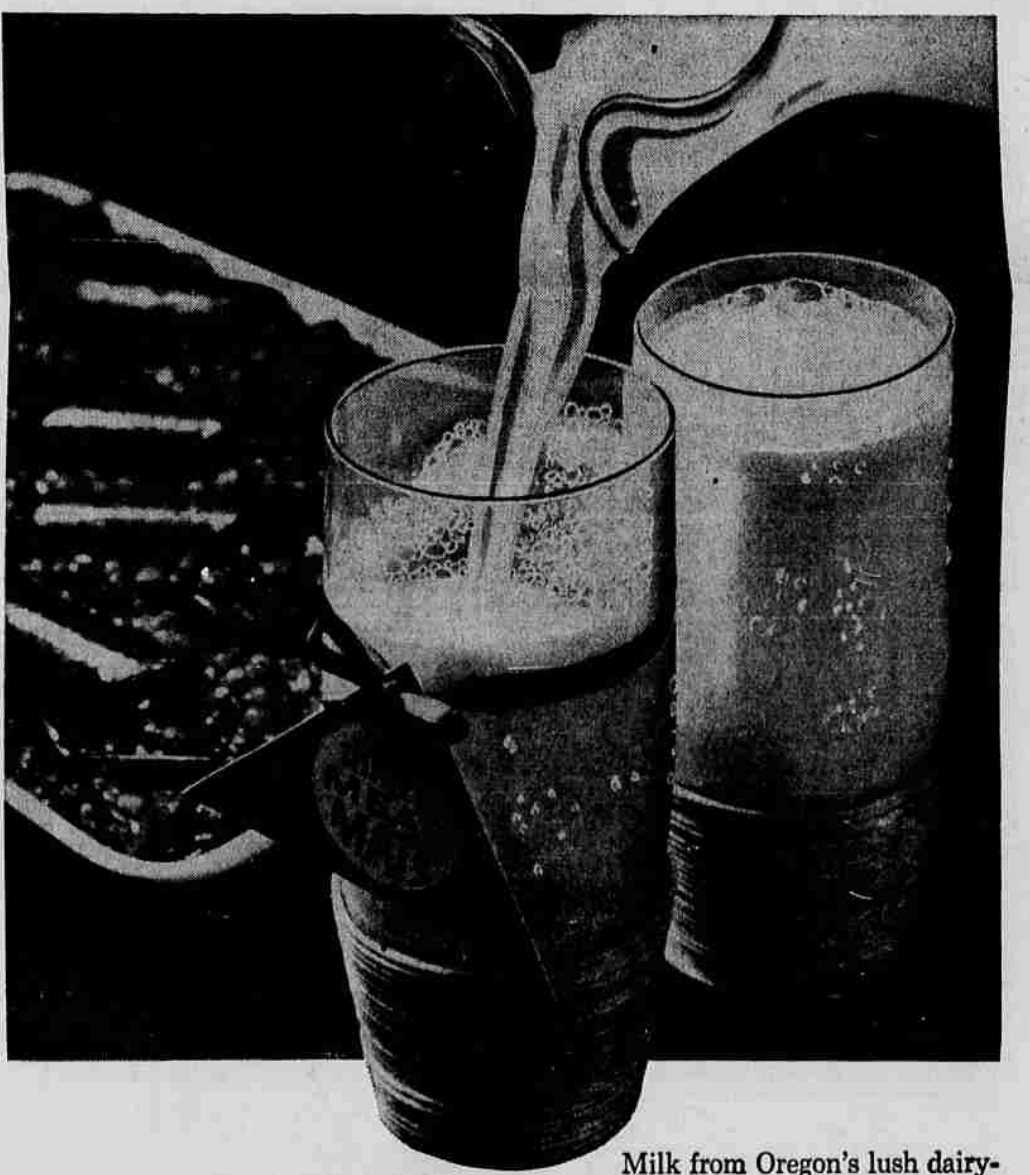
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