

'Pst! Want to see some hot statistics?'



## Come now, Senator Jordan, why should Senators be put on a fancy pedestal?

Senator Everett Jordan of North Carolina is directing the committee which is looking into the affairs of Bobby Baker, former secretary to the Senate majority. Baker resigned last fall after charges he had used his Senate position for personal financial gain. At the time of the committee appointment there was some wonderment at the choice of Jordan to head it. He is a relatively short-timer in the Senate; he has served only five years. He is a textile manufacturer by trade, not an attorney, or accountant, or a member of any profession which requires training in investigative work. He has not demonstrated enough ability in previous Senate investigations to warrant such a high post.

There was also, in Washington and elsewhere, the prediction that the Baker investigation would not go very far. Baker was the protégé of the then Vice President, Lyndon Johnson. He had been an intimate of various powerful members of the Senate. It was widely reported he had made quiet threats that if the investigators got too critical, he would "blow the lid off the Senate."

Within a few weeks Lyndon Johnson became President. The already-slow investigation seemed to slow down perceptibly.

A few days ago a witness testified Baker had been involved in a Florida land deal with Sen. George Smathers, a Kennedy intimate. The committee took note of Baker's involvement. Sen. Jordan said Baker would be questioned on the deal. He added Smathers would not be called, "because we're not here to investigate Senators." Smathers told reporters he had taken Baker into the deal because "he was a poor, hard-working boy with a family." Suffice

## Sig's obligation

It begins to appear as if Sig Unander, long-time political figure in Oregon, will serve as Sen. Barry Goldwater's campaign manager in the up-coming presidential primary in this state. Unander last ran for U.S. Senate against Wayne Morse, served two terms as state treasurer, was a member of the U.S. Maritime Commission. He is an able citizen; he was unable, the last two times out, to fire up enough voters to continue in public office.

Unander is somewhat less conservative than Goldwater, although he does not approach the Rockefeller political philosophy. One suspects that, deep down, Sig is doing this job for Goldwater because of his sense of personal obligation to the Arizona Senator.

Sig had a rough row to hoe in his last try for public office. He was up against the champ, Senator Wayne Morse. He got precious little help from some of the most influential people in his own party. There were occasions when Sig was so thoroughly ignored he must have wondered if he had neglected to bathe that morning.

Goldwater, at the time, was head of the Senate Campaign Com-

mittee. He gave Sig every boost he could. He raised money for him. He made speeches for him. He wrote letters for him. He made telephone calls. It was not Goldwater's fault Unander did not get elected.

Sig's sense of duty, regardless of other considerations, would compel him to act in Goldwater's behalf, if asked. And apparently he's going to be asked.

The Senate, in recent years at any rate, has taken over the investigative function once handled almost entirely by the House of Representatives. Its committees have ranged far and wide, and in a number of cases have paid little attention to ground rules to protect the reputations of the innocent. The great investigator, Estes Kefauver, was found, after his death, to have been an investor in drug stocks at the same time he was investigating the drug industry. Sen. Kerr, of Oklahoma, spent almost as much time on his private business affairs on the floor of the Senate as he did on affairs of his state and his nation.

The Senate has been forthright in looking into real or alleged misdeeds of employees and officials of the executive branch of the government. It has called lots of private citizens before it. It has worked on business. It has examined potential appointees to the courts.

If the entire rest of the United States is to be put on trial at the will of the Senate, why should 100 men and women be exempt just because they were elected or appointed to membership in that body? Answer that, if you can, Senator Jordan.

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## Medical men may overlook some alcoholics

By Delos Smith  
UPI Staff Writer

NEW YORK (UPI)—According to medical science alcoholism is a disease. Yet physicians thoroughly imbued in that science are likely to overlook the disease in any alcoholic who is not clearly a bum.

That's been long suspected by scientific students of alcoholism and means of dealing with it. Now it's been nailed down in one of the citadels of medical science.

This is Boston's Massachusetts General Hospital. The medical faculty of Harvard University presides. If its physicians have a blind spot, that spot could be expected to be many times larger in places less steeped in dedication and knowledge.

It has many departments. One is a famous alcohol clinic which strives to find effective methods of treating the disease, alcoholism. Another is the department which handles medical emergencies such as casualties of accidents, people taken suddenly ill and drunks brought in by police.

Whether a patient was referred depended on whether the emergency department physician judged him to be an alcoholic. As the months passed it became evident that some of the alcoholics going through emergency were not being referred.

That pushed Drs. Howard T. Blane and Morris E. Chafetz and Willis F. Overton Jr. into a highly statistical scientific investigation. From emergency's meticulously kept records they found 238 patients who, judging from their recorded behavior, medical histories and body conditions, were alcoholics.

Yet they had not been referred. They were compared with the 200 who had been referred, to pin-point the characteristics which they had and the referred didn't have that influenced knowledge and conscientious physicians into overlooking the disease, alcoholism.

The unreferees were not bums. They held jobs. They were not separated from wives or estranged from families. They hadn't been in trouble with police because of their drinking. The alcoholics who had been referred were opposites on all points.

The unreferees had physical things wrong with them which, naturally, attracted the diagnostic attention of a physician. The referred were much less interesting medically—the one thing wrong with them was drunkenness.

The investigators concluded that physicians expect an alcoholic to be a "skid row" type, without wife, family, job or hope and if he isn't, the alcoholism may be overlooked. They also concluded that if a physician finds an organic or body system ailment he may concentrate on it and fail to notice a social, psychological disease like alcoholism.

In reporting to the center for alcohol studies at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., they summed up as follows: "Only when the medical community recognizes that alcoholism is an illness that manifests itself in social as well as medical symptoms, and that it is an illness that occurs on all social levels, only then will we be able to bring to bear our therapeutic armamentarium to prevent and control."

## Barbs

It's too bad that dollars and sense don't always travel together.

Being on speaking terms with the head waiter doesn't make you a man-about-town.

Any middle-aged man is an optimist when he tries ice skating with a flask on his hip.

Teen-age boys who drive carelessly need a safety belt—and not only around the waist.

Five congressmen are sponsoring legislation aimed at warning the American public of

## Survey shows that typical unemployed American isn't good-for-nothing loafer

By William J. Eaton  
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The typical unemployed American is not a good-for-nothing loafer who would rather live off jobless benefits than hold down a steady job.

This was one of the major conclusions reached in a special Labor Department study-in-depth of nearly 10 million persons who were out-of-work for a month or more in 1961.

The first detailed survey of the unemployed ever conducted in the United States indicated that the jobless, as a rule, were less educated than the average worker and more likely to be in less skilled, lower paying occupations.

It also showed that the average amount of unemployment compensation received by these workers in 1961 was about \$275, or 12 per cent of their average annual income of \$2,300. Millions of them had to withdraw hundreds of dollars in savings

or borrow \$300 or more that year to meet living expenses, the report said.

### Other Findings

—Of the 9.6 million unemployed workers studied, nearly 70 per cent were men and the vast majority were in the prime working years from 20 to 64.

—They showed a "relatively strong" attachment to the labor force and were willing to accept lower paying jobs or shift to a different type of work to get back on a payroll.

—Fifty-five per cent were heads of families who were the main support of wives, children or other relatives.

—All tried to find work by at least one standard method and 67 per cent used two or more avenues, such as checking with state employment offices, calling on local employers, writing letters or answering ads.

The report was based on a survey taken in April, 1962 among persons unemployed five weeks or more in 1961 who

were over 18 years old, able to work, had worked in the past and were not in school.

### Casts Different Light

In commenting on the report, Labor Department analyst Robert L. Stein said these new facts make it more difficult to "cling to extreme positions" about the unemployment problem even though there was still room for wide differences in interpretation of the statistics.

"The unemployed were found to be a very diverse group of workers with significant variations in financial resources, need for work, attachment to the labor force, and qualification and prospects for steady employment in the future," Stein said.

"In general, they cannot be regarded as personally responsible for their own difficulties, unwilling to accept suitable jobs, more or less voluntarily unemployed and only casually interested in an occasional job," he added.

## Another deficit budget looming for fiscal 1965

By Lyle C. Wilson  
UPI Staff Writer

American citizens should be shuttling between shame and alarm this week as they hear from their President that the U.S. government again must borrow billions to pay its bills.

The shame belongs mostly to politicians who have collaborated over the years in the reckless policy of deficit financing. President Johnson will tell the Congress Tuesday that he expects a \$4.9 billion deficit in the 1965 fiscal year. That will be Johnson's deficit No. 1.

The U.S. government has been in the red in 26 of the past 33 years. There has been a Treasury surplus only six times since 1930. That is a shameful record. If the politicians and the voters lack the grace to be ashamed, they should have the wit at least to be frightened by this extraordinary record of loose living by the U.S. government.

### Dollar Value Declines

These repeated deficits have been a major factor in the roiling of the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar. The \$2.50 haircut and the 25 cent bus ride have arrived. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported this week that the U.S. dollar had lost 55 cents of its purchasing power in the past 25 years. These were the years of deficit spending during which the public debt exploded from about \$40 billion (in 1939) to \$310 billion today.

The dollar you saved in 1939 is now worth just 45 cents in purchasing power. If you saved a dollar in the 1947-49 period and still have it in the bank, it will buy about 76 cents worth of groceries compared to its take when you saved that buck away.

Your dollar put in the bank in 1957-59 is worth a fraction of a cent more than 83 cents today. From October to November of last year the U.S. dollar shrank by two tenths of a cent. Not much, maybe. But over the years the shrinkage has been enormous. The country is well on the way to a two bit dollar. Thereafter the buck could shrink some more. It could shrink to no value at all.

At that point we would be a nation of bankrupts in a bankrupt nation. The American way would have become an American memory. Another 30 years of spendorama government could achieve all of that.

### Didn't Balance Budget

That is the direction in which the leaders of the United States are leading. Two of our recent presidents never once achieved a Treasury surplus or, even, a balanced budget while in office. They were Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy. Kennedy piled up a spending deficit of nearly \$18 billion during his brief time in office.

JFK sent to Congress a 1963 fiscal year budget message predicting a surplus of about \$463 millions. That fiscal year ended with a \$6.2 billion deficit. The 1964 fiscal year deficit also will run into billions—and many of them.

The odds are against President Johnson scoring a budget balance in the one, five or nine years he may preside in the White House. LBJ is tied to a political party which is tied to pressure groups which are tied to big spending.

Dwight D. Eisenhower had three surplus years, 1956-57-60, and was proud of them. The Republican 80th Congress forced surpluses on Harry S. Truman in 1947-48 for which he apparently never forgave the legislators. HST also was in the black in fiscal 1951.

## Washington Merry-go-round

### President Johnson seen working for frugality

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Those who have watched President Johnson work say that he's set a constant example of frugality.

The other day he remarked to a friend whom he had phoned in North Dakota: "My secretary didn't tell me you were out there or I wouldn't have wasted the phone charge."

For several days, his Naval and Air Force aides have been standing outside his door waiting to talk to him about his new policy of getting along with only one military aide—Gen. Ted Clifton. However, Johnson does not want to argue the matter and hasn't seen them.

The Air Force and Navy are up in arms over the economy, figure they now will lack a voice at the White House. Also the Naval aide is Capt. Tazewell Shepard, son-in-law of Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala. Shepard is a good looking, not-too-bright clotheshorse whose relation to a distinguished senator hasn't hurt him a bit. The President, however, hasn't listened either to the Air Force or the Navy about this economy and Sen. Sparkman is too smart to intervene.

These are only token economies but they indicate the Johnson look around the White House.

### Economic Message

Meanwhile the President has been studying the basic economy of the nation in preparation for his economic message to Congress. Dr. Walter Heller, his top economic adviser, has produced some very encouraging figures. They show:

That during the three years of the Kennedy administration, the Gross National Product has increased \$100 billion or at a rate of 5½ per cent a year. This put the United States ahead of the Russian GNP, which three years ago was generally considered ahead of the USA.

Heller also reported that personal income was up last year 17 per cent, corporate profits were up 44 per cent, net income per farm during the last year was up 12 per cent; and industrial production up 23 per cent. Residential construction topped \$25 billion during 1963 and is still going strong. Dr. Heller reported to the President. He also laid on his desk a lot of other encouraging figures.

Chief sour note was the unemployment figure of a round 5½ million, and the President plans to devote part of his economic message to Congress to this problem. He plans to emphasize a fairer distribution of economic growth among consumers, producers, employers, and workers, and especially equality of opportunity for everyone regardless of social standing, race, color, or creed.

Note — A recent survey published by "The Public Opinion Index for Industry" shows that in December, Johnson scored 90 per cent with business executives. A total of 58 per cent said they considered him "fairly helpful" to business; 32 per cent considered him "very helpful." In contrast, the late President Kennedy in April, 1962, had been voted by about 2 per cent of business executives to be "fairly helpful."

Tobacco Lobby's Friends  
Five congressmen are sponsoring legislation aimed at warning the American public of

cigarettes. But they are not too hopeful of getting their bills through Congress. The tobacco lobby, they admit privately, is too strong.

What the congressmen propose is to amend the Hazardous Substances Labeling Act to make it apply to cigarette labels and advertisements.

Last year, Rep. Bernard Grabowski, D-Conn., introduced such a bill. Reps. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., Morris Udall, D-Ariz., Paul Fino, R-N.Y., and John Dingell, D-Mich., are now sponsoring similar legislation.

They point out that the recent Public Health Service report on cancer-causing cigarettes shocked Congress as no other report in history. Despite this, the frustrating fact is that the senators and representatives from leading tobacco states, notably North and South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, are probably powerful enough to prevent any action for the protection of the public.

There are all kinds of laws on the books banning harmful foods, drugs, and cosmetics, as well as laws requiring honest labels and advertising for other products, such as detergents. The Hazardous Substances Labeling Act of 1960 protects consumers from detergents, cleaning compounds, varnish removers, etc., that are "toxic, corrosive, or flammable."

Dingell and the others privately admit that they face a long, uphill battle, for Congress stands in greater awe of the tobacco lobby than of the disclosures by the Surgeon General.

"We have to start the fight with this drawback," said the Michigan Democrat. "It's a gruesome thought, but we may have to wait for something to happen, some public calamity like the thalidomide tragedy—the deformation of newborn babies caused by tranquilizers given to mothers—before Congress takes action to protect public health."

### Panama Probe

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara has ordered an investigation of the Army's high-handed administration of the Panama Canal Zone and the Canal Zone population.

He acted upon complaints brought back by Secretary of the Army Cyrus Vance that too many Canal officials have been behaving like 18th century colonialists. Their attitude toward the Panamanians is so arrogant and superior that they are being called "Zoniacs" instead of their old name "Zonians."

## Kirkpatrick death reported

LEBANON (UPI)—Hugh R. Kirkpatrick, 69, chairman of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission, died at his home following a heart attack Sunday.

Kirkpatrick, a Lebanon automobile dealer, was the father of State Rep. Nancy Kirkpatrick, D-Lebanon.

Kirkpatrick first was appointed to the commission in 1943 by the late Gov. Earl Snell. He was named to the commission again in 1957 by Gov. Robert Holmes and was reappointed to another six-year term by Gov. Mark Hatfield in 1962.

His term expires Jan. 1, 1968. Kirkpatrick was a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Lebanon and was a director of the Cascade Plywood Corp.

He had served as mayor of Lebanon and was a 1917 graduate of the University of Oregon. He is survived by his widow, Ferris, and his daughter.

## My Nickel's Worth

"When men differ in opinion, both sides ought equally to have the advantage of being heard by the public." — Benjamin Franklin.

### Editorial remarks get commendation

To the Editor:

I wish to express my appreciation to you for your timely remarks relative to the consolidation efforts we Board members made here in the recent election. I think statements of this nature must surely have a calming effect on even the most disgruntled citizens. Thank you.

Sincerely,  
Jess Edgington  
Sisters, Oregon,  
Jan. 18, 1964

### Merit of letters topic of writer

To the Editor:

In The Bulletin of January 14 I read the article of Carl McIntyre of Collingswood, N. J. Now you claim you print letters according to their merit and good points. Well, McIntyre did not pound his chest like he generally does and makes you believe you just came over on the last boat from some foreign land.

When I write a letter in your paper I don't want you to approve of it, for it is Albert J. Meglitch of Redmond, Oregon, Box 343, Route 1, that is signing his name on it. And I live five miles south of Redmond on Highway 97. I buy my own stamps, paper, and pencils and use my own brains. So you see I have no one else to pay my way; so if I say "there but for the grace of McIntyre goes God," I, A. J. Meglitch, said it, not the editor of this paper. And if I say the devil was a fallen angel it was I who said it. You have printed three letters on Mr. McIntyre to my one, and I have signed them all.

Some people ask me why I did not answer some of these letters. If Mr. McIntyre had written a little more, you would of had to print a special edition. Could my letters have too much merit?

Yours truly,  
Albert J. Meglitch  
Redmond, Oregon,  
Jan. 15, 1964

### UNDERGOES OPERATION

LONDON (UPI)—The Duchess of Windsor, 67, underwent a minor facial operation Sunday at a London clinic. A spokesman said her condition is "extremely satisfactory."

### Civil War Battles

|                                   |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACROSS                            | 2 Subtle emanation          |
| 1 Mill                            | 3 Angered                   |
| 4 Virginia battlefield            | 4 Table linen               |
| 5 U.S. Grant's first major battle | 5 Efface                    |
| 6 Moral wrong                     | 6 Moral wrong               |
| 7 Distress signal                 | 7 Distress signal           |
| 8 Laid                            | 8 Laid                      |
| 9 Domestic                        | 9 Domestic                  |
| 10 Lend                           | 10 Lend                     |
| 11 Way in                         | 11 Way in                   |
| 12 Pay attention to               | 12 Pay attention to         |
| 13 Arrow poison                   | 13 Arrow poison             |
| 14 Greek nymph (myth.)            | 14 Greek nymph (myth.)      |
| 15 Surgical saw                   | 15 Surgical saw             |
| 16 Light helmet                   | 16 Light helmet             |
| 17 Gohanna                        | 17 Gohanna                  |
| 18 Feathered                      | 18 Feathered                |
| 19 Administration (archery)       | 19 Administration (archery) |
| 20 Rabbit                         | 20 Rabbit                   |
| 21 Editor man                     | 21 Editor man               |
| 22 American                       | 22 American                 |
| 23 Poet                           | 23 Poet                     |
| 24 Highbush                       | 24 Highbush                 |
| 25 Neither                        | 25 Neither                  |
| 26 Grassland                      | 26 Grassland                |
| 27 Florida city                   | 27 Florida city             |
| 28 Mr. Mix                        | 28 Mr. Mix                  |
| 29 Dismal                         | 29 Dismal                   |
| 30 Upward (prefix)                | 30 Upward (prefix)          |
| 31 Contradict                     | 31 Contradict               |
| 32 Georgia battle site            | 32 Georgia battle site      |
| 33 Therian                        | 33 Therian                  |
| 34 Brazilian province             | 34 Brazilian province       |
| 35 Holder of goods in trust       | 35 Holder of goods in trust |
| 36 First Civil War battle         | 36 First Civil War battle   |
| 37 Greek                          | 37 Greek                    |
| 38 objective                      | 38 objective                |
| 39 European sea                   | 39 European sea             |
| 40 asenome                        | 40 asenome                  |
| 41 River                          | 41 River                    |
| 42 Tennessee battlefield          | 42 Tennessee battlefield    |
| 43 Dangers                        | 43 Dangers                  |
| 44 DOWN                           | 44 DOWN                     |
| 45 European barbarian             | 45 European barbarian       |

### Answer to Previous Puzzle

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |