

'Remember when there used to be faraway places?'



John Glenn will soon find out there are few heroes in politics

Marine Lt. Col. John Glenn, America's best-known spaceman, has decided to enter politics. He's starting pretty well up the ladder. He hopes to win the primary designation for Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate from Ohio. He faces a tough fight; he's running against a U.S. Senator for the nomination. If he wins that, he will go against the son of the late Senator Robert Taft. Tafts have always been strong vote-getters in Ohio.

The course he has chosen must seem to Glenn to be more dignified than some of the business opportunities which were available to him. As an honest-to-gosh hero he hesitated to endorse cigarettes or breakfast food. A number of corporations would have liked to have hired him for his public relations value. His military experience, excepting in space and aeronautical engineering, had not fitted him well for corporate executive posts.

Glenn's choice is not without its problems. He has not been high enough in the military hierarchy to have had much experience in helping make national policy. Although he has been an authentic hero, his first press conference showed him to be pretty weak in knowledge of other than space issues. He has few deep political views; it was only a few days prior to his announcement that he decided which party he would join.

Another thing Glenn will find out, and find out quickly, will probably bother him more than any of these things. This is the personal attacks he will have to bear, the

vicious stories which will be told about him, in such a quiet fashion that there is no way to answer them. This sort of thing is pretty foreign in the military life he has led. It has been missing altogether since he became an astronaut. Glenn will hear stories about himself and his family which are not true. Some will be so distorted he will have a hard time believing human minds can think them up.

He will find ability is not the sole measure of success in politics. The most able man in the world would not be able to operate effectively, or operate at all, unless he can get enough votes to get elected. The voters of Ohio, too, are being asked to buy something of a pig in a poke. Glenn has not lived in his home state for any appreciable length of time since he was a youngster in school. The voters ask much more of a man in office than can be measured by his voting record. Glenn is not "up" on the local bread and butter issues, the new dams, local government contracts, business conditions in various parts of the state, etc. A shrewd opponent will give him considerable trouble.

So John Glenn takes on a new job. His undoubted glamour and reputation as a space hero will help him, of that there is no doubt. His lack of familiarity with many things will hurt him. He will enjoy the adulation which comes with the job; he will dislike the poison he will see and hear about himself and his family. He probably won't be damaged too badly by a loss, if he loses. He may gain little from a win, if he wins.

Obstructionism?

A relatively large number of national writers have been, in recent months, increasingly critical of Congress for what is variously referred to as delaying, or obstructing, various programs. Those in favor of Medicare tag this label on Congress, as do those who favor more widespread federal aid to education, or bigger military spending, or more aid to mass transit, or more anything.

It seems from here that the critics misunderstand the place of Congress in our national system. The Congress should not be expected to be a rubber stamp for every

suggestion from the executive branch, or for every push from any pressure group. The job of the Congress is to debate and examine the conduct of the government, past, present, and future. Its further job is to decide whether money shall be spent, and how much of it shall be spent. To a considerable extent it decides how money is to be spent.

If, after the examination, Congress does not think the program worthwhile, or necessary, it has done its job just as well as it has when it gives a green light to some proposal.

Overtime

President Johnson has been urged to increase the rate for overtime pay, now set at time and one-half, in an attempt to alleviate unemployment. The first move in this direction met with little enthusiasm. In the past few days the White House has let it be known that such increases might be requested on a selective, or industry-by-industry basis.

With the exception of the hard-core unemployed, unemployment in this country is largely a seasonal affair. Loggers who are out of work in the winter are busier than all

getout in the summer. Auto workers who are laid off during model changeover pick up some overtime, and the premium pay, after production starts again. Newspaper workers who draw some overtime in the fall have plenty of time to do their jobs during the winter months.

In cases such as this, an extra premium will accomplish little. The incentive to create new jobs to alleviate overtime charges will only be felt by employers who regularly schedule overtime work for a substantial portion of their employees.

Capital Report

Crackdown on cigarette manufacturers to take lines suggested by Maurine

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The federal government is preparing to crack down on cigarette manufacturers along lines originally suggested months ago by Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger, Oregon's non-smoking crusader against cigarettes.

Whether Congress will give the government greater power to use in its forthcoming effort to curb smoking may depend initially on the attitude of Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, Washington state's cigar-smoking senior senator who is head of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Sen. Neuberger has introduced a bill which was referred to Magnuson's committee giving the Federal Trade Commission broader authority than it currently has to regulate cigarette advertising and to compel manufacturers to label cigarettes with a warning that would say: "Caution — Habitual cigarette smoking is injurious to health."

The FTC already has authority which it is planning to utilize, regardless of what happens to the Neuberger bill in Magnuson's committee. That committee is dominated by senators from non-tobacco growing states, although one of its members is Sen. Strom Thurmond, the Carolina filibuster who would likely force protracted hearings if Magnuson pressed for action on the Neuberger bill. The chairman of the FTC,

Paul Rand Dixon, believes his agency has the key role to play in policing the cigarette industry. He says the FTC is drafting new rules governing cigarette advertising — not to ban cigarette ads as such, but to restrict or outlaw certain clever appeals which suggest that smoking is necessary for mature or sophisticated living or even for romantic success.

Such rules will strike chiefly at the cigarette commercials on TV, which typically show a young couple splashing out of the surf, gaily throwing themselves down on a blanket and lighting up for a deep happy drag. Cigarette makers spend over \$100 million annually on this sort of televised sales pitch, sponsoring some 20 or more TV shows on each national network.

The big question in the minds of government officials is whether or not the tobacco industry will fight against restrictions on cigarette advertising or take a cooperative approach in helping to work out new ground rules that will curb the industry's heavy appeal directed toward young people.

The industry will have ample opportunity to fight restrictions if it chooses to do so. FTC rules cannot be laid down arbitrarily. The FTC must hold public hearings and give the industry a chance to express its views. Once the rules are laid down, the industry can challenge them in court on grounds that the

rules exceeded the power of the FTC. This tactic conceivably could delay any curbs for several years.

The Neuberger bill was drafted and introduced with this circumstance in mind. It would strengthen the hand of the FTC by granting it the power to seek a court injunction to halt any violations of its rules on cigarettes — a power the FTC already has regarding advertising of foods and drugs.

The Neuberger bill would require the FTC to crack down and eliminate "all advertising matter which tends to make cigarette smoking attractive to children." It would also require each cigarette package to contain a warning about health hazards of smoking and the quantity of each incriminating agent found in the smoke of that brand, including the tar and nicotine content.

A second Neuberger bill would require the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to conduct an educational campaign about "the health hazards involved in the use of cigarettes" and to foster research on why people smoke and possible means of reducing or eliminating the dangers of smoking.

The bill has been referred to the Senate Labor and Education Committee whose chairman, Sen. Lister Hill, D-Ala., is less than enthusiastic about it.

Castro's school of subversion proves effective

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

Fidel Castro's school for subversives seems to have proved its worth, not in Latin America as might have been expected but rather in far off Zanzibar.

Bearded men in Cuban-style berets or baseball caps took over the spice island off the eastern coast of Africa in a matter of hours. News dispatches indicate it took fewer than 50 men to do it.

The guerrillas were trained in Cuba. The political leaders received their training in Red China or in Russia.

By last week end, the new rulers had consolidated their victory and proclaimed the "People's Republic of Zanzibar."

For Castro and world communism, the victory represented two important firsts.

It made Zanzibar the first Communist nation of Africa, providing an invaluable bridgehead to further expansion to the mainland only 25 miles away.

First Major Victory

It also was the first major victory for the graduates of the Castro school set up to export violent revolution.

Corollary facts were that it made Zanzibar the first country since Cuba to fall to Communist revolution.

And it illustrated that, whatever may be the ideological differences between Moscow and Peking, they can cooperate toward achieving the major goal of each, the victory of world communism.

Vice President Abdullah Kasim Hamza of the new regime once lived in the Soviet Union and has a Russian wife.

Foreign Minister Abdul Rahman Mohammed Babu, received his training in China and has been a frequent visitor to Peking.

President Abwis Karume exists only as a figurehead.

In Zanzibar, the pro-Communist forces faced the anti-Communist world with a sudden accomplished fact, probably not to be undone except by an unlikely counter revolt.

Regime Unpopular

In Zanzibar, the rebels had the advantage of an unpopular Arab regime ruling a discontented African majority.

But the Zanzibar revolt also serves as an important reminder that violence comes naturally to most of Africa, a continent of poverty, and ignorance and with political organizations scarcely above the tribal level.

As the new nations have emerged, strongman governments often amounting to downright dictatorships increasingly have become the rule.

Washington Merry-go-round

Our 'friends' scrambling to trade with U.S. enemies

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Most important subject President Johnson discussed with President Antonio Segni of Italy was Red China and President De Gaulle's nose thumbing of the United States by recognizing it.

The United States had received advance hints that De Gaulle would do this and last December Secretary of State Rusk, then in Paris, urged De Gaulle to wait. The tall omnipresent President of France said "he did not intend to recognize Red China immediately."

But President Johnson told President Segni that around January 1, he had received word from U.S. Ambassador Chip Bohlen in Paris that French recognition was coming this month — probably on January 31.

Johnson's hope was that other NATO allies including Italy would not follow the French lead and start a drum beat of recognition for the nation which had caused the United States so much trouble in Korea, Viet Nam and Southeast Asia.

President Segni was personally most sympathetic. He is one of the vigorous opponents inside the Christian Democratic Party for a tough, cold war policy. At one time when premier of Italy, he disagreed publicly with then President Gronchi who wanted to go to Moscow — and did go — in order to improve Italian-Russian relations.

However, Segni as President, does not have as much power as Segni when premier. So he had to tell Johnson that he would explore the matter when he returned to Rome and endeavor to use his influence against any Italian recognition of China. He had in mind, of course, the fact that the Christian Democrats have now formed a coalition with the Socialists, who generally favor closer relations with the Communist world.

Trade Not War

What really worries the State Department is the possibility that French recognition of China will induce the Japanese to do likewise. Japanese Socialists have long been vociferous in demanding recognition. More and more Japanese businessmen are privately talking recognition.

Japan is doing a tremendous business with the Chinese mainland, would like to do more.

The big trading families of Japan, the Mitsui and Mitsubishi once had tremendous investments in textile mills, shipping lines and iron ore mines in China. They see two possibilities.

1. French recognition of China will send more trade to France at the expense of Japan.

2. China will now ease the Bamboo Curtain and give economic concessions to nations which recognize her.

The American public doesn't realize it, but what's actually happening around the world is that the cold war has settled down to political and economic competition. Nuclear war is considered too deadly to risk, and even the Chinese who still talk about the inevitability of war, have been sending Premier Chou En lai on a political-economic mission through Africa.

The French, who wasted thousands of lives and billions of francs to retain Algeria and French Indo-China, now find they can do pretty well in those countries through French culture, the French language and French trade.

That's one reason De Gaulle is recognizing Red China. While we are battling it out in the old French Indo-China colonies with troops and helicopters, the French, having done the same thing for a good many years and lost, are trying the political approach via Red China.

U.S. Allies Woo Cuba

The new cold war also takes the form of allied trade with Communist Cuba. Some of our staunchest allies have been so flagrant in trading with Cuba that President Johnson is considering economic retaliation against them.

Japan, which we put on its feet, has become Cuba's biggest source of supply outside the Communist bloc.

Britain, our No. 1 ally in Europe, has just concluded a deal to sell Cuba 400 buses and more than one million dollars worth of spare parts.

France has sold Castro a yeast plant; and Spain, where we have kept Franco in power, is dickering to build ships for Cuba.

The State Department has advance information on all these deals and tried to bring diplomatic pressure to stop them. But our allies wouldn't listen. President Johnson has been considering sterner measures, but there isn't much he can do in the new phase of the cold trade war.

Barbs

There's nothing like being told she's pretty to put a girl in a nice frame of mind.

It's a break for a busy restaurant when a customer is a good waiter.



It's really not so bad for married folks to argue over bills. Congress does it all the time.

If there weren't any more tomorrows think of the things that would never get done.

President Johnson has created image of a slow man with buck

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer

President Johnson's 1965 budget and the publicity maneuvers preceding it have created the public image Johnson intended to create. It is the image of a slow man with a buck. Not a penny pincher, maybe, but a dollar pincher.

Almost from the moment he succeeded to the presidency, Johnson focused public attention on his forthcoming budget, on his yearning for economy in government, on the obstacles to any reduction in government spending. It was pretty definitely understood by those who had heard him discuss it that Johnson expected to send a \$102 billion spending budget to Congress this week.

The President carefully explained to visitors that there were some new billions of built-in spending which had been voted by earlier Congresses. Regrettably, the President would conclude that he was stuck with a big spending program. On at least one occasion, however, the President firmly stated his determination to hold spending under \$100 billion.

"I am not going to be known," he said, "as \$100 billion Johnson."

Cuts Kennedy Budgets

Surprise! Surprise! When the budget figures finally were revealed, spending had been held to \$97.8 billion and the deficit for fiscal 1965 had been cut to \$4.9 billion. That was a great improvement on the late President John F. Kennedy's budget for fiscal 1964, a \$5 billion reduction in the deficit.

Thus, the new President roughed out his public image as an economist by substantial cutbacks from the spending program of his predecessor. The big political question now pending in this: Can President Johnson make it stick?

Johnson now must try to maintain before the public his image as a careful man with the taxpayers' dollars. If he can do that, Johnson will deprive the Republican party of what probably is its most effective issue against the Democratic party. That issue is government spending and the Democratic policy of vastly overspending government revenue. This policy has been realistically stated as tax and tax, spend and spend and elect and elect. There always has been reluctance, however, to tax sufficiently to pay all of the bills.

Johnson's economy pledges will improve his standing with conservative Democrats. But he already is in some trouble on the left. Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) is unhappy. It congratulates Johnson for carrying on the Kennedy program but objects to curtailed spending.

ADA Criticizes Budget

ADA is thinking in terms of spending tens of billions of dollars in the next 10 years on Johnson's unconditional war on poverty.

"Liberals," said an ADA statement, "have much cause for concern about how the President will prosecute his unconditional war within the conditions he has imposed by a smaller budget in a growing country and a growing economy. The war against poverty will require massive and expensive federal programs. The amounts contemplated in the budget are not enough to make a good start."

The budget asked for more

SPEEDING FINE

LONDON (UPI) — Viscount Curzon, the magistrate who has gone on record saying he will not convict motorists caught in radar speed traps, was fined \$11.20 Tuesday for speeding.

than \$1 billion as a starter. ADA scorns that sum and contends, further, that there must be increased spending to obtain full employment. ADA represents the New Deal heritage of the Democratic party and, to some extent, its egghead element.

The new President will not be able to make party conservatives happy and also to keep the peace with the Left ADA troops. He shortly will have to make a choice.

Don't have to see 'em to know they're there

By Dick West
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — You don't necessarily have to see something to know that it exists. The wind, for instance.

Who has seen the wind? Neither you nor I. But when we feel a gentle zephyr blowing upon our cheeks, or step inside the chamber of the U.S. Senate we know that the wind is there.

It is the same way with estimated federal employees. In all of the years that I have been in Washington, I have never once seen an estimated federal employee.

And yet I know that estimated federal employees do exist. The federal budget is full of them. And just the other day, the Johnson administration, which has undertaken to reduce the federal payroll, eliminated almost 6,000 estimated employees.

The nice thing about dealing with estimated employees is that you apparently can eliminate them without having to discharge any actual employees.

At least, that was the way it was explained by Associate White House Press Secretary Andrew T. Hatcher at a recent briefing.

Hatcher told newsmen that all federal departments and agencies, in response to a presidential directive, had re-examined their manpower requirements for fiscal 1964 and 1965.

He said reports received up to that time showed a reduction of 3,291 jobs for '64 and 2,708 jobs for '65.

"In other words, by July 1, 1965, it will have been 5,999," observed a reporter who is good at arithmetic.

"That is correct," said Hatcher.

"That means that the federal government will have that many fewer employees on that date than it does now?" someone asked.

"I can't exactly say that," Hatcher replied.

"And, these figures presumably mean cuts below the year-end 1963 level of employment—is that right?"

"They mean cuts below the estimated jobs that departments and agencies had said they needed for these years," Hatcher said.

"You mean cuts of estimates, then?"

"That is correct."

"In other words, it can easily be possible that no one would lose his job?"

"That is right," said Hatcher. To tell you the truth, I am not certain what effect the reduction in the number of estimated jobs will have. But if the government has fewer estimated employees, then presumably there will be an estimated saving on the estimated payroll.

And this could mean that our estimated taxes will be reduced correspondingly. But don't count on it.

Julius Caesar

ACROSS													DOWN																														
1 "Galla" — omis divisa	2 Caesar's language	3 Commentaries of Caesar (transl.)	4 Indus tribesman	5 New Hebrides island	6 Epoch	7 Opposite to tables d'hotel	8 Emperor (ab.)	9 Removed	10 Table cover	11 Propriety (Scott.)	12 Tree	13 Tennis accessory	14 Talk (coll.)	15 Energy unit	16 Like a hoof	17 Put back in office	18 Russian composer	19 Russia (ab.)	20 Vase	21 Szechuanian crisis	22 Japanese gateway	23 Opposed to vacuum	24 Mohammedan holy city	25 Japanese statesman	26 Hungarian rapist	27 Water (Fr.)	28 Frankish peasant	29 Compass point	30 Thing (Latin)	31 Feminine appellation	32 Depot (ab.)	33 Alternating current (ab.)	34 Tribe defeated by Caesar	35 Of the iris	36 Wealth	37 Finest	38 Symbol of the Roman legion	39 Ruminant's stomachs	40 Ship's mooring place	41 Offshore	42 Lubricant	43 Szechuanese Indian	44 Mr. Yutang

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