

# Bell Occupies Shakiest Government Seat

By LOUIS CASSELS  
United Press International  
Washington—UPI—It is widely assumed, both in America and abroad, that the best way for a country to obtain large quantities of U.S. aid is to get itself into a hopeless mess.

At the risk of depriving satirists of a topic that has inspired several funny movies and plays, David E. Bell has set out to correct that impression.

Bell is an amiable Harvard economist and former Marine, 6 feet 4, and 44 years old. He served until recently as President Kennedy's budget director. He now occupies one of the shakiest seats of government, as administrator of the Agency for International Development (AID).

This means that he's responsible for running the U.S. foreign aid program. The perils of the job are attested by the fact that he is the 11th man in 15 years to have a go at it.

able them to make effective use of American aid," he said.

Bell's office is on the fifth floor of the old wing of the State Department building, in a huge paneled suite which was occupied by the Undersecretary of State before the building was enlarged. He draped his lanky frame onto a leather sofa in a corner of the room for the interview.

Q. The Washington Post said in a recent dispatch that President Kennedy feels that the United States can no longer "afford" to aid other countries "for purely humanitarian reasons," and that foreign aid henceforth must be given only in instances where it is clearly "in the national interest of the United States." Is this a fair statement of the policy you propose to follow?

A. The President has said publicly, and so have I, that

we are in the business of assisting other countries because it is in the U.S. national interest to do so. However, it should be emphasized that our national interest lies in helping countries to become free, strong and prosperous—which is what they want to achieve for themselves. A great deal of what we do in our foreign aid programs, although undertaken in the name of "enlightened self-interest," does serve humanitarian ends. You might say that these are not "do-gooder" projects—but they do a lot of good.

President Kennedy has asked Congress to provide nearly \$5 billion for foreign aid during the 1964 fiscal year which begins July 1. Past experience indicates that Congress is likely to slash this sum considerably. Each year it seems to get a little harder for the White House to get

a foreign aid bill through. Bell is well-liked and respected on Capitol Hill because of his forthrightness and the competence he displayed as budget director. It has been suggested by several commentators that if anyone can "sell" the legislators on the need for a continuing foreign aid program, he's the man.

But he doesn't care to be billed as a "salesman."

"I don't regard it as my job to sell this program to Congress," he said. "The members of the House and Senate have the same obligation to consider the national interest that I have, or that the President has."

"All I intend to do is to lay the facts before Congress—the opportunities and the costs, as we see them. Then they'll have to make up their own minds."

"I must say I've been very impressed so far with the extent to which congressmen recognize the fundamental validity of the aid program, and its importance to U.S. security. I think that a soundly conceived, well-managed aid program will always find a lot of support on Capitol Hill."

Some Boondoggles  
Q. Do you agree with congressional critics that there have been some costly boondoggles in the program during the past?

A. Oh, sure. We've pulled some beauties. And I wouldn't claim that we won't pull some more. This is an enormously complex endeavor, new in U.S. history, and no one knows enough to operate this program without error, but we have learned a great deal during the past 10 years, and we can and should be expected to operate more effectively in the future.

Q. Is there any end to this thing? Once we start aiding a country, do we have to keep it up forever?

A. Well, I'd hesitate to try to set a terminal date for the entire aid program. In the kind of world we live in, foreign aid—like heavy defense spending—is likely to be with us for quite a long time. But in terms of specific countries, yes, we can see an end in sight. The western European countries, which we helped through the Marshall plan, are already back on their feet and thriving—and several of them are conducting foreign aid programs of their own. And there are several countries which we are still assisting—Greece, Israel and Taiwan, for example—which have about got it made. I think we can figure on phasing out our aid to them in the next few years.

When To Quit?  
Q. How do we determine when a country can get along without aid?

A. That's a good question. A lot of people have the misconception that we are trying to raise everybody to a particular standard of living. But that's not the objective at all. Our aim is to help a country get to the point where it can begin to make steady economic progress on its own, using its own resources, obtaining capital through normal sources. This point can be reached while living standards are still relatively low. For example, look at Japan. It has great economic vitality, and is making tremendous progress. But its average per capita income is still about \$300 per year, compared to about \$2,500 a year in the United States.

Kennedy Wires  
When Bell was sworn in as AID chief four days before Christmas, President Kennedy sent him a congratulatory telegram from Palm Beach, Fla.

"I'm sure that my troubles with AID are over, and I

hope that yours will never begin," said the President.

There was more than routine courtesy in that telegram, Kennedy looks upon Bell as one of the brightest and ablest men on his "New Frontier" team. It was because

Kennedy regards him as an ace troubleshooter that Bell was willing to give up his services as budget director—a post of tremendous importance to the White House—to get AID running smoothly.

Bell was born in Jamestown, N.D., but grew up in Palo Alto, Calif., where his father was a professor at Stanford university. He was graduated from Pomona college and got a master's degree in economics from Harvard in 1941.

Was a Marine  
After wartime service in the Marine corps, he went to work for the Budget Bureau under the Truman administration. His ability attracted high level notice, and he was brought into the White House as a presidential assistant. When the Republicans came into office in 1953, he went to Harvard to teach economics in graduate school. When Kennedy was elected, Bell returned to Washington as budget director.

Friendly, modest and outgoing, with more California than Cambridge in his manner and accent, Bell begins his tenure as AID chief with perhaps fewer enemies than any high official in Washington. But he has been around Washington too long to expect that he can run the foreign aid program without drawing his share of brick bats.

"We'll do our best," he said, spreading both hands outward in a gesture of philosophic resignation. "That's all we can do."

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MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE  
MEDFORD, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1963

## Police Car Damaged In Local Accident

A Medford city police car was damaged Tuesday afternoon when it was involved in an accident at the intersection of King and Tenth sts.

The accident was one of six investigated by Medford police Tuesday and Wednesday.

Operator of the police car was Lt. Lyle Chance Perkins, 40, of 1248 Vawter rd. Operator of the other vehicle, Nina Belle Hise, 46, of 345 Apple st., was cited by officers for disobeing a stop sign.

The right front fender and door of the police car was damaged. The accident occurred about 3:30 p.m.

Earlier the operator of a vehicle was treated at Rogue Valley hospital, then lodged in the city jail on a charge of drunk in public after his vehicle was involved in an accident at the intersection of Fourth and Grape sts.

Lodged in Jail  
Lodged was Robert Quinton Fletcher, 42, of 642 Pine st. His vehicle collided with a car operated by Roy Edward Deverell, 69, of 833 West Jackson st., at 10:45 a.m. Fletcher was cited for following too close and no operator's license in possession.

About 2:20 p.m. vehicles operated by Edward Watson Kubi, 61, of route 4, box 413C, Medford, and Fawn Lorraine Cox, 30, of 784 Ash-

## Evangelist to Stay In Hawaiian Islands

Honolulu—UPI—Evangelist Billy Graham, who was forced to withdraw from his planned Far East crusade because of illness, plans to spend the next several weeks in seclusion of the Hawaiian Islands.

Graham was released from St. Francis hospital Tuesday after five days of tests and treatments for inflammation of the large and small intestines.

His physician, Dr. Richard Chang, said the evangelist was under strict orders to rest and continue his convalescence in Hawaii.

"I believe God has set me aside for a brief time so he can speak to me," Graham said. "I hope to renew my evangelistic activities in Paris on May 10 with renewed spiritual and physical vigor."

The Graham Far East crusade is scheduled to open in Manila this week end, but the evangelist said he would return to his home in North Carolina after resting in Hawaii.

## Western Writing Popular Among Red Chinese

By PETER HANN  
Tokyo—UPI—Red China may not care for America's brand of politics, but she's not averse to letting her people read American books.

Works by Mark Twain and poets Henry Longfellow and Walt Whitman have been translated into Chinese and are steady favorites with the Chinese public.

According to the New China News agency, these writers' books are a m.o.n.g. about 6,000 foreign volumes translated and sold in China since the Communists took over in 1949.

Other Western authors to have parted the Bamboo curtain include Britain's Charles Dickens, W. M. Thackeray and Thomas Hardy and France's Honore de Balzac, Gustave Flaubert, Emile Zola and Guy de Maupassant.

Shakespeare  
Shakespeare's plays are a special favorite in China. New China said 37 titles and 603,000 copies have been put on sale across the country.

Romeo and Juliet—in three different translations—has sold 84,000 copies and Hamlet has been snapped up by 65,000 eager buyers.

The New China News agency said two well-known scholars are now working separately on translating Shakespeare's tragedies and comedies.

Besides these modern classics, Red China also has made ancient ones available.

Homer's Iliad, Plato's Dialogues, Aristotle's Poetics, Milton's Paradise Lost, Dante's Divine Comedy, Moliere's comedies and Cervantes' Don Quixote have been translated.

Nor are the Russian authors left out, although Peking seldom sees eye to eye with Moscow these days.

Leo Tolstoy's War and Peace and Anna Karenina are on sale. Pushkin's lengthy poem entitled Gypsies has sold 240,000 copies and his Evgeni and Oregin and The Captain's Daughter have sold 70,000 copies each.

The only thing the Chinese failed to say in their proud announcement of these translations was whether anybody is getting any royalties.

ALAMO AIRCONDITIONED  
San Antonio, Tex. — UPI — The Alamo was never like this when Davy Crockett fought in it. Now a shrine, the Alamo has been air conditioned.

## Population Gains Through Space Age

Farmingdale, N. Y.—UPI—Wearout-proof shoes and clothing, rooms illuminated glowing walls, worldwide television and telephone systems, accurate weather forecasting and, ultimately, weather control—these are among scientifically feasible "fall-out" benefits from the nation's space program, according to aero-space executive Mundy I. Peale.

The massive mobilization of science, industry and government resources required to hurtle 75 tons of men and material to the moon is "causing an explosive chain reaction of civilian applications of the new knowledge as it funnels into everyday life," the president of Republic Aviation corporation told a women's convention.

Popularity of outdoor grills has helped reduce the former hot weather drop in demand for red meat.

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DISPLAY CERTIFICATE—David E. Bell, 43, sworn in as administrator of the Agency for International Development, shows his certificate of office to son, Peter, daughter, Susan, and Mrs. Bell. New AID boss is trying to correct the impression that the best way to get U.S. aid is to get into a hopeless mess (UPI)

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