

Herald and News

# Editorial Page

## Put 'Neutrals' On Spot

President-elect Kennedy could make diplomatic history if he succeeded in persuading the neutral nations to adhere to their proclaimed neutrality.

The "uncommitted" countries of Europe, Asia and Africa already hold the balance of power in the United Nations. It is inevitable that in time they should also wield greater influence in other international councils. It is thus increasingly vital for American foreign policy to determine who is in truth "uncommitted" in the cold war and when a nation ceases to be "neutral."

Yugoslavia is a case in point. President Tito is an avowed Communist. But ever since Yugoslavia was expelled from the Soviet bloc in 1948 he has been posing as a model neutralist and opponent of all blocs.

Like President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, another "neutralist," Marshal Tito even claims leadership of a "third force" of uncommitted nations. Yet despite his neutralism he never has said a friendly word about the United States although, since 1948, Yugoslavia has received close to a billion dollars in American aid.

Also, like Nasser, Tito never passes up a chance to attack the "imperialist" West, especially the U.S., while paying homage to Russia. On every major international issue—Laos, the Congo, Cuba and disarmament—Yugoslavia's representatives in the U.N. consistently have opposed American policy and backed Moscow.

Belgrade's regimented newspapers have been extremely critical in recent weeks of the United States for backing the anti-Communist forces in Laos. But not once did they mention the fact that the Soviet Union has been air dropping arms to the Communist troops of Capt. Kong Le.

There was indeed irony in Tito's latest anti-Western outburst. At a special session of the Yugoslav parliament he attributed the present "aggravation" of the international atmosphere exclusively to "war-mongers in the West." Yet less than 24 hours later he informed the same parliament that several Western nations have pledged credits totaling \$275 million to aid Yugoslavia's economy. The U.S. share alone totals \$100 million.

Here is where the irony comes in. While announcing Western aid Tito also had to de-

fend himself against the charge by the recent Moscow conclave of top Reds that he is a "revisionist" guilty of a "variety of international opportunism."

Soviet Premier Khrushchev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko were, of course, parties to the anti-Tito charge. However, this did not prevent the marshal from avowing that Yugoslavia and Russia have "identical views on the most important issues of the day."

Since according to the Marxist-Leninist creed everything a Communist says means the contrary of what he claims to mean, there is more behind Tito's pro-Soviet tactics than appears on the surface.

The marshal is obviously not convinced that Russia and Red China have buried the axe for good and that there will now be "unity in the socialist camp." By praising Soviet policy while condemning China's, Tito clearly hopes to play off Khrushchev against his bitter enemy Mao Tse-tung.

The Russians also want to keep open their line of communication with Yugoslavia in the apparent belief that one day they may need the "revisionist" Tito to help counter-balance the "dogmatist" Mao.

This explains why Gromyko, in his speech to the Supreme Soviet, went out of his way to praise Tito as a "far-sighted socialist statesman"—less than a month after he denounced him as a traitor.

But do Tito's maneuvers in the Red bloc make him a neutralist?

For the present it may serve American policy to aid Yugoslavia financially. But we must never lose sight of the fact that the Yugoslav leaders are Communists—not neutralists.

Today they believe in the right of a Communist country to work out its destiny independently of Moscow while adhering to the basic teaching of Lenin. But what would happen should Tito disappear from the Yugoslav scene?

Many of the men around him are old-line Communists who spiritually belong to the East and want to make peace with Moscow. Yugoslavia's return to the Soviet fold would help seal the doom of all the captive nations in Eastern Europe who are now reluctant satellites of Russia.



## Venezuela's Opposition To Castroism Encourages Hope

By WILLIAM L. RYAN  
Associated Press News Analyst  
CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—Venezuela today is going through a test of profound importance to the United States and Latin America.

While the rest of the continent watches, President Romulo Betancourt and his supporters are casting aside their fear of Castroism and its potential for mischief in alliance with communism.

The president's forces appear to be confusing and outwitting the Communist-Castroist combine.

They now have a good chance of inflicting a decisive defeat on the extremist alliance and of making it stick.

If they do this, they will have damaged Communist attempts to use Castroism for a heavy cold war offensive throughout Latin America. Venezuela's example can give courage to other continental governments fearful of Castro's hold on the imaginations of violently impatient young men.

The Communists might eventually resort to tactics of desperation and this could mean more trouble for Venezuela.

But for the moment, the Communists and their Castroist allies are quiet. They suffered defeat in their early December attempt to topple the Betancourt government with a general strike.

The Communist-Castroist combine knows it was beaten, and the Communists have shifted to the soft line. Obviously they are trying to disassociate themselves from the stigma of defeat, even

to blaming all the violence on their allies in the Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionario, made up of young hotheads who admire Cuba's Fidel Castro.

Betancourt's government suspended constitutional guarantees during the recent explosions of violence. Those guarantees remain suspended. And the Communists obviously fear that the government has the power now to paralyze them and Castro followers by imprisoning key leaders and cracking down on their propaganda and subversion efforts.

Betancourt a quarter century ago was himself a Communist, so he knows how they work. Today he is probably the man the Communists hate most in all Latin America. He is hated because he can block extremism of the Castro type which might lead to the chaos and confusion which is a classic Communist weapon of cold war.

They hate him, too, because Betancourt has set out to demonstrate that constitutional government can work in Venezuela.

Betancourt has brought his gov-

ernment through two years of storm in the wake of the fallen Perez Jimenez dictatorship. It has survived an attempt at a military coup and an attempt on the president's life laid to plots by dictator Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic.

At the same time the Betancourt government wrestled with problems inherited from an economy of waste and corruption under the Perez Jimenez regime. It is struggling with difficulties brought on by a flight of capital from the country at a time when many were unsure that Venezuela would not go the way of Cuba.

But today there is scarcely a man in Betancourt's Accion Democratica party who has any use for Fidel Castro. There is far less fear of the power of Castro than existed only eight or nine months ago. Above all, the vigorous and determined men who are Betancourt's top aides in Venezuela's struggle for economic and political stability, are exuding confidence that, no matter how formidable the problems ahead, they will get the job done.

## Other Editors' Opinions

### 'Drop Outs' Beware

(MINNEAPOLIS STAR)  
There is a grim warning to teen-agers in the survey of school "drop outs" just completed by the United States Department of Labor. They are going to have a tougher and tougher time getting jobs. Also they will earn much less over their life spans and job satisfaction will be appreciably lower than it might

have been with a finished high school education.

The Labor Department studied 26,000 students in seven widely scattered areas of the country. The conclusions of the survey are plain and unequivocal: Less money; fewer skilled jobs; less rapid advancement, greater chances of unemployment.

One of the surprising items turned up in the survey is the reason most youngsters leave school early. It is not economic necessity. It is just plain boredom. In part this may be due to the lower IQ's (on the average) of those who fail to finish high school.

In Minnesota, a state advisory committee on employment of youth already is working on a state program to meet the challenges of youth employment in the 1960s. It is well recognized that the untrained and the unskilled will have a much more difficult time of it from now on. In a highly technological society there will be fewer and fewer unskilled jobs available.

The bright side to this picture is that the demands for the trained, the educated, the competent promise a good future to almost any youngster willing to prepare himself. Studies show, in fact, that the demand for skilled youth will exceed the supply in the next decade.

The warning is plain: Stay in school, get a high school diploma, go to college if you can, make a definite preparation for your life work. This would be good advice any time, of course, but it is particularly compelling in this fast moving, rapidly advancing age in which we live.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What is the difference in length between the Gregorian year and the solar year?  
A—The Gregorian is 26.3 seconds longer.

Q—Which U.S. vice president refused to sit with the cabinet?  
A—Vice President Charles G. Dawes.



## EDSON IN WASHINGTON Economic Experts In Disagreement

By PETER EDSON  
Washington Correspondent  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—The Eisenhower administration's last will and testament to its heirs in the Kennedy administration is contained in the retiring president's final economic report to Congress. Chapter Three is entitled, "Policies for the Future."

It's a good peacetime formula for economic growth, says Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the Eisenhower Council of Economic Advisers who prepared the report. He hopes the new administration will give it heed, though he won't flatly predict trouble for them if they don't.

Dr. Walter W. Heller, who will succeed Saulnier, has been in to see him and talk about how to run the council. They have not discussed the Eisenhower report. But the general assumption is that the new bunch of economic doctors won't agree with either diagnosis or cure for what ails business today.

If that's the case, it is just as well to know what medicines the Kennedy economists pour down the drain.

There seems to be agreement on the symptoms. The growth rate should be higher, idleness—unemployment—lower.

Saulnier points out that since 1955 the Eisenhower administration has had before Congress proposals for relief in depressed areas, measures to stimulate the housing industry, aid to education, extended unemployment insurance coverage and similar correctives.

Along with these specifics, the Eisenhower administration has a prescribed general treatment to hold prices stable, curb inflation, keep the dollar sound and, above everything else, keep federal government interference with the patient's normal recovery at an absolute minimum.

These are the things the last three Democratic-controlled congresses have refused to agree on. They have wanted more government dosing, nursing and pampering of the patient.

If there had been just a little compromise between the executive and legislative branches of government on this, instead of

political bullheadedness on both sides, something might have been done instead of nothing.

This is really the big policy for the future that the Kennedy administration might pay more attention to, with the roles of the president and the Congress reversed.

If Kennedy and his economic specialists propose recession cures that the conservative old family "docs" in Congress can't go along with, the two might accommodate their view so as to help the long-suffering economy instead of leaving it to Father Time, Mother Nature and its own devices for correction.

Saulnier and his colleagues are of the opinion that the present business weakness will be of short duration.

"I would expect resumption of growth will occur early in the year," he says. The decline of last November and December he calls a cyclical movement. There is nothing in this situation which ordains further change in a downward direction.

This is where the Kennedy administration seems to differ. Some of its practitioners think this is a real depression the country is in and that it is going to get worse. Drastic surgery is recommended to remove high unemployment trends.

Some Kennedy advisers think the remedy is a transfusion of greater government expenditures to make more jobs and put more people back to work.

The approach of the Eisenhower advisers is that such a stimulus would not last. It is considered artificial respiration. The patient may suffer a relapse when it is discontinued, or it could result in price increases and inflation which are considered worse than the original malady.

There is only one point on which the two schools of economic medicine men seem to be in agreement. Saulnier, in discussing the Eisenhower report, puts it in this way:

"This bunch," — meaning the Kennedy administration—"would like to see greater use of our productive capacity." He goes along with that. Everybody can go along with that because business conditions, no matter how good, are never good enough.



## YOUR POCKETBOOK Plan In Advance For Retirement

By FAYE HENLE

For you who may not be retired for one, two or three decades, let it never be said that advance planning was not devoted to the problems you may face when you can no longer work.

For you who face retirement sooner, let it not be said that you have not been made aware of the possible problems you may encounter.

The most searching airing of what might be done by adding old prosperity and happiness to older persons took place at The White House Conference on the Aging.

Long hours of preparation by government officials, professionals and lay advisers preceded the conference. There is little doubt but that years of work and study will follow, for the welfare of older folk is of grave importance not merely to the individual involved but to the economy as a whole.

The fact that the national spotlight has shone so penetratingly on planning for later years should inspire you who have not set up a program of your own.

From the areas of discussion, I would like to point up several facts for you to consider:

There is a likelihood in the decade ahead that you may be employed for a longer period.

Throughout most of our national history the number of middle-aged workers has increased materially in each decade, thus meeting most of the need for additional workers with skill and experience. It will not be so in the years immediately ahead.

To you this should signal: upgrade your skills, acquire new knowledge in the areas our economy is stressing and you will have something to offer that will be of value to employer after the "normal" retirement date.

The timing and financing of retirement are intimately related.

Those persons who are forward looking when it comes to financing retirement years are pushing for instruments that will adjust with fluctuating living costs, that is, pay you more when prices rise. G. Warfield Hobbs, president of the National Council on Aging, has made several such recommendations in the past. However, as in the case of his proposal for a Treasury bond whose interest and principal payments would be tied to a cost of living index, several of his proposals would require congressional action.

In view of the fact that no government pension plans and but a few private retirement plans take rising living costs into consideration, this is an area in which you must work.

Considerable emphasis at the conference was focused upon a health problems and the cost of illness. Stress was laid upon the sad fact that medical costs, more than any other expense, can upset the retired person's budget. Here, too, personal planning is a must.

Specific suggestions were made to have:

The government's old-age assistance program keep pace with living costs by increasing the amount of liquid assets an old-age recipient may hold.

Tax legislation studied for the possibility of increasing retirement income exemption to help offset the erosion of purchasing power due to inflation.

Even if adopted in a modified manner, many such proposals set forth by the conference will not only be a boon to oldtimers but also a blessing to the young for it will lessen their burdens, too, and add to the dynamics of the growth economy of the 60s.

## Almanac

By United Press International  
Today is Monday, Jan. 23, the 23rd day of the year with 348 more in 1961.

The moon is in its first quarter. The evening stars are Mars and Venus.

On this day in history:  
In 1845, Congress ruled that all national elections should take place on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November.

In 1920, ignoring a demand made by delegates to the Versailles Peace Conference, the government of Holland refused to surrender the ex-Kaiser of Germany to the Allies for punishment.

In 1943, famed author and dramatic and literary critic Alexander Woolcott died.

In 1948, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower said he'd promised to serve as president of Columbia University and would not accept a presidential nomination.

Thought for today: American educator J. Frank Dobie said: "Reading great books whets but never slacks the thirst for greatness."



## JIM BISHOP: REPORTER... Ambrose Bierce Wrote 'Dictionary' With Acid

No one remembers Ambrose Bierce except Clifton Fadiman and me. Bierce was a cynic and a writer, in that order. He wrote many things in the years of his life (1842-1914), but his Devil's Dictionary is the best known of them all. It is included in a new book of the Collected Writings of Ambrose Bierce (Citadel Press) and Fadiman edited the material.

When it came to judging human beings, Bierce was fierce. His definitions, all left-handed and mean, can bring tears of laughter to my eyes no matter how many times I read them. Here then are some, and those that do not fit in this column will be used in the next one.

ABASUREMENT. A decent mental attitude in the presence of wealth and power. ABORIGINES. Persons of little worth encumbering the soil of a newly discovered country. They soon cease to cumber. They fertilize. ABRUPT. Sudden, without ceremony, like the arrival of a cannon shot and the departure of the soldier whose interests are affected by it.

ABSOLUTE. An absolute monarchy is one in which the sovereign does as he pleases as long as he pleases the assassins. ABSTAINER. A weak person who yields to the temptation of denying himself a pleasure. ABSURDITY. A statement or belief inconsistent with one's own opinion. ACQUAINTANCE. The death of one's neighbor and the birth of disgust.

ACQUAINTANCE. A person we know well enough to borrow from, but not well enough to lend to. ADAMANT. A mineral frequently found beneath a carrot. Soluble in saltpetre of gold. ADHERENT. A follower who has not yet obtained all that he hopes to get. AGE. That period of life in which we

compound some vices while reviling those that we no longer have the enterprise to commit.

AIR. A nutritious substance for the fattening of the poor. ALLIANCE. The union of two nations who have their hands so deeply in each other's pockets that they cannot separately plunder a third. ALONE. In bad company. APOLOGUE. To lay the foundation for a future offense. APPEAL. In law, to put the dice into the cup for another throw. AUCTIONEER. A man who proclaims with a hammer that he has picked your pocket with his tongue. BACK. That part of your friend which it is your privilege to contemplate in your adversity.

BEAUTY. The power by which a woman charms a lover and terrifies a husband. BEFRIEND. To spawn an ingrate. BIGOT. One who is obstinately attached to an opinion you do not entertain. BIRTH. The first and worst of all disasters. BORE. One who talks when you wish him to listen. BRAIN. An apparatus with which we think that we think. BRIDE. A young lady with a fine prospect of happiness behind her.

CABBAGE. A kitchen vegetable about as large and wise as a man's head. CALLOUS. Gifted with fortitude to bear the evils afflicting another. CHILDHOOD. The period of human life intermediate between the idiocy of infancy and the folly of youth—two removes from the sin of manhood and three from the remorse of age. COMFORT. A state of mind produced by contemplation of a neighbor's hard luck.

COMMERCE. A transaction in which A plunders from B the goods of C, and for compensation B picks the pocket of D of money belonging to E. CONGRATULATIONS. The civility of envy. CONSERVATIVE. A statesman

who is enamored of existing evils, as distinguished from the liberal, who wishes to replace them with others. AMBASSADOR. A person who, having failed to secure an office from the people, is given one by the administration on condition that he leave the country.

CONTEMPT. The feeling of a prudent man for an enemy who is too formidable to be opposed. COWARD. One who, in an emergency, thinks with his legs. CURIOSITY. An objectionable quality of the female mind. DAWN. The time when men of reason go to bed. DEBAUCHEE. One who has so earnestly pursued a pleasure that he has hardly the misfortune to overtake it.

DEPUTY. The male relative of an office holder. DIE. The singular of dice. DISTANCE. The only thing which the rich are willing for the poor to call their own, and keep. DRAGON. A soldier who makes his advance on foot and his retreat on horseback. EAVESDROP. Secretly to hear a catalogue of your own vices.

EGOTIST. A person of low taste, more interested in himself than in me. ENVELOPE. The night gown of a love letter. FAMOUS. Conspicuously miserable. FIB. A lie that has not cut its teeth. FIDDLE. An instrument to tickle human ears by drawing a horse's tail across the entrails of a cat. FIDELITY. A virtue peculiar to those about to be betrayed.

Mr. Bierce, untamed and unchanged, went to Mexico in 1913 to write about the Pancho Villa revolution. He was last heard from in 1914. It is possible that Pancho Villa, who had a short fuse, did not properly appreciate the acid on Bierce's tongue.

(The first of two parts on The Devil's Dictionary.)



## THE DOCTOR SAYS... Prevent Later Woes In Child Care Now

By HAROLD T. RYMAN, M.D.  
Written for  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

Few of us reach years of discretion without suffering the aches and pains of foot and back troubles caused by faulty body mechanics and even faultier shoeing. Since our difficulties are due, for the most part, to errors that date back to infancy and childhood, we are obligated to protect the rising generation from repeating our mistakes.

Here are some suggestions that may prevent your youngsters from later developing foot miseries and back strains:

Don't urge the infant to stand or walk until he indicates preparedness for weight bearing. Never mind what the books say about when he ought to make the effort. His instincts are better guides.

Don't start him in on a mechanical walker. The straddling position forces him to walk incorrectly on the inner part of the foot.

Despite the ideas of faddists, it is not a good idea to encourage barefoot walking, especially if you have a house pet. Your floors and floor coverings are bound to be contaminated.

Use frames to be sure that the stockings don't shrink after washing.

Observe these specifications for shoes: 3/4-inch wider and 1/2 to 3/4-inch longer than foot in standing position, broad toe, straight inner margin, adjustable laces, broadest at level of ball of foot, flat, firm, flexible sole that is not slippery.

Examine shoes frequently. If worn unevenly, especially along outer heels, have lift added and correct walking stance, as described below.

Teach youngster to walk with feet parallel, toes pointed straight forward and weight shifted along outer border.

Bathe feet morning and night with soap and water. Dry carefully, particularly between toes. Anoint with albolene or lanolin, especially if prone to sweat.

Cut toenails straight across when they extend beyond fleshy portion of toe. Do not round corners. Do not trim too severely.

And be sure to provide new shoes as soon as the growing foot begins to be crowded by the old pair.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "How to Combat the Common Cold," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 488, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.