

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Plenty Of Work To Do

Edward R. Murrow, the veteran news broadcaster who now heads the United States Information Agency, has a formidable assignment ahead of him. How well he performs it will depend not only on him but on President Kennedy.

Often in the past the USIA has been assailed for waste, for misguided presentation of the American story, for not maintaining sufficiently sound operating personnel in Washington and the field.

No doubt there are gains to be made in these matters. But a bigger USIA shortcoming needs to be overcome if the agency is to give this country full value.

If such an agency is being properly led, it should have a substantial voice not simply in the telling but in the making of the American story. In other words, it should play a role in the establishment of U.S. foreign and defense policy at the highest level.

Every move we make in these fields has obvious impact and repercussions on the world abroad. When the policies are framed, an expert in the molding and shaping of world opinion should be sitting in, and not merely as an observer.

Too many times in the postwar years we

seem to have acted in matters of major importance without full regard to the psychological influence of our acts. On unnumbered occasions, the results have been bad.

Obviously there are things we must do sometimes without respect to their effect on world opinion. We must do them because they are right and wise. But in countless instances we can sensibly take account of the propaganda result without loss of our objective.

Moreover, there are even occasions when, without damage to our national purpose, we can tailor policies specifically to win significant psychological benefits among the peoples of the world.

To accomplish these vital goals for USIA, Murrow will have to prove himself far more than just a news expert with an immense amount of personal prestige. He will have to exhibit a high order of political judgment, and a real grasp of the nature and problems of both our friends and our adversaries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

And President Kennedy will have to want him to achieve these ends, to sit in on the making of policy and help guide it for maximum psychological gain for the United States.

Few enterprises of the new administration will be watched with sharper interest.

Parents Aren't Blameless

The common phrase is juvenile delinquency, but there are many situations today in which the proper term really should be "parental delinquency."

In all too many instances, parents are guilty of a fundamental failure to develop and enforce reasonable discipline in the lives of their children. They do not make of the family the guiding force and controlling agency it can and should be.

Though this is the basic lack among many parents, it is being compounded in case after case by further failure.

Thus when young people without disci-

pline commit transgressions against their community, the response of the parents involved is often to assail their accusers in the bitterest terms.

The correct and moral reaction of responsible parents would be to accept fair evidence of wrongdoing when it is presented, and to cooperate with the authorities in the application of punishment.

Listen, however, to the spokesman for a group of builders who have been plagued by youthful vandals stealing property at construction sites:

"Parents have been completely uncooperative. Most parents refuse to believe their child guilty, even when caught in an act of vandalism. They often berate the watchman, the builders, or the police officer."

He cited as typical vandalism the holiday time destruction of \$75 picture windows in every one of eight new homes in a certain project.

The culprits were high school students. A watchman caught four and turned them over to police. Until they confessed, the parents of one youth flatly denied he was involved. Only one set of parents ever took any disciplinary action.

In the train of this inexcusable laxness and callous irresponsibility on the parents' part, the vandalism has continued in this particular instance. So, indeed, do transgressions in many places—and for the same reason.

Parental delinquency is one of the major problems of the day. It is wholly possible that the social science experts may in time conclude that juvenile delinquency is simply an offshoot of it.

We have been placing most of the blame on small shoulders. Very likely it belongs heavily on bigger ones.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Little City Helps Unfortunate Group

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Writes for Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

Just about the most exciting medical project that has come to my attention in many a moon is the opening of Little City on a 60-acre tract of land just 35 miles northwest of Chicago.

When completed, Little City will be an almost completely self-contained community whose "citizens" will be mentally retarded, blind, deaf and palsied children.

It will have 30 cottages, each housing 17 youngsters with their "house parents" and other staff members. The 500 or more anticipated "students" will have access to a large school building where they will receive education at nursery and primary levels, and there will be facilities for occupational therapy, training in industrial arts and courses in home economics. There will be a hospital with clinical facilities for training and research; a chapel; a gymnasium-auditorium, a playground and a picnic grove.

And, almost best of all, there will be an "exit cottage" for

those whose development has advanced to a stage where they appear likely to be able to earn an independent living and to progress from the Little City to a larger community.

The present population of Little City is only 46 of whom 30 are mentally retarded youngsters between the ages of 12 and 22 years. But it doesn't seem possible that the citizens of America's big cities, towns and villages will permit anything to stand in the way of rapid completion of this non-profit, nonsectarian project which, in addition to everything else, hopes to have an outpatient diagnostic clinic to which heart-sick parents may bring their unfortunate youngsters for guidance and possible admittance.

For additional information, you may write the Little City Foundation, 111 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 2, Ill.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "What About Cancer?" send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York, 19, N.Y.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

Billboard Act

(MEDFORD TRIBUNE)

The Council on Highway Regulation, which actually is the creation of the billboard industry, has joined with the Committee on Highway Protection to sponsor two "compromise" bills for billboard regulation.

So, after all the bad things we said about the billboard industry during the campaign last fall, we'd now like to tip our hat to them for honorably carrying through on their promise to work for compromise billboard control legislation, which meets the major objections of both sides.

This, apparently, they have done. As the bills have the approval of both sides in last fall's fight, they should be passed by the legislature speedily.

One of them would limit outdoor advertising on the federal interstate highways in Oregon—U.S. 99 and U.S. 30—and thus qualify Oregon for a substantial "bonus" in federal funds, under the federal billboard control measure. It will amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

The other would call for appointment of a Scenic Area Commission, which would be empowered to designate areas where billboards should be banned on all state highways.

We do not see how any serious objections could be raised against these measures.

Our friends on Sardine Creek, for instance, would be allowed to advertise their businesses, since the limitation on freeway billboards would permit advertising of establishments within 12 miles.

Business and industrial areas also would be exempted from the freeway billboard ban, as would signs advertising the sale of property on which they are located, official directional and informational signs, and those of specific interest to the traveling public.

The bills might not be quite as stringent in regulation as some of us would like. But they do appear to be a reasonable compromise which calls for their approval.

The legislature owes it to both sides, and the state's tourist guests, to enact the measures.

Tax Equity?

(OREGON STATESMAN)

Senators Pearson and Overhulse propose a cut of 10 per cent on a person's income tax bill, to cure "inequities." Rep. Clarence Barton, who has specialized in tax legislation, is quoted as saying he doesn't see how this would cure any inequities, and his home town paper, the Coos Bay World, says he is right. He may be because we don't know just what inequities the two conservative Democrats are aiming at. We find ourselves in ethical-mathematical bewilderment however over Editor Arnsden's comment on the proposal.

Let's see. A man paying \$1,000 in state taxes would make \$100 on the deal. A taxpayer paying \$100 in taxes would make \$10 on the deal. A thousand dollars for the rich man and a sawbuck for the poor?

Our bewilderment stems from this: assuming there is a desire to cut taxes just what formula would the editor propose? His manifest concern is for the "poor." Would he then reverse the deduction and give the poorer man the \$100 deduction and the



EDSON IN WASHINGTON
American Aid To Laos Not Wasted Entirely

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA)—The war in Laos is a remote, unintelligible thing until you meet someone who has been in it.

John C. Cool, a 34-year-old Navy veteran from Beaver, Pa., has just come back from two years as a rural development adviser for the U.S. State Department's foreign aid program in Laos.

In his short life he has acquired a Ph.D. in anthropology, served as a local government official in American Samoa, worked as a tea company clerk and a tin company engineer in Malaya. He knows his way around the Pacific and Southeast Asia. His story puts the Laos struggle in better perspective.

Last Dec. 15 he was at work with five other Americans and two Laotians on a village development project near Vientiane. A bus was supposed to take them back to the capital.

But this day the native driver heard the Pathet Lao Communist forces were going to invade the city, so he took off—with the bus. Cool drove the staff back to town in his small car.

When they got back to the ill-named Consolation Hotel they found it under fire. So they went to the apartment of one of the Americans. When they got word of their whereabouts to the Marine guard at the U.S. embassy, they were told to stay put. They were there two days and nights, while mortar fire kept up, doing considerable damage.

Red paratroopers tried to swipe the car, but couldn't get it started. Cool and one of the Laotians went down and gave them some food to keep them from wrecking the car. They promised not to molest the party.

But that night the paratroopers pulled out, leaving guerrillas behind, and the situation changed. During the night a loyal Laotian with an automatic rifle kept up sporadic fire from behind the apartment house. Next morning the guerrillas, thinking this fire had come from inside the house, stormed it with cries of "Kill the Americans." They shot down the door with their bazooka and came in. Systematically, they shot down the door to each room, forcing the occupants to come out.

When they came to the room

where Cool was, he thought this would be it. But the young Laotian who was with him stepped in front of the guerrillas and said, "Big brothers, if you're going to shoot down these Americans, you will have to shoot me, too, for our government asked them to come here, and they are our friends." Surprisingly, it worked.

There was still some concern that the Americans might be held as hostages by the Communists, which would have given them considerable bargaining power. But late in the second afternoon the U.S. military attacked and a British commando drove up. With typical British gall, the consul talked the guerrillas out of it. That night government troops reentered the city, the guerrillas withdrew, and it was all over.

It's that kind of war. As for the 240 million dollars that the United States has spent in Laos in the last few years, "It hasn't gone down the drain," Cool insists, though he admits many mistakes.

Eighty per cent of it has been for military assistance. That has prevented the Sino-Soviet-backed forces from moving in. It has saved Thailand and Malaya and given them time to clean out their own Communists and strengthen their governments.

The 50 million dollars in non-military aid has reached perhaps 2,000 of the country's 11,000 villages, completing some 1,400 development projects.

They range from water wells which take three men a day to dig, to local airstrips, which take 3,000 men six weeks to clear and surface so supplies can be flown in where there are no roads. Most of the U.S. funds have gone for hand tools, galvanized iron and other materials not obtainable locally.

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It is all basic economic aid to raise the standard of living of the 45 different cultural minority groups that make up the population but are by no means united as a nation.

But this aid, says Cool, has given them a feel of democratic action through village and county councils. The desire for schools and roads which the Communists have been promising for 14 years is being met by the Americans who have been delivering it. And even the Pathet Lao respect that.

THE LIGHTER SIDE . . .

Status Symbols Are Changing In Capital

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI)—As several hundred thousand social historians already have observed, it's a changing world we live in. This is particularly true in Washington, which has a somewhat rootless population and is more responsive than most cities to the shifting sands of time.

About a year ago, for instance, I compiled a research paper on status seeking in the U.S. capital. It told how federal employees at four levels of the government could be recognized by their status symbols.

I was looking over this list recently and I found that it already is out of date. The advent of the Kennedy administration has introduced a whole new set of status symbols that need to be identified and catalogued.

I have decided that the best way to approach this task is to classify various symbols under generalized headings and then denote which ones are "in" and which are "out."

Education: Harvard degrees are

"in." Johns Hopkins is "out," as are most state universities, particularly in the Midwest. West Point and other service academies are "way out."

Neighborhoods: Georgetown is "in" in a big way. Spring Valley is "out." The Virginia suburbs are "in" but the Maryland suburbs are "out."

Medicine: Male doctors are "out." Women doctors are "in." Back troubles are "in" but heart ailments are "out." Ulcers can be either "in" or "out" depending on what caused them. Athlete's foot is "in."

Art: Amateur painting is "out." Abstracts are "in" but landscapes and portraits are "out." So is Grandma Moses.

Families: Small families are "out"; big families "in." Grandchildren are "out."

Vacations: Palm Beach and Cape Cod are "in." Newport, Denver and Augusta are "out." Civil War battlefields, particularly in Pennsylvania, are "out."

Weekend: Cocoon Mountains in Maryland are "out." Horse country in Virginia is "in."

Clothing: Hats are "in" if carried rather than worn. Homburgs, evening wares, are "out." Tie-wives, regimental stripes are "in." Open collars are "in." At Justice Department, bow ties are "in" in African affairs office at State Department.

Finances: Stocks are "out." Trust funds are "in." Bank accounts are "in" but pocket change is "out."

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Tuesday, Feb. 7, the 32nd day of the year with 327 more in 1964.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.
The evening stars are Venus, Mars and Mercury.

On this day in history:
In 1865, American novelist Sinclair Lewis, who wrote "Main Street," was born.

In 1894, George Herman (Babe) Ruth, home-run king of the New York Yankees, was born.
In 1922, President Roosevelt pledged full aid to China.

In 1948, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower resigned as Army chief of staff.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

How long did the Battle of the Alamo last?
A—Thirteen days.

Q—What type of song is a threnody?
A—A dirge or funeral song.

Q—Is Pacific salmon all the same?
A—No. There are five types: king, sockeye, silver, pink, and chum.

Q—Which is perhaps the oldest boys' high school in continuous operation in this country?
A—Richmond Academy at Augusta, Ga.

Q—Who is considered America's first suffragette?
A—Maragret Brent of Maryland.

Q—Which president once owned Virginia's Natural Bridge?
A—Thomas Jefferson.

A crossword puzzle titled 'Veteran Actor' with a grid and clues. The clues include: ACROSS: 1. Late veteran actor; 2. Death brought to end to career; 12. Athens; 13. Genus of maples; 14. Major Adams was — of his characteristics; 15. One who (suffix); 16. Demolish; 17. Native metal; 18. Fast dance; 20. He never attained —; 22. Small abled; 24. Little (Scott); 25. Low luster; 29. Lock; 33. Fourth Arabian caliph; 34. Forest creature; 36. Mixed oath; 37. Smooth; 39. Blow with open hand; 41. First woman; 42. Lebanon's tree; 44. He was in a series on TV; 46. He worked on a western; 48. Born; 49. Irritates; 51. "Wagon" brought his greatest fame; He'd rather fish; 58. Falsifier; 60. Ireland; 61. Greek letter; 62. Sicilian volcano; 63. Roman date; 64. He was a video star; 65. Optic; 66. Scottish stone pile. DOWN: 1. Stinging insect; 2. Singing voice; 3. Used in his profession; 4. Make obscure; 5. Legal profession; 6. Wood sorrel; 7. Birds' homes; 8. Sleeping visions; 9. Car part; 10. Nested boxes; 11. Appear; 19. Sour; 21. Proportion; 23. Employ; 25. Soft mineral; 26. Direction; 28. Versifier; 27. Fruit skin; 28. Assist; 30. Curved molding; 31. Church part; 32. River in Germany; 33. Reverberate; 35. Precipitation; 38. Direction; 40. Versifier; 43. Staggered; 45. Sea nymph; 47. Hackneyed; 49. He played many; 50. Reverb; 51. Case; 52. Rational; 54. Assistant; 55. Angers; 56. Promotory; 59. Male sheep.

Kennedy, Khrushchev Traits Are Similar

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP) — The two K's—President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev—have some things in common besides debating Richard M. Nixon.

Neither is a stuffed shirt. Both, to some extent, are unpredictable and give their bodyguards the creeps.

They're blunt, have humor, believe in action, and show an interest in individuals.

Khrushchev almost has turned patting babies into a hobby. His antics scared his bodyguards when he was at the United Nations in New York.

He would scoot away, button-hole strangers, pop up in shirt-sleeves on his hotel balcony in full sight of any crackpot with a gun.

U.S. Secret Service men, used to protecting the fairly predictable former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, have their hands full with Kennedy.

He gave them fits at the inaugural ball by jumping boxes to shake hands with friends.

At 2 a.m. he dashed off to a party in a friend's house in Georgetown.

Last week, after a snowstorm, he left the White House for a local theater to see a movie which ended at midnight.

Kennedy, like Khrushchev, is a shirt-sleeves man.

Reporters who were with him during and after the campaign still recall his sitting down with them, coat off, smoking a cigar, chewing the fat for hours.

A week ago he wandered into the White House office of his press secretary, Pierre Salinger, found a newsman there, sat down and talked with him for 15 minutes.

Kennedy has always been informal. Even on his inauguration day he did the unexpected a few minutes before going to the Capitol.

her kindness in giving hot coffee to newsmen who had been standing for days in freezing cold outside his house.

The day after his election he began arrangements to have his own physician, Dr. Janet G. Travell, treat a newsmen who had covered his campaign with an acutely painful, ailing back.

Kennedy later appointed her White House physician, the first woman in history in that job.

Stolid Stalin sat in the Kremlin. Khrushchev, a man of action, bounces around the world, makes speeches, gives interviews, and has turned Russian foreign policy into new, imaginative, and aggressive channels.

Kennedy's promised action which began as soon as he entered the White House and shows no signs of letting up.

Both men debated Nixon when he was vice president. Khrushchev in Moscow, Kennedy on TV in the presidential campaign.

The Russian likes bluntness, as he showed when he demolished the 1960 summit conference and ridiculed Eisenhower.

Kennedy's humor pops through also. The night after his inauguration at a private dinner he defended his appointment of his brother, Robert, 34, as attorney general by saying it gave his brother a chance to get some legal experience before he started in practice law.

And he said to his disciples, Temptations to sin are sure to come; but woe to him by whom they come! — Luke 17:1.

No degree of temptation justifies any degree of sin. — Nathaniel Parker Willis.

Thoughts