

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Inflation Threat

It appears that we will have to wait until March 1 to find out what the Kennedy administration's New Frontiers program is going to cost these next 18 months. We'll get the bad news just before sending in our first installment on 1961 incomes taxes before March 15, which should make everyone feel just great.

Early March is when President Kennedy will send Congress his first budget message. It's something brand new in American history. No other president has ever sent Congress such a message within two months after inauguration.

Eisenhower didn't do it when he took office in 1953. Truman had already submitted the budget for the next fiscal year. The Eisenhower administration didn't revise it immediately. Cabinet members and agency heads individually took new budget figures to Congressional appropriation committees. And it was August, 1953, before anyone could add up the figures.

What they showed was that, whereas Truman had proposed a \$78 billion budget in January, the Eisenhower administration had cut it to \$72 billion by August. When the fiscal

year ended June 30, 1954, the actual spending figure was only \$67 billion. There was a \$3 billion deficit for the year, however, because of a \$7 billion cut in Treasury receipts from the expiration of wartime tax rate increases.

The Kennedy administration isn't expected to pile up an economy record like that during its first year and a half in office. But just what it will do with the \$79 billion spending figure estimated for the year ending next June 30 and the \$80 billion for the full year after that is guesswork.

Treasury Secretary C. Douglas Dillon says the Eisenhower estimates for this year are off by a billion dollars. Spending will be half a billion higher than estimated and tax receipts will be half a billion lower, from the recession.

Some Republican critics are claiming that Dillon's spending estimate is way low. But nobody really knows because the Kennedy spending programs are still pretty vague. They haven't been reduced to legislation we can pin a price tag on.

Five days after the inauguration Budget Director David E. Bell asked all government agency heads appointed by Kennedy to submit revised spending estimates for the remainder of this fiscal year and the next.

Until all these new figures are in and added up, then approved or disapproved by the White House, nobody knows what Kennedy's new budgets will look like. A lid has been clamped on giving out individual agency estimates.

Recently, an effort was made to start drafting a new budget message for the President to send Congress. But without figures, it was something of an exercise in futility.

It may still be something like that, even when they get it finished. For on Feb. 3, when the President sent Congress his special message on economic recovery, he specified that if the program had not produced the desired results within 75 days, he would re-examine the situation and perhaps submit new proposals. That would be April 18. The whole business may be repeated then.

In the meantime, Kennedy's statement to the National Industrial Conference Board meeting—that the government is virtually powerless to combat inflation—puts still another dimension on the business recession and recovery programs.

The Eisenhower administration found out the hard way it couldn't do anything to combat inflation, either.

But there is another side to any oversimplified statement that the government can do nothing to combat inflation. Government can contribute to inflation by overspending and excessive deficit financing over long periods. If the revised Kennedy budgets go into that in a big way, hang onto your hats.

State Fears Intrusion

(Corvallis Gazette — Times)

The first substantial objection to a Department of Urban Affairs, the new Cabinet level department recommended to Congress by President Kennedy, has come from the National Conference of State Legislative Leaders. The legislators are afraid that the department would of necessity be in direct relations with municipal governments, would make direct grants to cities for urban renewal, housing and other municipal purposes, and thereby would undermine and weaken the state responsibility and function toward the cities.

This is a legitimate and overdue complaint. It is overdue, because the Federal Government has been developing direct relations both with the states and the municipalities of the country ever since the New Deal spawned the multitudinous programs of aid, direct and indirect, to these local communities. It is how Big Government has come to be an all-pervading part of the government pattern of the nation. The Proposed Department of Urban Affairs is the ultimate development of this boring in of Federal Government in local affairs.

This stand of the nation's state legislative leaders will strengthen opposition to the formation of the new department on the part of states rights advocates, who fear that it will further erode the rights of the states. It could be the battle that will set a limit to further Federal intrusion in local affairs.



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

Heavyweight Champions Topflight Businessmen

PALM BEACH, Fla. — It's a strange world. In two weeks, people will pay to sit in Madison Square Garden to watch a fight between two heavyweights, Floyd Patterson and Ingemar Johansson. In 350 movie theaters, 440,000 people will pay \$4.50 to watch it on a screen. Only 15,000 persons will be permitted to pay from \$20 to \$100 a seat to see the world's heavyweight championship in person.

A strange world indeed. A man with two eyes pays \$100 for a ringside seat. A camera with one eye sits in the balcony and pays two million. A radio microphone, with one ear and no eyes, pays \$300,000 to listen. The small audience will contribute \$700,000. Six hundred reporters will watch for nothing.

The date is March 13. The fight is between the champion, Floyd Patterson, an American Negro, and the challenger, Ingemar Johansson, a Swede. It will gross about three million dollars, and it is promoted by people who do not know the game.

The two men at the top are Roy Cohn, an acidulous lawyer with a monopoly on intelligence, and a happy travel bureau executive named Bill Fugazy. They are young and daffy. They move so fast that sometimes they leave a jet plane before it stops. Cohn boards dislain; Fugazy speaks laughter. What they do not know about fights fills Nat Fleischer's head, but they cannot lose. They will earn money.

The fight has drama and romance. Patterson, mild-mannered and gentle, is the only man who ever lost the heavyweight championship and won it back. He is

desperately determined to keep it. Floyd Patterson has a new ingredient working for him: confidence.

Johansson is still stinging from the defeat of the last fight. "The phone stopped ringing," he told me. He wants it to ring again. He is an intelligent egotist who wants to study movie acting. No one in motion pictures will want him unless he is a champion.

Ingo's fiancée, Birgit, is with him and he proposes to marry her in the late spring. Thus the fight has everything but venom. The two men respect each other. This is bad. Patterson skips rope and punches a bag at the Deauville Hotel in Miami Beach. Seventy miles north, Johansson listens to Sinatra records and eats his mother's Swedish pancakes. The odor of good will is stifling. Floyd's idea of recreation is to listen to Cus D'Amato. Ingo's fun is to see "The World of Suzie Wong."

A strange world. The press agents — Norris Anderson, Jim Durkin and Harold Conrad — are taking courses in fiction. Patterson issues a publicity release; Johansson replies to it. They hold press conferences buttered with dignity and charm. No one calls them pugs.

They have private lives which are kept private. They do road work in the morning. Ingo starts boxing at 5 p.m. and finishes his day's work by 6:30. He is a shrewd businessman, and saves the autographs on dollar bills. He is his own manager, too—another saving.

Ingo reads books, and so does Floyd. The Swede can sing a little and he can play Beethoven

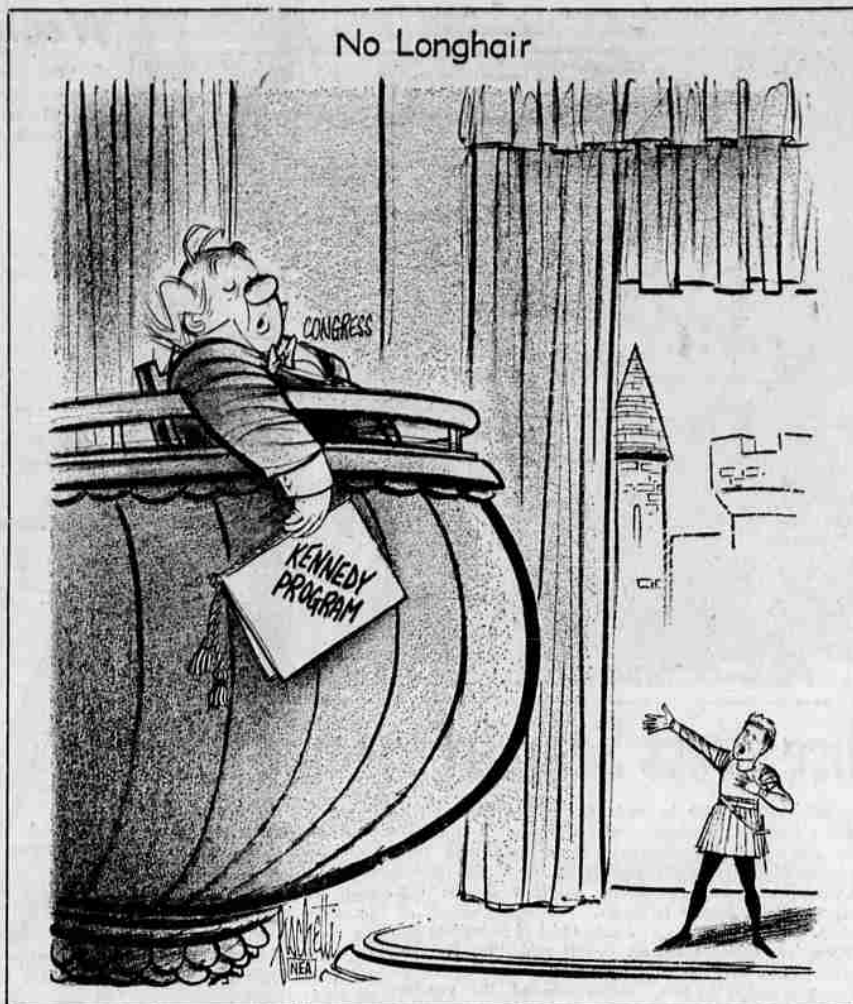
with one finger on a piano. Still, when he is in fighting togs, he looks like a stone fort. His bronze hair is combed forward a la Caesar Augustus. He has squinting blue eyes and pink skin. His smile is deep and dimpled. The arms and legs are thicker than a chorus girl's waist.

No one will ever stage a benefit show for either of these men. They will not wind up shining shoes, as Beau Jack does for his 13 children. These are businessmen. If the total gate is three million dollars, Patterson will get \$705,000; Ingo will draw \$396,000; Cohn and Fugazy will take \$300,000; Teleprompter Corp. will get \$265,000; theater owners will take the rest — about one million dollars.

Today, Johansson has the sharpest eye I've seen. He aims for small targets. He has a Swedish device, called a shunboll. It is a loose bag of leather, about the size of a man's head. It hangs two feet on a piece of chain, at eye level. When hit, it bounds erratically. I saw Ingo hit that thing with either hand for 10 minutes without missing. Later, he hit the heavy bag with an overhand right and it tilted halfway to the ceiling.

The future of both men depends on this fight. There is no contract for another match. Ingo won the first one by a knockout; Floyd won the second one by a knockout. The man who wins this one stands to keep the title for a couple of years and make some easy money.

It's a strange world, my friend. We're raising a race of bankers with muscles. . . .



CAPITOL MEMO . . .

Norblad, Appling Political Situation Excites Guessers

By DOUGLAS GRIPP
United Press International
SALEM — Secretary of State Howell Appling Jr. is a good bet for Congress in the first district in 1962.

This is the latest, and best, speculation on the political future of one of Oregon's most powerful Republicans.

However, sources close to Appling say the candidacy hinges on at least one factor: That Republican Walter Norblad does not seek reelection. Appling would not oppose Norblad, they say, because he is not unhappy with Norblad's work in Congress.

Appling's chance could be in the offing.
Norblad is being touted as a

challenger for U.S. Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., next year. Gov. Mark Hatfield has decided to go for reelection instead of Morse's seat.

Appling has ruled himself out of the U.S. Senate contest. He made it plain last week that his decision is "final, definite, clear and irrevocable."

Since Hatfield and Appling are apparently out, some Republicans feel Norblad is the next best man to tackle Morse. But they add frankly it would take Norblad's toughest campaign and a formidable mustering of support to beat him.

Speculators say 1962 could be the crossroads for Norblad.
They note that with the end

of his current two-year term, he will have 16 years in Congress, entitling him to full federal retirement on \$1,000 per month. He has also had his eye on the governorship in the past.

Appling can run for higher office in 1962 without losing his job as secretary of state because he will be in the middle of his four-year term.

One of Appling's major targets in state government—Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thornton—is in that position too. The Democrat was swept into his third term as attorney general last November while Appling easily won the secretary's post.

Thornton tried to unseat Norblad in 1958 and didn't do too badly in a strong Republican district although he lost by 17,061 votes. Since then the picture has changed and the GOP margin in the district is down considerably.

An Appling-Thornton showdown would jar the political stumps.
If Norblad decides to "play it safe" in 1962, the speculation is that Appling will sit tight and see how the wars go before he has to make a decision—in 1964.

Letters To The Editor

Between The Ears

I noticed in your issue of today's paper two letters — one from a Mr. Hartzell, and the other from a Mr. Buss. These letters express my views exactly on these subjects. In my opinion, there are a lot of people and a few of our congressmen who feel the same way.

The 864 question is as I see it: How are we going to get these problems before the people?

Our schools, on which we have spent billions of dollars, are teaching a modified version of socialism and government control. Our radio and television have 10 programs and speakers advocating more and more government ownership to one where there is advocated a return to our Constitution and free enterprise system, which we have no doubt gotten away from. Our newspapers are so chock full of our achievements in outer space that there is very little room left for good, honest, down-to-earth thinking.

It seems to me that with all of our modern inventions and scientific achievement that some

Scout Coverage

On behalf of the Modoc Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you and your staff for the fine coverage of our recent Boy Scout activities. I believe that Dean Krenz did an especially fine job on the Feb. 5 special section and, of course, Norm Cardozo handles our regular news items very well. Your generous use of pictures of our various activities is very much appreciated by the council as well as the unit leaders and other scouts.

Again, may I thank you for your splendid cooperation during Scout Week and throughout the year.

M. K. Mathewson,
Scout Executive.

Men and Women

ACROSS

1 Mrs. Harry Truman

3 Cain's brother

8 Mike's partner

12 Bread spread

13 Molted chick

14 Mrs. Adam

15 Weed

17 Baseball's Garver

18 Biblical witch (with of)

19 Sways

21 Female's counterpart

23 Poised

24 Summit

27 Soft drink

29 Angers

32 Declaimed

33 Native

36 Go to bed

37 Misare

38 Snow vehicle

39 Sumner

41 Worm

42 Rebel (coll.)

43 German river

46 Comfort

49 Larist

53 Mr. Baba

54 Withdrawal

58 Insect egg

59 Egg-shaped

60 Mystery writer — S. Gardner

61 Playing 60 Bites

DOWN

1 Portland

2 Enthusiasm

3 Transmit

4 Biblical wicked city

5 Entire

6 Lured

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ALBERTA	WHEAT
PERKIN	AIKLE
ENNET	DATED
PAKOR	ON
DO	GULU
MAKER	RESTED
ALE	DRESS
RAP	AI DES
CRISIS	ONSET
ANET	NE
MOAT	RKS
ERIES	ESNE
ADDER	APABEL
LOANS	CAPITAL
	ENTRAPS

33 Stair posts

40 Shoe part

43 Chemical element

45 Destroy

46 Tilt

47 Medley

48 Son of Jacob (Bib.)

50 Father

51 Only

52 Individuals

53 High transportation

THEY SAY . . .

We do not prove our Canadianism, but only our immaturity. . . . I don't want to be tied to an American Bomarc (missile), to Jimmy Hoffa, or even to "adult westerns." But I believe that we can deal with these and related matters without lapsing into demagoguery or denunciation (of America).

—Canadian Liberal Party leader Lester B. Pearson.

I've met them all and I'd rather stay home with a good book.

—Social historian Cleveland Amory, on the "international social set."

Thoughts

On that day the Lord their God will save them for they are the flock of his people; for like the jewels of a crown they shall shine on his land. — Zechariah 9:16.

What no eyes have seen, what no ears have heard — that is the eternal happiness which I expect when I have laid aside my human body. — Karl F. P. von Martius.

So that he promised with an oath to give her whatever she might ask. — Matthew 14:7.

A mind that is conscious of its integrity scorns to say more than its means to perform. — Robert Burns.

And beginning with Moses and all the prophets, he interpreted to them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. — Luke 24:27.

I have always believed in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, whereby they have become the expression to man of the Word and Will of God. — Warren G. Harding.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Economic Questions, Political Answers

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — Differences between President Kennedy and the Republican leadership in Congress over whether there is a recession and if so, what to do about it, turn out to be largely political, as you might expect.

Senate Majority Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois admits there is unemployment in Chicago, Peoria, East St. Louis and other industrial centers, but it's spotty. House GOP Leader Charles M. Halleck of Indiana, who says Gary isn't in his district but is in his state, admits steel production at 50 per cent capacity.

So there is unemployment, some have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits and there is a relief problem.

The Republican leaders say they are just as deeply interested as the President in remedial action, so long as the corrective measures are sound, effective and address themselves to the real questions of the existing situation and relief.

What they seem to be afraid of is that Kennedy and his Cabinet members are talking about these things too much. They fear he may talk the country into a depression or an inferiority complex.

This seems to be the old idea that if you don't talk about an ugly situation it doesn't exist; or that if it does, it will go away if you don't recognize it.

But that isn't the policy of President Kennedy, who seems to believe that if you are confronted by a bad situation, you move in on it and try to do something about it.

His emergency program, as spelled out thus far, would merely accelerate the spending of about six billion dollars already appropriated by Congress.

This would include four billion dollars in tax refunds, 250 million dollars in GI insurance dividends, 700 million dollars for Polaris submarines and air transport, 734 million dollars for federal highways,

75 million dollars for farm loans and an indeterminate amount for a 25 per cent increase in Small Business Administration loans to defense contractors.

Republican leaders say they have no quarrels with these programs in general. Dirksen raises the question of whether the Polaris speed-up means that the defense program is to be predicated on the recession. He also points out there are definite procedures to follow for farm credit and small business loans.

No figure was given by the President for speeding up post office and government building construction. The Eisenhower-prepared budget calls for about 250 million dollars for this purpose in 1961 and 1962. But Postmaster General J. Edward Day and his officials are trying to step this up.

Dirksen says he will go along with this if it includes construction under the lease-purchase plan which was introduced by former Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield.

The Republican leaders will try out some other items in the Kennedy program. They point out correctly that a smaller depressed area redevelopment bill and an increase of the minimum wage to \$1.15 an hour could have been passed last year and would be in effect now if the Democrats hadn't held out for higher stakes—and lost.

On extending unemployment insurance benefits and broadening their coverage there will apparently be a fight. Dirksen and Halleck indicate they would go along with a program of federal loans to the states that have exhausted their reserves. This was the way Eisenhower handled it.

But on changing the present experience rating system, raising the base for unemployment insurance taxes on employers and imposing federal standards on all the states there may be opposition.

GOP leaders are hopeful, however, that the House Ways and Means Committee will soon report out a bill which they can support.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

'Drafty' Column Brings Comment

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

My mail suggests that I've raised quite a storm with my denial that drafts are harmful.

Most defenders of the draft theory quote chapter and verse of a personal experience demonstrating the onset of an infection just after exposure to a gust of air. And there appears to be general agreement that a gust from an electric fan is the worst of all gusts.

None of the draft defenders, however, attempts to explain why we're not all of us sick all of the time since it's impossible to go through any given 24-hour period without being exposed to at least a score of gusts.

From the opening and closing of the front and back doors or the windows. From a chink in a moving car or bus. From the ascent and descent of an elevator in its shaft. From wind currents as we turn a corner.

One of the wittier opponents of the draft theory writes of his brother and sister whom he classifies as "draft-dodgers." He describes them as always asking "Where is that draft coming from?" Or as being constantly on the move to "get out of the draft."

Another tells of his wife, a music lover, who quit attending concerts because of those "awful drafts" in the Municipal Auditorium. And a wife complains that her husband, at a large public banquet, turned up his coat collar and wrapped a napkin around his neck to defend himself against a series of drafts.

I don't know who invented the draft theory. Or how long it's been in existence. Or why it hangs on with such tenacity. I sounded off to my wife on the subject the other evening. She said I shouldn't be discouraged at its persistence.

"One day, you'll wake and it'll be gone," she assured me. "When I was a girl we were told that you'd get weak eyes if you didn't take off your rubbers when you got to school or came home. And who believes that now?"

I don't know. Who does?

Dear Reader: Dr. Hyman appreciates your comments and questions but regrets that the heavy volume of his mail doesn't permit him to answer each individual letter or post card. However, he will comment in columns like the above upon matters of general or unusual interest.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "Your Heart: angina pec-

toris," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Does the Bible clarify whether or not Jesus had brothers?

A—Several references to the "brothers" of Jesus occur in the New Testament, but there is a lack of agreement on what the word "brother" means in this instance.

Q—How much territory is included in Manhattan Island?

A—Twenty-two square miles.

Q—What breed of dog are Chihuahuas?

A—They are an ancient, pure breed from Mexico.

Q—Is the prickly pear a type of pear?

A—No, it is a cactus with prickly, pear-shaped fruits.

Q—Who was the author of the famous "Timothy Titcomb" letters?

A—An American editor, Josiah Gilbert Holland.

Q—In a court decision does the opinion of a chief justice lend added weight?

A—No.

Q—In the playing of chimes, what is meant by change ringing?

A—A set of four bells can be played in 24 different orders.

Q—What are the world's largest and smallest republics?

A—The Republic of China and the Republic of San Marino respectively.

Q—Did the American Indians, historically, have a single language and a common set of customs?

A—No.

Q—Why is London's Pall Mall so called?

A—From a French ballgame "paille-maille," played there during the 17th century.

Q—Did the French statesman, Clemeaceau, once live in the United States?

A—Yes, he taught in a girls' school and practiced medicine in America.