

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Not Easy To Storm Congress

One interesting barometer of the times is the list of "must" bills a president whips up at the outset of the legislative year.

When, for instance, President Kennedy compiled his list of 16 urgent measures, it was quickly seen that they were heavily weighted with economic correctives, education aids, welfare proposals.

Former President Eisenhower's initial list of imperatives had a quite different feel to it. When he took the reins, business was rushing at wartime pace. His mind seemed to be on adjustments, consolidations and modest improvements rather than sweeping change.

Like Kennedy's, Ike's list landed hard on the domestic side. But it offered a much wider assortment.

It ranged over such things as Hawaiian statehood, customs simplification, amendments to Taft-Hartley labor law, transfer to the states of title to offshore oil lands, extension of controls on defense materials, temporary aid to schools in crowded defense areas, more commissioners for the District of Columbia.

The only long run welfare proposal called for extending social security to another 10.5 million people, including farmers.

At just one spot did his 1953 list coincide

with the Kennedy list in 1961. Both asked new authority to go on reorganizing the government's executive branch.

Among Kennedy's "must" measures are three to ease unemployment burdens, three dealing with education at various levels, three in the welfare class—social security changes, health aid to the aged, a higher minimum wage (also an economic corrective). He has one farm aid bill in the hopper.

Neither man sought much early action in foreign policy legislation.

Ike asked renewal of power to make reciprocal trade pacts.

Kennedy seeks to ease trade and aid with Soviet satellites, and urges we join the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which aims at drawing North America and Europe in as fuller economic partners, especially in aid to underdeveloped lands.

By July of 1953 Ike had won some points but put off or dropped others on his list. The new President has bigger party margins in Congress, but more than a few of his "musts" may bite the dust when they try to run the gamut of conservatives in both parties.

Capitol Hill seldom falls easily to anybody, no matter how urgent he says the times—and his proposals—are.

Armed Forces Makeup Goes Into Study

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON (AP)—In his shakeup of U. S. defense policy, President Kennedy probably will avoid large military manpower increases but emphasize new weapons and especially the means to wage guerrilla warfare.

The review of armed forces makeup, weapons and doctrine still is under way in the White House, but present indications are that the total manpower increase to be recommended to Congress by the President will be under 100,000 men, perhaps considerably under. Kennedy's decisions are due in about 10 days.

More dramatic than expansion of the Army and Marine Corps, authorities said this weekend, will be the President's stress on the hit-and-run kind of combat which has become increasingly characteristic of the struggle with communism in countries on the borders of the Chinese-Soviet bloc.

The United States has been concerned with what the Army calls "special warfare" for several years but Kennedy, officials said, intends to give it an entirely new importance, making it the equivalent of a third arm of grand strategy.

One of Kennedy's acts after becoming President Jan. 20 was to order an increase of 500 in the force of 2,000 men who have been trained at Ft. Bragg, N. C., as specialists in guerrilla warfare.

Kennedy's plans, it was said, call for sending graduates of the Ft. Bragg training program into all of the Army's regular divisions. The purpose will be to spread the philosophy and techniques of hit-and-run combat throughout the Army.

The kind of fighting involved is illustrated by the conflicts between Western-supported and Communist-backed forces in Laos and in the Congo.

Officials said that as massive nuclear forces confirm the Soviet-United States stalemate, the importance of small conflicts may be expected to increase.

The United States has military aid programs in 45 countries and several high officials predict privately that probably more than half those countries would never be involved in anything except what some authorities call "sub-limited warfare."

Kennedy told a news conference last Wednesday that Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara had recommended, following Defense Department reviews, a buildup of conventional military strength. The President indicated he would make his decision around mid-March.

Some increase in the \$42.9-billion military budget is expected. In the emphasis so far put by Kennedy, McNamara and Secretary of State Dean Rusk on increased capacity for conventional warfare, there is an implication of a large military manpower expansion.

However, the best available information from qualified sources is that such expansion is unlikely, though they said Kennedy has not made up his mind on this point.

The total of U. S. military forces now stands at 2.5 million men. An Army increase of three divisions, the largest which has been talked about by Army supporters in Congress, would add about 30,000 men to a present total of about 800,000. The Marines



YOUR POCKETBOOK

Stock Investment Winning Formula

By FAYE HENLE

Want to be a success in the stock market?

Then you might consider the formula for picking the right investments that has just won an award for 21-year-old New York postal clerk LeRoy D. Thomas.

Thomas hasn't yet garnered enough dollars to pay for the college education he hopes will help fulfill his dream of becoming a "Wall Streeter." But he did win the first "Taking Stock Sweepstakes" contest and carry off the prize of a free five-year subscription to "Taking Stock." That's a monthly investment club newsletter, branch of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, newsmen Russ Wiley.

I talked with LeRoy and here are his winning principles:

—Pick issues that are certain to grow. Pick stocks of companies whose management has demonstrated its ability by:

—Offering a good product.

—Spending money on growth and diversification through research, merger or acquisition.

—Making a profit and paying a dividend for each of the past five years.

—Winning public appeal.

Thomas entered the contest last spring, along with 144 other persons, including a couple of brokers. Each submitted make-believe portfolios of five stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with \$5,000 invested in each. The stocks were charted from June 30 to the end of 1960.

Thomas' portfolio showed a 24.5

per cent gain over those six months. His five stocks were: Brunswick Corp., American Machine and Foundry, Black & Decker Manufacturing Co., Pepsi-Cola and Coca-Cola.

Thomas says he first became aware of the stock market as a student in high school back in 1955. LeRoy's father, who died two years ago, was an avid reader of stock market news but warned his son that "stocks are not for the poor." LeRoy feels that the small investor does have a place in the market, but adds:

"You must not look to get rich quick."

Thomas says the stocks that interest him most for his personal investment are in the food, cosmetic, tobacco and sports and recreation fields.

The longer I spoke with this young man, the more I realized that there is nothing of the speculative gambler about him. Perhaps it is because he is unmarried that he can save enough to buy stocks.

Thomas has faith in the growth of the U. S., and that "the problems we've got today will get untangled." He wastes no time analyzing the negative. Instead, he concentrates on the positive. He reads everything that he can find about the stock market, and spends endless hours in research.

He also believes it is better to own 10 shares of a high priced, high quality issue than 100 shares of a low priced, poor quality stock.

Letters To The Editor

Rogue River

Felicitations and thanks to your Sports Editor Wayne Scott for the very timely article in Scott's Barks 'n' Bites column in the Sunday edition of the Herald and News, regarding House Bill No. 1497 and 1531. These bills, if passed, will open the Rogue River for industrial use, namely the building of pulp and paper mills on the river. Would also like to reiterate that "Now is the time for all good sportsmen to come to the aid of the Rogue" by mailing a card to Mr. Carroll Howe, care Oregon House of Representatives, Salem, Ore., today, and let him know you want these bills killed.

Lloyd J. Goble
2620 Homedale Road

23rd Amendment

I have awaited with interest for the time that some publicity would be given by our nation's newspapers on the proposed 23rd amendment to our Constitution. I have asked many individuals to express an opinion and find that less than one person in 100 have even heard of a proposed 23rd amendment, much less having any opinion as to what its adoption would mean to us. Perhaps most news editors are unaware of this proposal, or indifferent.

On Jan. 17, the S. Dak. House of Representatives became the fifth state to approve a resolu-

tion (voting 49 to 19 for approval) to adopt the 23rd.

In the event that you read the California Mining Journal, you may be interested in seeing Page 10 of the current issue of March, 1961. You may also glean a considerable amount of information relating to our gold situation. It seems time for the public to be wised up and put a little heat on C. R. Grems

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Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Thursday, March 9, the 68th day of the year with 297 more in 1961.

The moon is in its last quarter.

The morning stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening stars are Venus and Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1432, Italian sailor and explorer Amerigo Vespucci was born.

In 1822, Charles Graham of New York City received the first patent for artificial teeth.

In 1832, Abraham Lincoln ran for his first public office, the Illinois legislature.

In 1862, the ironclad warships, Monitor and Merrimack, battled for four hours off Hampton Roads, Va.

In 1933, called into special session by President Roosevelt, Congress began its "hundred days."

Thought for today: Abraham Lincoln said: With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

Three more divisions would bring the Army total to 47 but there have been some indications only one more division had support within the administration.

Peace Corps Official Outlines Main Points

WASHINGTON (AP)—Draft-age young men who have military deferments won't lose them by serving in the Peace Corps.

This is the opinion of Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, head of selective service.

Peace Corps director R. Sargent Shriver, told a news conference Monday it was Hershey's judgment that one who served in the corps for two years would be eligible for further deferment from military service.

Shriver said no exemptions from military service for peace corpsmen had been proposed and none had been requested.

Of course, Shriver said, a young man couldn't return to the United States from Peace Corps service, become a beachcomber and expect to get deferment. And, he added, those who were deferred always would be subject to general mobilization, if it came.

Most college students and young men in certain special vocations get deferments from the draft.

Shriver said the corps was anxious that after service abroad members of the corps would have good job prospects. He named four men to a corps career planning board to help develop job opportunities.

They are Ralph Lazarus, Cincinnati department store executive; Joseph Bieme, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Communications Workers of America; Roger Jones, assistant secretary of state for administration and former chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and Dr. Benjamin C. Willis, general superintendent of schools of Chicago.

Working without pay, the board members will try to help Peace Corps veterans who have been abroad teaching and helping peoples of underdeveloped nations, particularly in such fields as construction, public health, and sanitation.

Shriver, in a brisk conference, tried to clear up any early misconceptions about the Peace Corps.

1. Although workers in the strictly volunteer program will receive no salary, they will be paid allowances for food, clothing, travel, housing and out-of-pocket expenses. There is also a plan to provide Peace Corps veterans with a "bonus based on time overseas." But—like many details of the plan, the amount has not been determined.

3. The initial training program probably will run until September and will include a core curriculum of background on American institutions, the philosophy of democratic government, the language and customs of the overseas country in which each Peace Corps volunteer will serve. About four or five hours a day will be spent on language study alone.

4. Preliminary estimates peg the cost of the program at \$10,000 to \$12,000 per overseas volunteer a year. The amount will vary, depending on the cost of living in each country. The President has said he hopes 500-1,000 volunteers will be sent overseas by the end of the year and has taken steps to make initial funds available from the executive budget.

Shriver, a brother-in-law of the President, said corps officials had established 18 as the minimum age qualification. No rigid maximum has been set.

That would depend on the "strength and stamina" of the individual and the requirements of the assignment, he said, but he guessed "most people over 60" could be traced out.

He noted that volunteers would be expected to live under the same conditions experienced by those they are seeking to help in backward countries.

"I'd like to guarantee that it won't be any picnic," he said.

THE LIGHTER SIDE . . .

Maybe Peace Corpsmen Can Save D.C. Suburbs

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI)—R. Sargent Shriver, a brother-in-law of President Kennedy, is the latest member of the First Family to report for duty on the New Frontier.

At the moment, he carries the unofficial title of director-designate of the President's newly announced Peace Corps program.

As I understand it, his current status is something like that of a non-commissioned general leading an unborn army on an indeterminate mission.

Shriver, who is young, handsome and as crisp as a ginger snap, endeavored to explain some of the plans and specifications for the projected Peace Corps at a news conference Monday.

He was confined to a rather generalized recitation because the program at this point has not, as they say at the Pentagon, "firmed up."

But for someone who is not even on the payroll yet, Shriver has tackled his assignment with a great exuberance. I got the impression that he is the type of fellow who will get there, even if he is not sure where he is going.

Although it did not produce much in the way of solid information, the news conference did serve to clear up several misconceptions about the Peace Corps.

For instance, I had the idea that it was going to be a sort of CCC program for Ivy League graduates. But Shriver said members of the corps might range in age from 18 to 60.

He also took exception to charges that the Peace Corps might become a haven for draft dodgers. Nor will it be a "Children's Crusade" manned by a bunch of overgrown Boy Scouts, he said.

The basic intention is to recruit Americans of assorted skills who are willing to work for a year or two in underdeveloped countries with no pay except minimum living expenses and a small terminal bonus.

Shriver is now setting up a pilot program to go into operation before the end of this year under an executive order of the President.

Later, when all of the details have been worked out, the program will be submitted to Congress with a request for operating funds.

What got me interested in the program was Kennedy's statement that Peace Corpsmen might also be sent into certain areas of the United States, as well as overseas.

It is my hope that one will be sent into the suburbs of Washington and that he will be an expert on crab grass control.

Other Editors' Opinions

Election Stealing

(Hollywood Citizen-News)
Among the hundreds of Citizen-News readers who participated in our recent poll on ways to improve election procedures were many who demanded laws which would make cheating impossible.

We believe these readers will be interested in an article in the Jan. 31 issue of Look by Richard Wilson entitled "How to Steal an Election."

Wilson shows how "the dominant political organization in many localities can alter the outcome in its favor and against the popular will, if it dares." He then describes chain balloting, "ghost" election boards, false canvasses, vote buying, multiple voting, rigged election machines, voting of transients, voting in the name of the dead, disqualification of invalid voters, falsification of voters' affidavits and failure to count absentee ballots.

Most of the irregularities described occurred in Chicago. In one voting place 100 votes were tabulated before the polls opened. The first legal vote cast was recorded as vote No. 101. In another Chicago voting place where an election board was convicted of fraud it was proved that 71 ballots were cast by persons who gave false names; 34 persons voted twice and one voted three times.

In that voting place, burns from

Chicago telephones were hauled in to vote the names of absent or dead voters.

In the last election a Chicago Tribune reporter, Norma Lee Browning, was denied the right to vote in the same place where she had voted several times. She described her experiences in her paper and as a result scores of Tribune readers wrote in to report a similar experience.

Perhaps the strangest case unearthed by Wilson occurred in a Texas precinct ball lot where 86 persons received ballots. But when the ballots were counted the score was: Kennedy 147; Nixon 24.

Both political parties should be equally determined to eliminate or at least reduce the possibility of anybody stealing an election, local, state or national.

Thoughts

We are bound to give thanks to God always for you, brethren, as it is fitting, because your faith is growing abundantly, and the love of every one of you for one another is increasing.—II Thess. 1:3.

Jesus throws down the dividing prejudices of nationality and teaches universal love, without distinction of race, merit or rank. A man's neighbor is everyone that needs help.—James Geike.

BARBS

A beauty expert says loss of sleep ruins the complexion. Like leaving the compact home, girls.

Change lets you have a better view of life, if you have enough of it and spend it wisely.

A girl's face doesn't have to be her fortune to lead into a nice figure.

If there are no billboards along the highway you can still look at the back of a truck.

The perfect nominee for any tax board might be the dentist who specializes in painless extraction.

When the cat hides under theavenport or scoots for the basement, it's likely school is out.

Most college kids think that running out of allowance is something to write home about.

Don't feel too bad if you're a poor writer. Think of the mistakes in spelling it covers up.

Civil War

ACROSS

1 Civil War ironclad fighting vessel
2 This vessel fought on the side of the Union
3 Mimic
4 Foghorn
5 Dry, at wine
6 Narrow inlet
7 Indian tent
8 Allowance for waste
9 Purified
10 Whirlwind
11 Reply (ab.)
12 Precipitous
13 Hops, kila
14 Chum
15 Paired
16 Indolent
17 Bustle
18 Gold (Sp.)
19 Pause
20 Lion
21 Dance step
22 Oriental coin
23 Emisary
24 Greek letter
25 Parent
26 It was superior over the South's
27 Colonizers
28 Utopian
29 Moose
30 Period
31 Stop
32 Barbary state
33 Peruvian mountains
34 Colonizer
35 DOWN

1 Light fog
2 Sheaf
3 Proliferous
4 That thing
5 Mariner
6 Auricular

7 Genuine
8 Floating
9 Lake in California
10 Knocks
11 Woody plant
12 Take notice of
13 Pedal digit
14 Facilitates
15 Roof final
16 Desist
17 Ancient Irish capital
18 Epic poetry
19 Red deer
20 Colorless
21 Arabian gulf
22 Booty
23 Sleeping vision
24 Scottish cap
25 Steps over fences
26 Long fish
27 Expanse
28 Mineral
29 Deep hole
30 Pint (ab.)
31 Social insects
32 Solitude
33 False god
34 Charitable gift
35 Mix
36 Deep hole
37 Pint (ab.)