

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Eccentric Americans

The administration and more particularly the state department has been doing some fancy flip-flops lately over this question of muzzling any anti-communist sentiment from the military leaders.

Not long ago, Maj. Gen. Edward A. Walker was transferred to a new command because he reportedly lectured his troops on Americanism, and more specifically on anti-communism.

He was branded by the State Department as being a member of the militantly conservative John Birch Society, and it was apparently only the pressure of public opinion that kept the administration from disciplining him more strongly.

Now, the results of a military investigation of his case have been released. General Walker terms them "very unusual."

Above all, the report describes Walker as a "sincere, deeply religious, patriotic soldier," and then goes on to say, "He is an eccentric and is not only violently anti-communist but for years has been working at it with a passion, studying, lecturing and reading all literature available on the subject."

Something is twisted somewhere.

If America had a few more persons like General Walker who worked at being anti-Communist we might not be in some of the predicaments that we're in today because somewhere in the past someone was "soft" on communism.

Every time a determined anti-communist drive is put together, or any group attempts to awaken Americans to the true evils of the Communist philosophy, those in power launch a counter-attack in an attempt to discredit the drive. Whether they do so out of ignorance

of the true Communist menace, or do so purposely to further the Communist conspiracy is something open to question.

The fact remains that anyone who thinks Communism and freedom can live side by side like the lion and the lamb, has another thought coming.

As long as there are free peoples in the world, Communism can never rest easy with its long record of subjugated peoples.

East Berlin and West Berlin is a classic example of the contrast between Communism and freedom. On the one hand, you have the free world where people work cheerfully and willingly because it means a better future for themselves. They share in their labors and enjoy the rewards of them.

On the other side, they labor of necessity to enrich the state with a promise of things being better sometime. As long as these persons conquered by communism can look out into the free world and see how that half lives, they will be dissatisfied with their kind of life, and await the opportunity to change it.

Now, if we are to believe the summary of the Army report which describes General Walker as an eccentric because he is violently anti-communist and works at it, then there are a lot more of us who can be classified as eccentric also.

Eccentric means a deviation from the normal. It would appear to us that it is not General Walker who has deviated from the normal, but rather those who have forced the military to condemn him because he is a 100 per cent patriotic American.

If he's eccentric, here's to more of his eccentricity.

Politics And The Military

The long-raging controversy stirred by South Carolina's Sen. Strom Thurmond over alleged "gagging" of the U.S. military has become a fuzzy, tangled thing which needs to have its separate strands pulled out and examined.

Lately Thurmond has been tilting lances with Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. Earlier his chief adversary was Arkansas' Sen. J. William Fulbright, who in a memorandum charged that many military men were improperly injecting themselves into political fields.

The whole debate moves along against the backdrop of the celebrated case of Gen. Edwin A. Walker, who was removed from a divisional command in Germany on grounds he sought to indoctrinate his troops with extremist right-wing views, calculated to influence their absentee votes for congressmen in 1960.

At the outset, we should understand this: The contenders agree, though their hot words sometimes obscure the fact, that military men may properly speak out on military matters. McNamara recently reaffirmed this as the administration's position.

Where they disagree is on what other topics military men may speak publicly — and to whom. The subject most at issue in the debate is communism, and how its dangers should be taught.

In Thurmond's view, military men are

extraordinarily equipped to explain the Communist menace both to service personnel and to the general public. Says he:

"The military leader is a particularly effective source of information against communism. . . . Many people in uniform have a unique understanding of the enemy. They are trained to anticipate the enemy. They get to know the enemy and how he operates."

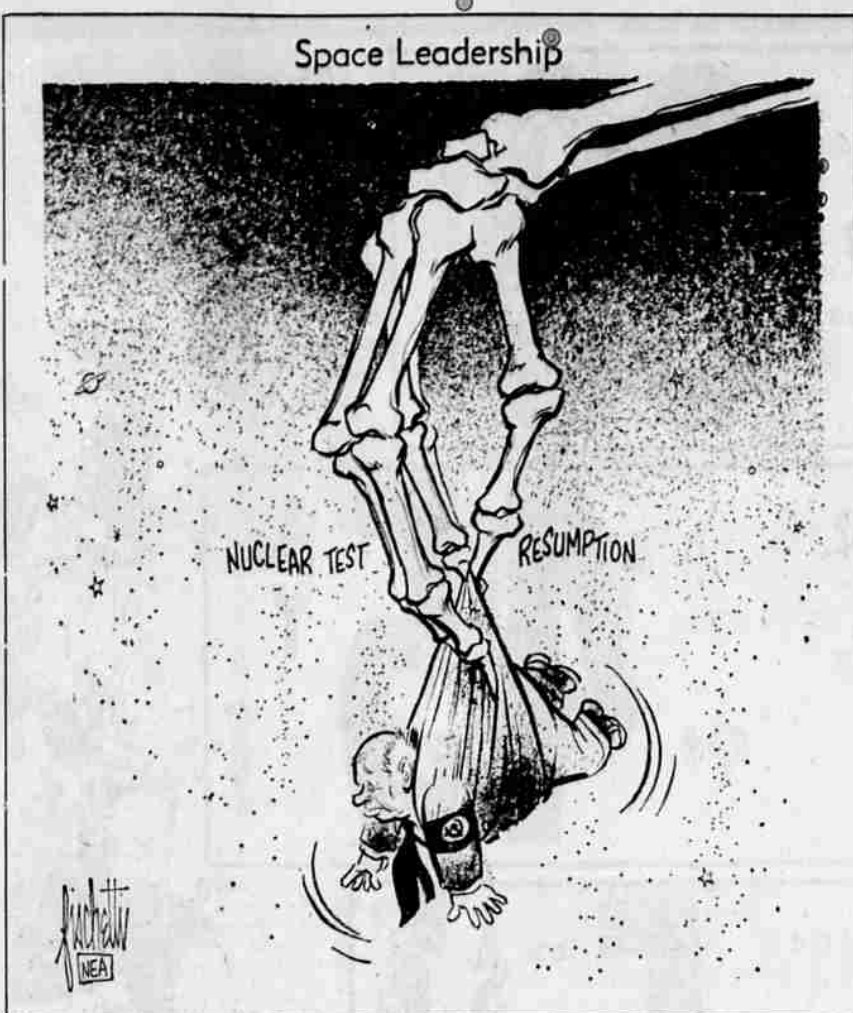
Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee, supporting the Fulbright opposition viewpoint, answers Thurmond this way: "Essentially, it is not the function of the military . . . to give political instruction to the American people."

Fulbright himself goes beyond this in his memorandum and argues that, at least in the middle to higher echelons of service, indoctrination of the military itself in major aspects of world affairs—including communism — should be in civilian hands.

Thurmond no less than his opponents accepts the premise that no military man should plunge into domestic politics. But here the controversy is at its fuzziest.

For he and some others brand welfare features of the U.S. government as socialist-Communist in tendency, and as such fit subjects for military men warning of the perils of communism. The opposition says the whole domestic field is out of bounds to service personnel.

In this free-speech country, if we must err it must be on the side of letting men talk.



Khrushchev Hasn't Changed From Previous Berlin Stand

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — Western diplomats, like scholars with magnifying glasses, examine Premier Khrushchev's every word on Berlin, looking and hoping for some shift, some change. There isn't any.

Khrushchev and his government have pumped out thousands of words in speeches and statements, playing nice guy and tough guy as they thought fit, since their first blockbuster on Nov. 27, 1958.

In that historic document Russia stated its case on Berlin. In the three years since it has made no basic change in its position. Secretary of State Dean Rusk summed it up last Friday night when he said there is nothing in the "fine print" of Khrushchev's statements on Berlin to "show the path to agreement."

It was the diplomat's way of saying Russia hasn't budged.

Three classic examples of Khrushchev's position can be taken — from instances scattered over three years — to show the consistency of Moscow's views on Berlin.

One was the note of Nov. 27, 1958; another was the statement Khrushchev handed President Kennedy at their Vienna meeting last June; the third was an interview he recently gave C. L. Sulzberger of the New York Times.

In all three the Russian position was the same:

1. Russia wants a peace treaty signed with Communist East Germany. If the West won't sign it, Russia will.

2. This will end the Allies' right to keep troops in West Berlin. They now have about 12,000. They base their right on wartime and post-war agreements.

3. Russia guarantees West Berlin will be a free city without interference from East or West and

with free communication with the outside world. The city is 110 miles inside Communist East Germany.

4. But once Russia signs the peace treaty with East Germany the West will have to deal with the East Germans about getting in and out of Berlin.

5. In some way — Russia is vague on this — the United Nations perhaps with neutral troops, could be used to see that West Berlin's freedom is preserved.

They are points to remember. Any settlement hinges on them and, so far as can be seen, for the West to agree to them means concessions by the West.

For instance: the West doesn't formally recognize the East German Reds as the legitimate government of East Germany.

For the West to ask the East Germans for permission to travel over their territory to Berlin would in fact — no matter what face the West puts on it — be recognition of the Communist regime.

Should the West refuse to dicker with the East Germans, it would chance war.

If the East Germans balked at Allied travel to Berlin — without agreement — and the West tried to batter its way through, Russia would come to East Germany's aid. Khrushchev has said so.

Perhaps if Russia and the Western Allies ever sit down to negotiate on all this, it won't be so completely black and white.

But the only negotiations they have had so far — from May to August, 1959 — turned out dismally. At that time the American, British and French foreign ministers met with the Russian foreign minister.

After seven weeks of talking to each other — with some time out for going home to talk — they agreed on nothing.

The West wanted a five-year extension of its right to have troops in Berlin. Russia said 18 months. The West called for curbs on propaganda and intelligence activities in East and West Berlin. Russia called for curbs in West Berlin only.

YOUR POCKETBOOK

Catering To Teens Is Profitable Job

By FAYE HENLE

To the merchants of the land, teen-agers are a boon.

The nation's 9,750,000 13-to-19-year-old girls have an annual income of 4.5 billion dollars earned or provided by parents to spend as they choose. Of this sum, 3.2 billion dollars goes for apparel.

Representing only 10 per cent of the total female population, they do 20 per cent of the spending for these items.

The teen-aged girl is spending 300 million dollars a year on cosmetics.

"Seventeen Magazine," surveying this growing segment of our population, discovered that almost 80 per cent owned their own record players or phonographs, 53.4 per cent their own portable radios and 18.6 per cent their own cars.

Almost 40 per cent of these girls reported they influenced their families' decision in selecting a new car. With an average weekly income of \$9.53, some 58 per cent of them have their own bank accounts, 33.4 per cent of them are saving for education and 16.9 per cent for marriage.

Aside from fashion and beauty, the teen-aged girls' chief preoccupations are food and parties followed by concern regarding jobs and career.

What amazed me most was that only 50 per cent of the girls queried reported dating. Currently this group is getting engaged at the rate of 800,000 annually.

Where does the teen-ager go on a date? The favorite weekday spot is the bowling alley. On the weekend, movies and at-home parties rank first and second in popularity.

But teen-agers are a serious bunch. Polling both girls and boys, Scholastic Magazine has come up with the profile of a purposeful, confident and mature citizen who will make his voice heard throughout the nation's economy.

Politically teen-agers are split. If they were voters, 49.5 per cent of them would register as Republicans, 45.3 per cent as Democrats.

Sixty three per cent of college educations, yet of this group 37.4



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Education Aid Bill Post Mortem Probed

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — Post-mortems on the death of effective federal aid-to-education legislation this year reveal considerable ineptness on the part of Kennedy administration doctors who tried to save the ailing bill.

Most of the responsibility has been placed on the coalition of 82 Democrats—only five from the northern states—and 110 Republicans who voted against even considering such legislation in the House.

What they were opposing was the compromise package put together by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham A. Ribicoff.

He sold his bill of goods to the Democrats on the House Education and Labor Committee under its chairman, Adam Clayton Powell of New York. He even sold it to Rep. James J. Delaney of New York, whose opposition in the House Rules Committee had blocked consideration of the original Kennedy administration \$2.5 billion aid-to-education program.

Ribicoff apparently thought he had the solution to break the deadlock, but it was a bad miscalculation.

Included in his package were one-year extension of student loans under the National Defense Education Act and federal aid to impacted areas. But on top of them was put a bill by Rep. Frank Thompson Jr., of New Jersey, providing \$325 million in federal aid to the states for school construction in districts of dire need.

The \$325 million figure was considered a magic number because that was the amount which the House had approved last year. It was made more palatable by taking out all mention of aid for teachers' salaries. But the formulas for determining the amounts of federal aid were changed, and this caused some confusion on what each state might get.

When the bill was brought up in House Education and Labor Committee executive session on the day before it was to be of-

fered on the floor, there was a Republican motion to have it read so that the committee members would know what was in it.

As reported by Rep. Jerry Ford, R-Mich., in a letter to his constituents, this was voted down on a straight party line roll call vote of 17 Democrats to 13 Republicans.

Then, by another 17-13 roll call vote, the committee decided to limit discussion of the bill to 70 minutes. Fifty minutes were spent on one amendment. The minority Republicans were given one hour to submit opposition views in writing for the committee report printed that day.

As Ford—who is not a member of the committee—reported in his Washington Review, "This was an unconscionable and unheard of limitation on the right of the minority to have their separate views reported."

Word of this Democratic effort to railroad their last-minute compromise circulated rapidly. It stiffened Republican opposition. Normally, about 40 Republicans favor federal aid to education. But only six Republicans voted with 163 northern Democrats to consider the measure. It would have taken a switch by 40 more votes to carry.

It was a combination of other factors that stiffened the Democratic opposition. The southerners seldom have voted in a more solid block. Some may have felt that this was a forerunner of federal aid for integrated schools only. Others were afraid a religious issue was involved.

In a few states which may lose congressional seats under redistricting next year, there was some fear that any vote on a controversial issue might be used at home to wipe out an incumbent congressman's district.

The whole business just got too complicated. There was no compulsion to vote. National Defense Education Act does not expire till next June 30, so there will be time for another look. The old rule of, "When in doubt, do nothing!" prevailed.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Periodic Tests Help In Cancer Detection

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

Despite some statements you may hear or read, I am compelled to tell you that we possess no miracle drug (or diet) for the cure of cancer. There is no immediate prospect that we shall have such a drug, serum, vaccine or dietary principle—possibly for decades.

However, we do have in our immediate possession sufficient information to effect a sharp reduction in the frequency of cancer and an equally sharp increase in its cure rate through surgery and radiation.

Here are things you can do to protect yourself and your family from the cruelest of human afflictions:

Twice yearly go for a cancer detection examination. For this purpose, you may go to a special cancer prevention clinic if you live in a large city or if you have a clinic devoted to this special assignment in your local hospital.

Preferably, in my minority opinion, you may go to your family physician.

My reasons for the latter preference are at least three-fold: (1) the inconvenience and expense are less; (2) knowing you better, your local practitioner is in a better position to recognize slight changes in your appearance and physical findings, and (3) while examining you for cancer, he may detect early evidence of other chronic diseases—heart troubles, diabetes, glaucoma, etc.—at a time when they can be controlled or reversed by prompt attention.

In addition to the usual physical examination, you may expect your practitioner or the clinic group to explore all of your "body cavities," make laboratory tests of blood, urine and stool, take routine X-rays of your chest, and special X-rays of other areas in which there are suspicious signs and make the all-important tests called Papanicolaou spreads for detection of cancer cells.

By requesting, in addition, periodic X-rays of your breasts, you give your examiner a 17.5 chance in a thousand of discovering a cancer not otherwise detectable, according to a five-year study recently completed at Philadelphia's Albert Einstein Medical Center.

As a result of early detection, your surgeon has the opportunity to operate at a time when the chances of "ultimate survival" can almost be guaranteed.

By seeking prompt treatment when and if the tests disclose the presence of cancer cells, you can almost be assured of equal success in the treatment of malig-

nancy of the womb, the second greatest threat to the modern female.

By heeding your doctor's advice to have your sons circumcised at birth, you can reduce the chances that your daughters-in-law will develop uterine cancer almost 20-fold.

By submitting to X-ray exposure only if the necessity is great during the early months of pregnancy, you can probably reduce appreciably the incidence of childhood leukemia.

There is almost universal agreement among medical authorities that discontinuance of the use of tobacco could result in a striking reduction in the incidence of malignancies of the lung, mouth and larynx.

I'm sorry there's no headline material in these suggestions for sensationalists. There is small consolation for the Micawbers who would rather sit and wait for a miracle than stretch out their hands to obtain the lesser opportunities that are theirs for the asking. But maybe there are among my readers a sufficient number of thoughtful men and women to justify these advices.

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.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Thursday, Sept. 14, the 257th day of the year with 108 to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning star is Venus. The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:
In 1778, Benjamin Franklin was sent to France as minister plenipotentiary, to negotiate a treaty to end the Revolutionary War.
In 1901, President William McKinley died from wounds he received eight days earlier at the hands of an anarchist.

In 1960, Congolese army chief Colonel Joseph Mobutu seized power in the newly independent country as President Kasavubu and Premier Lumumba struggled for power.

A thought for today: French philosopher Rene Descartes said: "The greatest minds are capable of the greatest virtues as well as of the greatest vices."



TIME OF YOUR LIFE

Is Mom Really Senile?

By ARTHUR LORD

Dear Arthur: It's all so sad! We are a very close family. There are four of us, all girls. There's my two younger sisters, Betty and Flora, me, and Jean, the eldest. We are all in our 50s.

Mom is getting senile. I just know it. She forgets little things like birthdays and anniversaries. My sisters, bless their hearts, cannot see that anything is happening to mother because they do not want to admit that she is ill. Mother has meant so much to us. Now she needs help and that help costs money.

How can I possibly get my well-meaning sisters to contribute to the cost of mother's medical treatment? They don't think mom's sick.

BESS

Dear Bess: For the sake of your dear family, I hope that your mother is not senile. You know,

Bess, less than 1 per cent of the entire population 65 and over is affected with senility. Chances are that your mother is not senile and that you are reading into her condition more than is really there.

Don't you think that it would be wiser to have mom see the family doctor for a routine check-up than to alarm the family, possibly injure future relations with your sisters, and upset your mother by announcing that she is senile? Perhaps she isn't. This is what you must find out. And you must do it in such a way as not to upset the family if she is, not to irritate the family if she is not.

If there is cause for medical treatment, surely your sisters will contribute.

Dear Balding: There is no reason to be self-conscious about being totally bald at 32. Grass never grows on a busy street. Of

course if you are Mrs. Balding, I'd recommend a toupee—fast.

Dear Arthur: I'm sure you've never known anyone like my husband Frank. What a guy! He used to be a foreman, but he retired last month. Now all he can talk about is his first love, basketball. Some men retire and go on vacations, some sit around the house, some find new jobs, but Frank just talks about basketball. He used to be a star player. Now he's a star yakker. What am I going to do about him? LYNN

Dear Lynn: You'll either have to develop a taste for the sport or get Frank to sign up as coach on one of the local high school or junior league teams.

Dear Reader: Please send your questions to me, Arthur Lord, in care of this newspaper. Look for an answer to those of general interest in future columns.