

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Lost In The Shuffle?

These columns have carried their share of criticism of our professional diplomats but we must admit that there are times when the nation's amateur emissaries make our pros look better.

This summer a busy President Kennedy sent his brother Robert on a goodwill mission to Africa. Now Robert, or Bobby as he is known to us touch football fans, seems to be doing a good job as attorney general and we have no complaints about the many other tasks he has undertaken for his brother—or for that matter about the goodwill mission to Africa.

But Bobby, it must be acknowledged, for all his resource of energy and goodwill, has something less than an abiding familiarity with the intricacies of foreign affairs. Example: On his way back from Africa, Bobby stopped in Paris, where he got into a conver-

sation with a reporter for the New York Herald Tribune.

During the conversation the name of Kwame Nkrumah, president of Ghana, came up. This is the Tribune's report of the matter: "We're against him," Bobby said.

"No, Bob, we're not," the newspaperman replied. "Why your brother had him on a state visit in Washington."

"Well I think we're against him, but I'll check," said the attorney general. Bobby went to his hotel room to look at his notes and returned in about 10 minutes.

"Yeah, you're right," he told the reporter. "I looked him up on the cards and we're for him."

Now the question that immediately comes to mind is what happens, in a case like this, if, at the wrong time and the wrong place, somebody misplaces the cards?

Sig Unander Takes The Plunge

(The Oregon Journal)

Sig Unander, one of the stalwarts of Oregon Republicanism, has thrown down the gauntlet to U.S. Senator Wayne Morse.

In announcing his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Senate next May, the former Oregon state treasurer and more recently the vice chairman of the Federal Maritime Board has done what less courageous Republicans have hesitated to do.

He has challenged a man who, despite his political intransigence, is considered a very strong candidate, so strong, in fact, that many political observers of both parties put him in the "unbeatable" class.

Unander, with an impressive vote-getting record of his own, obviously is not impressed. His opening statement, in which he struck out at the tax spenders and put himself on record as an opponent of waste in both the military and foreign aid fields, indicates his willingness to meet Sen. Morse head-on on major issues. This is in character with his record as state treasurer and member of the State Board of Control for two terms, during which he demonstrated that he is a tough man with a tax dollar and is not afraid to face controversial issues.

Sen. Morse, who recently and obviously has been making a bid for the conservative vote—on the eve of the 1962 elections—issued a remarkably mild statement in response to Unander's announcement—remarkably mild for Morse, that is.

"I shall look forward to campaigning for reelection to the Senate with Sig Unander as my opponent, if he and I can win the nomination of our respective parties." Can this be the flamboyant, confident Morse we know so well? Or can it be that he feels he has a real race on his hands?

Assuming that Unander wins his party's nomination (he is the first senatorial Republican candidate to announce) and assuming that Sen. Morse is renominated, as undoubtedly he will be, Oregon voters are going to have a real choice when it comes to the U.S. senatorial contest next year.

It will be a race between a strong conservative and a maverick liberal, each with great voter appeal, each with strong personal convictions on major issues.

It should be a race that will make the entire 1962 campaign in Oregon very interesting, very interesting, indeed.

The Religious Majority

Emphasizing "a gigantic influence," which he thinks is too much ignored by the press and the public, a prominent publicity expert has recently pointed out that the overall total of members of religious movements, presumably churches and other groups, exceeds the number of members of all the Communist parties in the world.

The Roman Catholic Church is, of course, the largest and greatest religious organization actively and vitally opposed to communism. But despite the effort of some ultra-conservatives to characterize certain socially minded ministers as pro-Communists, or as apathetic toward communism, careful observation suggests that, both in spirit and in its organized life, Protestantism is no less opposed to communism.

What is lacking is the incentive and the power to make the vast religious forces, so overwhelming in numbers, more effective in asserting, upholding, and propagandizing the

freedom upon which this religious life is founded.

This latter is one of the most important points that needs more stressing throughout the world; for it stands in sharp contrast to the lack of such freedom behind the iron curtain in Communist lands.

It is not only the case in the United States. It is true of Great Britain, of Canada, and other democracies. But we ought to remind the whole world everywhere that in the United States everybody is free to be a Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Jew, a member of any of the many Protestant denominations, or any of the many diverse religious organizations, no matter how "unorthodox" or how much they may be opposed by others.

It is our greatest freedom, and it is typical of, if indeed it does not underlie all our freedoms. It is our greatest possession, and we ought to be shouting about it, loud and long, and everywhere.



Kennedy Program Hikes Payroll

(From the Corvallis Gazette Times)

When Mr. Kennedy was inaugurated, there were 5,385,000 out of work. This climbed to 5,580,000 by mid-1961. The Bureau of Labor Statistics rate of unemployment, 6.6 in January, has been higher in every month since. As a candidate he was not satisfied with the rate of steel production. His Commerce Department reports that steel production in the first half of 1961 is 16,000,000 tons below the first six months of 1960.

In regard to economic growth, Mr. Kennedy evidently does not believe the figure Mr. Shaw quotes from the Labor Department or else the Labor Department and Mr. Kennedy use a different set of figures. On June 28, after complaining about comparative figures as a candidate, Mr. Kennedy said, "If both countries (U.S. and Russia) sustain their present rate of growth, 3 1/2 per cent in the United States and six per cent in the Soviet Union, Soviet output will reach two-thirds of ours by 1970."

In his campaign Mr. Kennedy said he favored a balanced budget. For fiscal 1961 the Eisenhower

budget predicted a surplus of \$80,000,000. The New Frontier posted a deficit of \$3,900,000,000. For fiscal 1962, Ike programmed a surplus of \$1,500,000,000. This is now gone and a deficit of more than \$5,000,000,000 is officially forecast and some Congressmen believe it will be closer to \$7 billion.

If Mr. Kennedy ever decides to balance the budget new taxes will be necessary. However, in spite of increases in funds necessary for national defense, had he eliminated new requests for non-defense spending he could almost have done the job, without an increase. Mr. Kennedy jumped Ike's spending estimates by \$2,568,000,000 and this was the major part of the \$3,900,000,000 deficit for fiscal 1961. For 1962 Mr. Kennedy has requested new spending authority of \$10,195,000,000 more than Eisenhower asked.

Forty-four per cent of Mr. Kennedy's new spending requests are for non-military items in the fiscal 1962 budget. Of the total jump so far, \$3,666 billion is for military functions and \$4.32 billion for other programs. Another way of looking at it is the new spending asked for in the fiscal 1962 budget has been increasing at the rate of \$49 million for each day Mr. Kennedy has been in office (to Aug. 15) and that includes the weekend days at Hyannis Port.

During his first five months in office JFK has increased the Federal payroll by 67,000. During the same period of his first term Ike trimmed the Federal payroll by 10,000 people. Candidate Kennedy said on Oct. 13, 1960, "Our agricultural program will cost a billion and a half, possibly \$2 billion less than the present agricultural program." The preliminary budget for the Department of Agriculture was hiked half a billion dollars over the Eisenhower estimate for fiscal 1962 with more demands to come.

The President urges industry to hold the line on prices and forgets about holding the line on wage increases. As a candidate he said, "It is time to re-examine the applicable provisions of the Taft-Hartley law and to substitute fairer, more workable and more

effective provisions for dealing with national emergency disputes." He had to invoke the Taft-Hartley law in the Maritime strike to avoid a national disaster and never has proposed different legislation to the Congress.

As a candidate Mr. Kennedy said, "An effective Attorney General with the present laws on the books can remove Mr. Hoffa from office." With Mr. Kennedy's own brother in the office Jimmy Hoffa is still president of the Teamsters Union and stronger than ever with new, sweeping powers and a \$20,000,000 a year war chest. Attorney General Kennedy has made no frontal attack on Hoffa, has asked for no new laws that would hit Hoffa and last month Labor Secretary Goldberg said he did not regard Hoffa as a threat to the union movement.

As a candidate Mr. Kennedy said the American people are entitled to know the truth. His administration has been more difficult for newsmen to find out what is going on than any other. News of the USSR Berlin ultimatum was withheld by Kennedy until the Russians released it. The truth about the Cuban invasion was withheld and the President's back injury was kept secret for three weeks. According to the Washington Post the news clamping down is traced directly to Mr. Kennedy and Press Secretary Salinger.

As a candidate Mr. Kennedy said, "I have asked Senator Clark and Congressman Celler of N.Y. to prepare a bill embodying all the civil rights pledges of the Democratic platform, and that bill will be among the first orders of business when the new Congress meets in January." Under President Kennedy, the Clark-Celler bill was delayed in Congress from January to May. When it was finally introduced, it was promptly and publicly repudiated by the White House.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

Work Relief No Panacea

(Hartford Courant)

From the widespread approval given the so-called Newburgh approach to work relief, it is evident that there are many people who think this is a solution to the problem. But work relief is no panacea. Even with the enormous spending power of the Federal Government in devising and supervising work relief, there are obstacles inherent in all these programs, and taxpayers are only kidding themselves if they think that Newburgh or any other community is going to gain a lot from work relief.

In the first place, it is a truism that the people low on the economic totem pole are the unskilled. In the second place, such work as they do on work relief must not displace other people. For if they do, the program is self-defeating. Finally, the work must be planned and the workers constantly supervised. When all these factors are added up it is usually found that it is much more desirable to be on the rounds, looking for a job in private industry, than going through the motions of work at some made-work project.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON...

SBA Program Helps Growth Of Economy

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA)—Amendments to the Small Business Act of 1958 just approved by Congress are expected to increase greatly the Small Business Administration programs to promote economic growth and decrease unemployment.

A principal expansion will come in loans to small business investment companies. SBA's authority to buy debentures of a local investment company is being stepped up from \$150,000 to \$400,000. It is also authorized to loan up to 50 per cent of a local company's capital and surplus. This will enable such a company to start with \$1.2 million.

The local investment companies are being given authority to make loans of up to \$500,000 without SBA approval from Washington. But SBA procedures for enforcing compliance with regulations has been strengthened.

SBA may now suspend charters of companies whose affairs are out of order.

In a separate measure, SBA is being given additional authority to work with Department of Defense and General Services Administration to obtain more subcontracting for small business from the government's prime contractors.

This new authorization is the result of Congressional disapproval of Department of Defense for giving 84 per cent of its prime contracts to big business corporations.

Congress is also giving Small Business Administration \$250 million more money for its job.

Subject to final appropriations on which there is little doubt, Congress has authorized an increase of \$150 million for the business loan program. This brings the total to \$725 million.

The disaster loan authorization is being increased by \$25 million to a total of \$150 million. This program permits loans to small business firms displaced by federal construction of highways, urban renewal projects or other public works.

The small business investment company authorization is being increased by \$75 million to a total of \$325 million.

This makes the total lending authority available to Small Business Administration in revolving funds \$1.2 billion.

Actual funds appropriated have already been stepped up by \$20 million this year. Pending in a final supplemental bill still before Congress is another \$130 million appropriation. This would make total funding \$890 million to date.

This increase in financing reflects the rapidly increasing SBA activities under its new administrator, John E. Horne, former administrative assistant to Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama.

Soon after taking office in February, he sent letters to 8,000 local chambers of commerce and development companies to promote his agency.

He got a heavy reply. SBA field offices were then put to work on prospects.

The Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 then gave SBA two new jobs to do. Department of Commerce assigned it full responsibility for making small business loans in depressed areas. And Department of Agriculture delegated to SBA the making of small business loans for rural depressed areas.

Any such area in which Labor Department now reports unemployment higher than 6 per cent automatically becomes eligible for SBA loans at 4 per cent instead of the normal 5 1/2 per cent. Also, standards for determining what constitutes a small business are liberalized by 25 per cent.

Horne is now trying to shift part of his program out of straight government financing and into commercial banking channels. He has just announced that if a private bank will take one-fourth of any small business loan of up to \$350,000 at whatever interest rate it wishes to charge, the government will take the other three-fourths at 5 1/2 per cent.

Horne is also setting up new small business advisory councils.

Though the big industry BAC formerly functioning under Department of Commerce has come a cropper, SBA wants its regional small business advisory councils already in existence expanded into a system of state councils.

And a new national council made up of the 15 regional council vice chairmen holds its first meeting in Washington this month. It will be dedicated to maintaining free enterprise.



THE DOCTOR SAYS... Lists Reasons For Ulcers In Children

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

A stomach specialist recently called to his colleagues' attention the alarming fact that there has been, in the past four years of his experience, a noticeable increase in the incidence of peptic ulcers in children between the ages of 4 and 12.

He went on to say that these ulcers represented a disease so common in childhood that they "should be suspected in any young child with otherwise unexplained abdominal pain."

In the speaker's opinion, this increase in the occurrence of what used to be considered a rare affliction of childhood was due to "unpleasant family relationships, difficulties with playmates, unpleasant situations at school and other real or imaginary difficulties that created a great deal of worry, tension and mental strain."

High on the list of these causes were the tensions created by parents who sought to "exert their influence and impose their will too strongly upon children."

These erring parents included those who "consider themselves well read in the modern concepts of bringing up children."

By their constant observations, demands and directions, these well-meaning mothers and fathers created a "strained atmosphere" that disturbed the personality of the child and made him susceptible to the formation of ulcers.

With all due respect to my learned colleague, I must enter a most vigorous protest. Certainly the type of parental control and discipline he describes was all too common in the Victorian age when stomach ulcers in childhood were seemingly as rare as snow in the tropics.

Equally rare in my own limited experience, are modern parents who have the courage to oppose those child psychologists whose fear of creating "repressions and suppressions" is such that they recommend permissive rearing.

By permissive rearing, they encourage domestic chaos that turns most homes into a sort of railroad terminal at rush hour except, of course, when school's out, at which time the rush hour runs from the late, late breakfast until the completion of the late, late showing of the late, late movie.

It is my opinion that the

strained atmosphere in many homes is a remote result of moralization.

When we were kids, every street and empty lot was a playground. You played in front of the house, on the next block, over in the park, down by the creek. You walked, ran, skipped, skated or biked since there was no danger of being run over.

There was no need for athletic counselors, playground attendants or special equipment. When you played one-old-cat or behind-the-back-and-under-the-leg or a real game of baseball, manhole covers were home plate and second base, lampposts or fire hydrants were first and third bases. Maybe once in a while, you had to call time when a horse-drawn wagon passed by.

When you finally answered the call to "come home," you were too exhausted to do much more than gulp down the evening meal, and finish homework. Parents hadn't much of a chance to observe, demand and direct or to coddle you into thinking the world was getting all set to be your own personal "oyster."

And nary a kid I knew ever had an ulcer. Bellyaches, of course, but no ulcers.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "How to Choose Your Family Doctor," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care of Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What geometric figure does the right of a planet form?

A—An ellipse.

Q—What harbor is known as "The Golden Horn?"

A—Istanbul (or Constantinople).

Q—In what year was the Congressional Medal of Honor authorized?

A—In 1961.

Q—What are the Bora, the Buran, and the Kasburan?

A—Winds of the Adriatic, Siberia and Tarim Basin, respectively.

Q—To what extent can the Saguro, or giant cactus, store moisture?

A—Its root system may absorb a ton of water after rainfalls.

Medley

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Plantain
- Carriage
- Ascended
- Shepherd
- Verb forms
- Changes
- Poems
- Overalls
- material
- Obscure
- Wash lightly
- Cirrus
- Mariner's
- direction
- Sora
- Camera's eye
- Wax comb.
- form
- Duststuff
- Dill
- Heights (ab.)
- Poems
- Raw silk weight
- Eye (Scott.)
- Sultanic decree
- Lurches
- American humorist
- Triple
- South American arrow poison
- Line anew
- Negress nurse
- Pressed
- Cheers
- Musical studies

DOWN

- Baseball clubs
- Range
- Number
- Denkey
- Required
- Genus of game
- Sled tenders
- Tillers
- Craft
- Roman date
- Withered
- Gaelic
- Another number
- Boorish
- Mistakes
- Applaud
- appellation
- Heavy blow
- Ethiopian princess
- Frosted
- majesty
- 32 Fruits
- Introduce
- Bird of prey's home
- Weird
- Culmination
- Twofold
- Girl's name
- Tie
- Arrow poison
- Couches
- Amount (ab.)
- Nickname for Louis



TIME OF YOUR LIFE

Bored With Books, Baths

By ARTHUR LORD

Dear Arthur: If you think that aging men have problems, wait till you hear my sad little story. I'm a housewife, plain and simple. I got married at 19. I had three children. The last one went to college this year. Now I'm 44 and bored with everything because there is no work to do. I read books, take baths, and try to be active in civic affairs, but I want to work! My problem is that I'm old and I've never worked before.

MYRA

Dear Myra: You have no problems, Myra dear. What you do have is more than a quarter century of life to look forward to. Now how do you want to spend that time?

Men are often in a bind because they must find work in order to support their families. But you do not face this problem. You can go to school and prepare yourself for a career. You can start

your own business. You can write, paint, take music lessons, garden, teach, sell—in short, anything. You're not old. You're lucky. You have the time to pick anything you want to do. So plan ahead for the work you want, prepare yourself, and do it to the limits of your own satisfaction. Good luck!

Dear Arthur: Why is it that every time I read through one of my children's grade school history books, I see pictures of old people sitting around fires?

HOUSEWIFE

Dear Housewife: When man first brought fire under control, it was used for many purposes—as a protection against wild animals, to prepare food, to manufacture weapons, and to make some corner of a cave nice and cozy. Old men and women were feeble in those days. They could not work. So they sat around the fires all day just like we sit around the

television set. You may be interested in knowing that cavemen used to abandon their elders. When they did, it was customary to leave the old folks with food, fuel and a large roaring fire.

Dear Arthur: In all my 66 years I have never been covered by social security. Next month I am going to take a permanent position that covers me for social security. How long do I have to work before I can retire and begin to draw benefits?

DEXTER

Dear Dexter: Based on your age, you must acquire nine quarters of coverage to be eligible for benefits. This would be about two and a quarter years from now, when you would be 68.

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.