

# Editorial Page

## Campaign As It Was

If you are the kind who occasionally falls into argument over who said what in last year's presidential campaign, you should be armed with three fat volumes which set down nearly every word the two major candidates uttered.

The documents, now being revised to include additional material and elaborate indexes, are the product of a quietly working group known as the Senate Freedom of Communications subcommittee.

To millions, of course, nothing is quite so tame as a warmed-over campaign speech. But many of these people hold certain impressions of what the nominees said. In the case of the President, unconsciously or otherwise they compare his 1960 utterances and promises with 1961 performance.

Now a quick trip to the library, or the outlay of a few dollars, will allow them to check the accuracy of their "impressions" of 1960 events.

Actually, however, the historians and the professional politicians will be the major beneficiaries of these works. Never before have they had anything like them to work with.

What makes them unique is that they contain the true raw stuff of history.

Speeches are set down in full as delivered, with all the verbal fluffs, dangling participles, unfinished sentences and other embarrassments. Advance texts released to

the press, which candidates sometimes throw away or alter in varying degrees at the time of delivery, are also there.

The committee staff worked like a bunch of detectives to ferret out every possible statement it got wind of, including dozens by the President or Richard M. Nixon to special groups, trade magazines and other limited audiences of which the general voting public knew nothing.

Naturally, too, the complete, unedited versions of the celebrated Nixon-Kennedy TV debates are included.

In the past, the published papers and writings of our presidents have usually reflected careful editing and elimination of irregularities in language or delivery. Kennedy will not be able to enjoy this luxury. He and his opponent stand before the American public as they really performed in 1960.

Some observers already are saying that the three government volumes may contain better clues to the close outcome of the 1960 election than almost anything we are likely to read elsewhere.

However that may be, it seems clear the Freedom of Communications subcommittee has made a tremendous contribution to the permanent political record, reducing to print much of the wild diversity which characterizes our turbulent, confused presidential campaigns.

## Make It Constructive

Despite long years of talk about the "bipartisan approach" to foreign affairs, both Republicans and Democrats attack the opposition fairly consistently on this front.

Right now reports keep circulating that President Kennedy is more than a little annoyed with the volume and extent of GOP criticism of his foreign policy course. He is known to be particularly distressed that former President Eisenhower has joined in the assault.

Certain responsible Republicans in Congress feel, however, that Kennedy is showing far too much sensitivity on this score. And they believe that those who suggest dampening the criticism are in fact applying a "double standard" which holds the Republicans to stricter account than Democrats.

These GOP moderates and others point out that the Democrats didn't spare the lash at the time of the celebrated U-2 incident over Russia, that the late Secretary of State Dulles was often heavily assailed for practicing "brinkmanship" with Moscow and Peiping, that the Eisenhower regime was constantly charged with being too rigid in attitude on disarmament, Berlin, and a host of issues.

To most of these Republicans, there is no difference between such attacks and their own charges that Kennedy has mishandled Cuba and Laos and could be firmer on Berlin.

It is natural enough for those most deep-

ly involved in foreign-policy making to be resentful of attack. The authors of policy are its defenders.

Furthermore, the men in power who are privy to all the secrets bearing upon the cold war struggle come to believe that they alone are competent to make reasonable judgments.

But more detached observers quickly point out that this cuts both ways.

This, of course, is not meant to suggest that all mistakes—when they are established as such—are of equal kind or magnitude. The cooler onlookers simply say that any standard is unfair which would allow one party to criticize, but not the other.

Realistic politicians are arguing anew that partisan criticism is ever with us, and that foreign affairs, which bulks so large today, can't be isolated from it.

But all, of whatever party, should agree that critical appraisals must stop short of either suggesting or promoting national disunity.

They should agree also that criticism should be neither so strident nor so insistent as to make our policy makers its captives, to tie their hands at a bargaining table and destroy their usefulness.

Under our presidential system, we only get one set of policy makers at a time, and they have to serve us for four years at the minimum.

## The Washington Boom

There's at least one place where a super-boom is underway. It's in the federal government. Unfortunately, it's a boom that the taxpayers—including taxpayers-to-be, not yet born—will have to pay.

Since January something like 100,000 additional civilian employees have been put on the federal payroll. Federal spending for the year will pass \$90 billion—a new peacetime record. And authoritative estimates say that next year's budget deficit will exceed \$5 billion at the very least. Some think it may run

close to twice that figure. It certainly will—if the next Congress approves any substantial number of the spending bills that will go into the hopper—bills which have nothing whatever to do with our military strength.

We're supposed to be prepared to make sacrifices in the name of national defense—and of national survival. When will Washington provide even a minor example? Not until the people vote no to candidates and public officials who promote higher taxes by advocating give-away programs financed by taxpayer dollars.



CROMLEY IN WASHINGTON . . .

## Red Shadow Deepens Over South Viet Nam; US Slow

By RAY CROMLEY

Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA)—The situation in South Viet Nam is blacker than has been reported.

Diplomatic and military men admit privately it is touch and go whether the United States can keep South Viet Nam from going down the Communist drain.

Says one key diplomat, "I wouldn't bet either way right now."

Says another state department official: "The only practical plan of action we have is a long, slow build-up. It will take time. Our optimists estimate it can be

done in 18 months. I think it will take longer. It's not something you can do rapidly.

"So whether we hold Viet Nam or whether we lose it depends on the Communists," he continues. "If they step up their present guerrilla drive in an all-out attempt to knock off President Ngo Dinh Diem's government, they can take over before our program gets off the ground.

"If, somehow or other, they are convinced that it's too dangerous a move for now and that they'd better go slowly, we have a chance. I think they're going to act fast."

Neither the State Department nor Pentagon men have any idea what will convince the Reds that this rapid take over is too dangerous a move to make.

## Almanac

By United Press International Today is Thursday, Oct. 13, the 292nd day of the year with 73 to follow in 1966.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

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

On this day in history: In 1781, the Revolutionary War was nearly over, as Lord Cornwallis, the lieutenant general of the British Army, surrendered to an allied force of American and French troops at Yorktown.

In 1914, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung in Baltimore for the first time.

In 1954, Great Britain and Egypt signed a new Suez pact providing for the withdrawal of British troops from the Suez Canal Zone during the next 20 months. The pact guaranteed Egyptian control of the Suez at the end of seven years.

A thought for today: German writer Thomas A. Kempis said, "Be not angry that you cannot make others as you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself as you wish to be."

## Bit of Greek

ACROSS

- 1 Greek end
- 6 Greek beginning
- 11 Narrate
- 13 Frightens
- 14 Exaggerate
- 15 Hazards
- 16 "Lion of God"
- 17 More recent
- 19 Scottish lake
- 20 Sup
- 22 Inane
- 23 Low haunts
- 24 Greek sea nymph
- 26 Propound
- 27 Rodent
- 28 Article
- 29 Monosyllabic
- 30 Greek 700
- 31 Fifth
- 33 Fall flowers
- 36 Transgressions
- 37 Blackbird of Cockoo family
- 38 Ooze
- 40 Light brown
- 41 Burn with hot liquid
- 43 Certified public accountant (ab.)
- 44 Click beetle
- 46 Severe trial
- 48 Pine tar derivative
- 50 Paradoxes
- 51 Printing machine

DOWN

- 1 Greek hill
- 2 European falcon
- 3 "Lily maid of Astolat"
- 4 Astorism
- 5 Solar disk
- 6 Genus of maples
- 7 Gibbon
- 8 Groups of lions
- 9 Greek feminine name
- 10 Onagers
- 12 Religious recluse
- 13 Raced
- 18 Small mass
- 21 Mistakes
- 23 New England boats
- 25 Direction
- 26 Elapsed
- 28 Greek letter
- 31 Having a dual
- 32 Intrinsic
- 33 Greek prefix
- 34 Retrograde
- 35 Calyx divisions
- 38 Cubic meter
- 37 Land measure
- 39 Pickets
- 41 Oriental coins
- 42 Minute quantity
- 43 Number
- 47 Drone bee

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ANSWER	TO	THE	PUZZLE
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52

NOTHING SPECIAL (W. B. S.)

More dem "weeks" this week. To start with, its National Newspaper Week. Slogan this year is "Your Newspaper — Heritage of Truth, Frontier of Freedom." I'm not going to belabor you with a long discussion of newspapering. But a few things might be kept in mind:

It's easy to buy a copy of a newspaper in the United States. There are plenty of newspapers and the price is low. For 10 or 15 cents a copy, the news-gathering facilities and abilities of many persons are at your disposal. I am sure that all of you subscribe to at least one paper and most of you take two or more.

But suppose you were a resident of any of the 27 countries which comprise "Southeast Asia", for example. In at least two of these countries there is no daily newspaper at all and very few weeklies. In some of these countries, the average amount of newspapers distributed will run as low as 1 1/2 newspapers for each 100 persons.

Is it any wonder then that Krushy and his cohorts appear to be winning the cold war in these areas? Adolph Hitler used to say, "Tell a big lie often enough and the people will believe it." Provided, of course, that there is no one to rise up and dispute it. The first act of any dictatorial regime, when it takes over a country, is to suppress the newspapers. When the free press is muzzled, the Big Lie can then go unchallenged.

Observing the times, Rev. Laing Sibbet mailed me a little squib he saw in the October Kiwanis magazine. A 7-year-old West Coast girl answered thusly to the question "What good is a newspaper?"

"We need newspapers so we can know who raps and who drowns and who shoots somebody. And who wants a house and who dies or who gets a baby. It tells if your dog is lost. They are good on shelves and to make bonfires. They also do good under a baby's plate and keep dogs off things. You can wrap potato peels in em. You can put down one when you defeat. They tell about shows and how much things are."

To which we might add that they are also good to swat things with, such as flies and public officials.

And today (Oct. 12-19) is the end of Patriotic Education Week. After what most of us saw on television Monday night, it doesn't take much coaxing to help Mrs. Arch Proctor bring to you The American Creed:

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states, a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes."

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey

its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

You know, it's just possible that the attitude of some of us that the best interests of the United States should prevail in our considerations and dealings with other nations, might just catch on. At least, to the point where we won't be pointed out as crackpots or the "far, far right" any more.

I'm reminded that an American is a fellow who sips Brazilian coffee from an English cup while sitting on Danish furniture after coming home in a German car from an Italian movie—and writes his congressman with a Japanese ballpoint pen demanding he do something about all the gold that's leaving the country.

But, to get back to Weeks. This is (Oct. 16 - 22) National Bible Week, too. National chairman is Erwin D. Canham, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who says: "Mankind has no nobler nor more useful guide-lines to thought and action than the Holy Scriptures." And, it was Secretary of State William H. Seward (who was responsible for U.S. purchase of Alaska from Russia almost 100 years ago) who once said: "The whole hope of human progress is suspended on the ever-growing influence of the Bible."

A person, who shall be nameless (not my Main Street Adviser) wondered if I had heard about Chan the Teak Dealer. I hadn't, so he told me. Chan noticed that there had been thefts from his place of business and one night he apprehended a bear, wearing tennis shoes, making off with the merchandise. Whereupon he shouted out: "Halt there, boyfoot bear with teak of Chan!"

Serves you right for reading down this far in the first place.

I'm told of the sad tale of the matron in our neighborhood whose young lads were entertaining some other young lads on a rainy day at her home. The boys were rough-housing a little more than usual, and our Harried Heroine cried out: "Boys, boys, you can't do that inside! If you want to do that inside you've got to go outside!"

We hear a lot about our Congressmen throwing their weight around. And the other day some bright young fellow in Washington went to all the trouble to see just how far this weight went. He found that there are 39 tons in the House of Representatives and nine tons in the Senate.

You can always say one thing with virtual certainty about taxes—they always increase. Take the social security tax as an example. The combined employee-employer rate, with each paying half, was two per cent on a maximum of \$3,000 a year in earnings when the plan went into effect in 1937. Now, the rate is six per cent on \$4,800. This isn't all. The tax is scheduled to reach 9.25 per cent in 1969—without increased benefits. If benefits are increased, the tax will have to be boosted further still, and applied to higher income levels.

## OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

### Medical Aid Troubles

(Economic, Wis., Enterprise)

According to a United Press International news report Colorado's "model medical care program for the aged" is in financial trouble. The Colorado program covers only those on state pensions (\$2,000) representing one-third of the state's citizens over 65.

The costs broke the program's bank in the last 12 months and faces a \$600,000 deficit over its \$10,000,000 annual allotment. The result has been a sharp curtailment in medical care, shortening of the maximum time in the hospital, and limiting cases to what is termed emergency with committees set up to determine what is an emergency. . . . The accusations are that the abuse of the plan is excessive.

Hospital admissions under the Colorado program have run 446 per 1000 persons a year. This compares with 283 per 1000 in Connecticut and 121 in the general population.

Picture if you will what the cost would be and what the abuses could be if the always much more and unnecessarily wasteful federal government management took over such a program at the national level. There must be a better way to meet this human need efficiently, adequately and with dignity. Could it be that the way is local or near local—and not at the Utopia of Washington?

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . . Doctor Considers Drug Endorsements

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

We were looking at TV the other night when the pitchman announced that his medical product was used and endorsed by 9 out of 10 physicians. My friend turned to me and remarked, "I guess you must have been the tenth doctor."

That set me to thinking about these ads and their endorsers? What are their names? If they thought the product good enough to endorse, why did they not sanction mention of their names?

What were they doctors of? Medicine? Philosophy? Music? Fine Arts? Economics?

And if they gave their endorsements to the manufacturer and sanctioned use of their names, why were they not identified in the commercial? Furthermore, if the manufacturer obtained 9 endorsements out of a particular group of 10, were other groups questioned? And were there 9 out of 10 endorsements in all groups? Indeed the inquiry might be extended. "Used at leading hospitals!" say other commercials. What leading hospitals? How many? Why not all leading hospitals? What reasons were given by leading hospitals that did not use the product? The product is "like a doctor's prescription" boasts another blurb. What doctor? What prescription? It's all like a poem we used to recite when we were kids. It began, "I was with Grant," the stranger said. Said the woman "Say no more." And she invited the passer-by to eat at her table. Not until he'd had his fill did the stranger complete his opening sentence. "I was with Grant in Illinois," he said as he wiped his mouth, "some 10 years before the war." At any rate, that's how it seems to the tenth doctor. For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "How to Choose Your Family Doctor," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

TIME OF YOUR LIFE

## How Is Your Eyesight?

By ARTHUR LORD

Dear Arthur: My husband's 71-year-old mother lives with us. She's an angel, but her eyesight is failing and I want to know how to keep her from hurting herself. I'm sure you know more about this than I do.

DEVOTED

Dear Devoted: Follow these hints to help prevent poisoning, falls, burns, and automobile accidents:

Get mom to put on her glasses and read (or have you read) the labels on any medicine she takes. Put internal and external medicines in different places. Try to identify all medicines with a symbol or color that is immediately identifiable to your mother.

Never put more than one night's supply of pills on the bed table. Locate lamps and fixtures so that mom can turn them on before entering dark areas of the house. Keep all cords and low furniture out of passageways.

Light all stairways brightly. Remove or tack down scatter rugs.

It's more than likely that if mom does any cooking, she has a problem seeing steam and the intensity of the heat. Light the stove area with bright lights, get large cooking utensils to reduce spillage, and mark all control knobs clearly.

Under no circumstances should your mother-in-law do any driving.

Dear Arthur: I am only 46, but I have never been very handsome. All my life I have sought some one to love. Several months ago I started reading books on logic and recently I made a great discovery.

I found love through the ability to reason. I feel wonderful. What shall I do?

LARRY

Dear Larry: Keep thinking! Dear Arthur: My brother has been on welfare care for seven years. He is unable to do much work. He has arthritis of the back and a pulmonary condition.

He applied for disability benefits two years ago. The benefits were just approved, but the county welfare officer made him sign a paper to pay him back starting in November, 1962. Does this stand by law? And may I write to you again?

ANNA MAE

Dear Anna Mae: This does not stand by law, Anna Mae. If you wish, you can institute proceedings against the welfare officer. You may be assured that your brother does not have to pay him back.

Of course you may write to me again, in care of this paper. If your question is of general interest, I'll answer it in the column.

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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What is the source of insulin for medical use?

A—It is obtained from the pancreatic glands of cattle, sheep, hogs and certain fish.