

Herald and News Editorial Page

The Debtors

If you're operating a club of 100-odd members and some of them won't, for one reason or another, pay their bills, you first write a couple of dunning letters. If nothing happens, you give the bills to a collection agency. If nothing happens then, you keep on trying to collect but meanwhile terminate the nonpayers' memberships.

In the United Nations, bill-collecting isn't that simple. There, some \$118 million in unpaid bills for 1960 and 1961 are floating around. For domestic economic reasons some members say they are unable to pay up what they owe. That's understandable; occasionally we all have domestic crises that compel us to put off creditors for a little while.

The U.N. bill problem, however, is complicated by political considerations. What does one do when, for example, a country like the Soviet Union just doesn't pay the more than \$20 million it owes as its share of the

costs of U.N. operations in the Congo because it doesn't approve of the U.N.'s intervention there?

Well, here comes the good old United States paying, in an effort to shore things up, not only its \$32 million-plus share of the Congo expenses but also tossing in voluntarily an additional \$15.3 million. If the U.S. continues this sort of amiable generosity it may find itself one of these days picking up the bill for some U.N. project it strongly opposes but on which it has been outvoted by the neutralist and Communist countries, among whom by and large are the chief U.N. debtors.

It may just be, of course, that some of the nonpaying U.N. members—in no real danger of being expelled for overdue bills—believe that the United Nations can operate indefinitely with mounting unpaid debts. After all, hasn't the United States itself been doing just that for years?

The Dangerous Education Gap

One of those happy generalizations we hear constantly is that the process of getting an education is never done. There is too much to learn to get it all in school and college—and new knowledge keeps piling up at an astonishing rate.

These facts alone should assure a bustling, growing adult education program in the United States. The need exists, and the enlargement of our leisure provides the time.

Actually, however, adult education has an even more vital role to fill. For the truth is that vast numbers of Americans emerge from their school years badly undereducated.

Educational authorities say there are two million citizens who never went to school at all. Some 67 million have not completed high school, and 44 million who are 14 years or older could not pass tests intended to measure ninth grade performance.

These tens of millions represent the failures, the dropouts, the misdirected, the underprivileged.

They have entered the adult world handicapped both for work and for the duties of citizenship. Our democratic society presumes a citizenry sufficiently informed to judge the men and issues on which they must vote. Our complicated economy puts an increasingly heavy premium on workers with skill and training.

Public school adult education programs

are tailored to a large extent to the needs of the educationally handicapped. Half the programs offered are in the nature of remedial efforts.

Of all the people enrolled in such classes, some 17 per cent are taking vocational studies, 14 per cent are completing high school, 9 per cent are involved in elementary or Americanization studies. Another 10 per cent are rural enrollees taking practical courses in agriculture.

It is sad that so much of the adult education effort has to be given over to "catch-up" studies. Individually and as a nation we would benefit far more if we all undertook post-school training with an already solid educational base established.

But that condition is a luxury of which we can only dream. The immediate problem is to provide more adult courses—for all purposes—than we presently have.

Surveys show that more than a third of U.S. cities have no public school adult programs at all, and this deficiency strikes hard the cities in the 2,500-5,000 population range.

Put this major shortcoming together with a serious lack of library facilities in many parts of the country and you have an extremely costly and dangerous education gap. Unless we narrow it, millions of U.S. adults will never catch up and millions more never keep up with the turbulent world about them.

"What Are Your Views on a Defense Pact?"



Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Wednesday, Nov. 8, the 312th day of the year with 53 more to follow in 1961.
The moon is new.
The morning stars are Mercury and Venus.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.
On this day in history:

In 1793, the famed art museum in Paris, the Louvre, was opened to the public for the first time.
In 1889, Montana was admitted into the Union as the 41st state.
In 1942, some 400,000 Allied troops invaded North Africa.
In 1959 the U.S. Supreme Court ordered steelworkers back to work under the Taft-Hartley law.

A thought for the day: American physician and writer Silas Mitchell said: "The first thing to be done by a biographer in estimating character is to examine the stubs of the victim's check books."

THEY SAY

The really important tests are not those in the atmosphere or underground, but rather the ones being held in our nation's classrooms.
—New York State Comptroller Arthur Levitt.

If a peace treaty is signed by the Russians with East Germany, I hope the people will realize there is nothing that can be done.
—Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont.

Unless we somehow make progress on this problem, we may have no other problems to worry about a few years from now.
—Unless we can somehow turn down the armaments curve... we are going to reach the point where the situation is uncontrollable.
—William F. Foster, head of the new U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

One can erect a wall around cemeteries but not around 16 million people... The wall is a complete travesty against human nature. It cannot last.
—West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt.

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He looked up and laughed. "I'm figuring the earnings on a bowling alley syndicate I'm in. Also, we just sold a hospital in Las Vegas."

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THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Many Ways To Help Discharged Patient

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

To assist the discharged mental patient and his family, the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health recommends "half-way houses, day or night hospitals and foster-home care. The last of these is particularly adapted for the needs of the mentally ill child who appears ready for a gradual return to the world that exists outside institution environs.

Here's what the half-way house provides: A stopover residence for the patient who no longer needs hospitalization but who is not yet ready to stand on his own two feet, opportunities for social and vocational rehabilitation, a semi-protective environment within the community and encouragement to train for and actually obtain an outside job.

Some such houses like the Gould Farm in Great Barrington, Mass., are in rural areas where former patients occupy themselves with farm chores and odd jobs about the house. Others, such as the home established by the Mental After-Care Association of England, are staffed by elderly women with chronic illness who help with household duties and by young male patients who tend the gardens and engage in community activities.

Then there are the day and night hospitals. Illustrative of the latter is St. Peter Hospital in rural Minnesota. Here the patients sleep in and in the morning are called for by neighboring farmers who employ them at the regular going wage. At night, they are returned to the hospital. Exemplifying the urban night hospital is that of Saint Elizabeth in Washington. Here patients get part-time jobs in the nation's capital until they appear ready to assume full-time responsibilities.

In day hospitals, situations are reversed. The patient sleeps at home with his family or alone in the community and reports in the

Other Editors' Opinions

Congo Story

(Portland Oregonian)
The position of the United Nations in the Congo, a month after the death of Dag Hammarskjöld, is no recommendation for turning the administration of Berlin over to the world organization, as has been suggested.

The U.N. Congo Advisory Committee this week approved the shaky cease-fire in Katanga, thereby giving at least tacit recognition to breakaway Katanga President Moïse Tshombe. Meanwhile, Tshombe's prisoner 191 U.N. soldiers, whose fate is by no means certain.

Congo Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko has threatened to seek unilateral aid from Soviet Russia in order to force Congo unity on Katanga. This raises the unpleasant prospect of Communist penetration in the Congo in support of U.N. policy, performance of which has been beyond the United Nations.

Moreover, the U.N. authorization of its faltering mission in the Congo runs out in less than two weeks. Its Congo project treasury is virtually bankrupt.

The situation today in the Congo should be proof enough for all observers that the United Nations, so long as it is denied its own permanent armed forces to enforce its own peace-keeping operations, is not capable of protecting the world's trouble spots—especially such a sensitive spot as Berlin.

In short, as a leading American planner said almost 30 years ago, we must remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that stagger us. And, we must realize the definite possibility that we, ourselves, are going to have to do staggering things simply to keep pace with our own times.

Q—Do any species of birds hibernate?
A—The Poorwill, which dwells in western North America, sometimes spends the winter in hibernation.



CROMLEY IN WASHINGTON . . .

Laos Shut-Off Could Cut Red Access Point

By RAY CROMLEY
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — There is a way—even yet—to save South Viet Nam from the Communists. Laos is the key. Unless the United States takes some extremely daring steps in Laos, South Viet Nam will fall to the Reds and Cambodia with it.

Now that Gen. Maxwell Taylor and his group have completed their study in South Viet Nam, one thing is clear. If the border between Laos and South Viet Nam could be closed, the loyal South Vietnamese, with continued U.S. support, could hold their own against the infiltrating Red invaders from the north. Sealing that border would cut the life line between the Red guerrilla armies and their North Viet Nam base.

If that border remains open, it is clear that South Viet Nam faces. Reds by the thousands are coming down by trail from North Viet Nam—through Laos—and on into South Viet Nam. That movement is being stepped up daily.

Once the Reds improve the Laotian trails into roads and start bringing in their men and supplies by truck along these Laotian trail-roads, then South Viet Nam is doomed.

The problem: that border cannot be closed from the South Viet Nam side. It is too long, for one thing. If South Viet Nam or the U.S. tried to string troops along that 300-mile mountainous, inaccessible border, it would take staggering numbers of men and present impossible supply problems.

For the Red supply route through Laos—called the Ho Chi Minh trail—is actually hundreds of trails. They cross the border into South Viet Nam at hundreds of points.

In this mountainous, forested inaccessible interior, South Vietnamese or Western armies strung along that border could be caught

in a series of disastrous Dien Bien Phus.

The only feasible way to close the major supply routes between north and south Viet Nam is by controlling a narrow East-West corridor across the waist of Laos roughly at the 17th parallel.

A careful patrol of some 35-45 miles of this Laotian waist and a spot patrol of another 20 to 30 miles would effectively seal off the underground invasion routes.

Once this Laotian waist is sealed to the Communist invaders, U.S. officials believe the loyal South Vietnamese could hold their own without involving U.S. troops in the fighting.

There are four ways to close that waist:

U.S. troops could occupy and guarantee a neutral zone in Laos through which no "foreign" troops could pass—meaning North Vietnamese. U.S. troops could be logistically supplied from Thailand.

South East Treaty Organization or U.N. troops could occupy and guarantee such a neutral zone. They also could be supplied through Thailand.

An inspection commission could regularly inspect and guarantee such a neutral zone. Thus far, such neutral inspection teams have been ineffective.

The United States could insist that the new Laotian government guarantee a neutral zone by occupying that waist with Laotian troops the U.S. could depend upon to see that no Red troops got by. How the U.S. could be certain of this, even with solemn guarantees, is not clear.

Since the last two methods seem impractical, this leaves troops—U.S., SEATO or U.S.—as a possible solution to the problem.

The troop solution would take some doing and some daring.

But note that sealing this Laotian waist would also protect Cambodia and the most vulnerable points of Red entry into Thailand. There may be no other way out.



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JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . . Young Man Running Fast Has Reason To Get Tired

The big business story of the year is Fugazy. The small travel bureau has, almost overnight, crept up behind American Express and Thomas Cook. Five years ago, Fugazy had one office. Last year, there were 19. This year 50. In 1952, Fugazy did one million dollars in business. This year, 25 million dollars.

All of this is attributable to running Willie Fugazy, a young man who maintains his office in a telephone. Bill, who is 37, promoted the Patterson-Johansson fight in Miami; he signed a contract to have Montgomery Ward book travel reservations in its 1,100 stores; he sold Fugazy Travel to Tower Acceptance Corporation, and became Tower's biggest stockholder.

He did these things this year, at times when he wasn't riding horseback over Westchester hills with a few of his five children. He has brown slick hair and the grin of an altar boy whose Latin is strained through Brooklyn. The boyishness fools everybody, once. Mr. Fugazy has already laughed the world out of \$1,500,000.

His grandfather came here and started an Italo-American Bank in New York. As a sideline, the old man put in a travel service for those of his countrymen who had money enough to want to go back home for a visit. When grandpa died, his son, Italo, assumed direction of the bank and found that the sideline was more profitable than the bank.

Five years ago, Italo died, leaving a lovely widow and three children; Bill, an older son, Louis; and a daughter, a nun who teaches French at Cathedral High School. Louis said he'd assume office management and finance; Bill said he'd be front man and

bring in the business. The daughter concentrated on irregular verbs in class.

Bill looked around to find what was new in travel. Like all young men, he had a desire to do better and go further than father, but there was nothing new in travel. The same accounts kept coming back—Mary Pickford, Eddie Cantor, the Franklin Roosevelt family and Samuel Goldwyn.

Young Bill went out to dig up new business and he dug up industrial accounts: Schenley, Revlon, Westinghouse, General Electric, and RCA. When any of their employees had to go somewhere, it was done through Fugazy Travel Bureau.

With this business assured, he opened offices in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Miami, San Francisco, Beverly Hills, Dallas and Washington. He met Roy Cohn, a young lawyer with more opinions than the Supreme Court, and the two became partners in the Lionel Train Corporation, and the promotion of fights. They also bought gas and oil wells.

They left a bad taste in Miami after the last Patterson fight, because their organization, Feature Sports, left town owing money. Bill Fugazy says that this is a mistake; Ingo Johansson owes it. In any case, the Sea Breeze Motel would like to get \$4,000 for Ingo's training expenses; Hank Meyer Associates is owed a couple of thousand for fight publicity.

Young Fugazy returned to New York well-heeled in several ways. He sold Montgomery Ward the idea of advertising travel on 100 per cent credit in their catalogue, which goes to eight million homes. They also book Fugazy travelers in over 1,000 stores,

A couple of months ago, he heard of Tower Acceptance Corp., which used to be a string of loan offices in the south. Clint Murchison sold his airport insurance vending machines to Tower. In September, Fugazy—with the approval of his mother and brother—sold the travel agency to Tower in exchange for a big block of stock and a seat on the board of directors.

The kid is still in motion. His organization will promote two big fights in December, from which he cannot escape becoming richer. He is still president of Fugazy and takes \$50,000 a year from it, which is now paid by Tower. He takes about \$30,000 more from Tower, as a director; he holds his earnings from Feature Sports and Lionel down to another \$50,000.

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Names of Note

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| ACROSS | 8 Relieves |
| 1 U.S. president, | 9 Tidy |
| 2 Adams | 10 Title |
| 5 Texas' Houston | 11 British statesman |
| 8 British historian | 19 Organ of hearing |
| 12 Tropical plant | 20 Peel |
| 13 Cravat | 22 Wash |
| 14 Heavy metal | 23 Charts |
| 15 Irritate | 24 Netting |
| 16 Mr. Linkletter | 25 Dispatched |
| 17 Crippled | 26 Step |
| 18 Wets | 27 German king |
| 20 Communism | 28 Gaseous element |
| 21 Plate | 29 Ernervates |
| 22 Boy | 31 Appointment |
| 23 Deposit | 34 Incursion |
| 24 Hoarder | 35 Halt |
| 25 Fruit drinks | 36 Clap |
| 26 Luau | 37 Birds |
| 27 Fruit drinks | 38 Expire |
| 31 TV's Garroway | 40 Actor Mineo |
| 32 Beverage | 41 Cooked |
| 33 Enclosure | 42 Decryers |
| 34 Speed contest | 43 Painter |
| 35 Halt | 44 Bonheur |
| 36 Clap | 45 Decendant |
| 37 Birds | 46 Neck hairs |
| 38 Expire | 47 Wickid |
| 40 Actor Mineo | 48 Also |
| 41 Cooked | 49 Scent |
| 42 Decryers | 54 Hardly heroine |
| 43 Painter | 55 Go astray |
| 44 Bonheur | 58 Facial feature |
| 45 Decendant | |
| 46 Neck hairs | |
| 47 Wickid | |
| 48 Also | |
| 49 Scent | |
| 54 Hardly heroine | |
| 55 Go astray | |
| 58 Facial feature | |

Answer to Previous Puzzle

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| GAARDEN | 43 Egyptian |
| ARROLE | 44 podswa |
| IDEATE | 45 Portal |
| RELEASING | 46 Pedestal part |
| BRASSING | 47 Sixth's son (Rub.) |
| GREYED | 48 Willered |
| NOLE | 49 Sainie (ab.) |
| ALIN | |
| RENTS | |
| PRELATES | |
| VEST | |
| BILL | |
| LANE | |
| WASH | |
| LIONEL | |
| BERNINE | |
| SIATIRE | |
| SINORED | |
| GRASER | |
| TEAGERS | |

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Timetable

(Eugene Register-Guard)
Now Oregon gets another boost with the announcement that its per capita taxes are far lower than those of either California or Washington.