

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Challenge On The Home Front

These days the world struggle against communism dominates the federal budget, consumes 80 per cent of the President's time, preempts the thoughts of millions of citizens as international matters never did in decades past.

Our very survival can hang in the balance as vital decisions are made. The strength of our free world alliances is under constant test. The race to beat our adversaries in space commands our highest resources. The future independence of people struggling upward may hinge on what we do.

Yet it is misleading to suggest from this that those decisions which affect principally the domestic sphere of life are by comparison easy choices.

A notion seems to be afoot that, not simply on the surface but in reality, our home front arguments are almost wholly over money. Programs bearing on housing, education, welfare, highways and the like revolve largely around how much to spend.

But some thoughtful appraisers of 1963 America are venturing to suggest that our decisions in these fields need to be invested with much more qualitative judgment than they are getting.

For example, we are spending not much less than \$4 billion in federal funds this year for our interstate highway system. That is a fair-sized piece of the U.S. cash budget.

The decision to spend sums of such size on U.S. highways was made years ago. But was it the only crucial one?

Around one big eastern city a complete

belt highway now serves motorists. Around another, a similar belt is partially finished. But already skeptics are saying it should have been designed for eight lanes rather than six, to meet rising traffic loads.

At a recent session of the Highway Research Board, which studies a broad range of highway problems, Charles Zwick of the Rand Corporation suggested in a paper that transportation systems for tomorrow can be properly conceived only if some very refined judgments are made.

It is not enough just to make projections of future population, numbers of cars expected, and so on.

What kind of dwellings will people be living in? What change will occur in the makeup of industry? Will people have more time for recreation? Will their current urge for privacy in transportation (the automobile) continue to diminish?

Engineers may argue persuasively about ways to move large numbers of people cheaply and effectively. But before vast sums are laid out, says Zwick, we had better know what people really want, where they will in fact wish to go in leisure time and where they will have to go in work hours.

The immense traffic burdens which often descend quickly upon "highways of the future" suggest that some of these matters are being foreseen only dimly.

Domestic concerns are in the background today. Yet their complexities, properly weighed, are hardly less challenging than those of the international scene.



IN WASHINGTON . . .



Unjustified Attack On YAF

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

In the days before the nation grew bored with the Communist problem, it was a matter of almost daily lamentation from academic groups to bewail the loss of America's freedom. If a professor was dismissed by a college for taking the Fifth Amendment, there were always voices to predict that "anti-Communist hysteria" had gripped the nation. "Academic freedom" — a much misused term — was the battle cry.

The bleeding hearts insisted that to expose to student eyes the workings of the Red conspiracy, and to force it out into the open, was an abridgement of academic freedom.

I hear no outcry today from the same quarters over the banishment of a student group from Niagara University, Young Americans for Freedom, the organization in question, is dedicated to the American way of life, to the fight against Communism, and to the free enterprise system. It has chapters in many of the major colleges and universities. Despite frequent and sordid efforts to smear its leaders and its program, YAF has weathered the attack and continues to grow. It is a legitimate student organization pursuing a legitimate course of action.

Yet the Rev. John Caine, director of student activities at Niagara University, has banned Young Americans for Freedom from the campus on the grounds that its principles are "contrary to the American way of life" and to "sound Catholic principles." My

best information is that YAF has not been allowed to answer Father Caine's charges in the student newspaper.

I am more than a little startled by the nature of the attack. I am also precious curious to determine in what way YAF and/or I are un-American and anti-Catholic.

Father Caine takes exception to two of YAF's tenets: (a) "That liberty is indivisible and that political freedom cannot long exist without economic freedom," and (b) "That when the government interferes with the work of the market economy it tends to reduce the moral and physical strength of the nation; that when it takes from one to bestow on another, it diminishes the incentive of the first, the integrity of the second, and the moral autonomy of both."

Do you find anything subversive or anti-Catholic in either of those two tenets, as the fathers at Niagara contend? Certainly, Americans for Democratic Action and the Socialist Party would debate the validity of the points made by YAF. But millions of Americans — Protestant, Catholic, and Jew — subscribe to the first. In our complex society, the political and the economic become increasingly interdependent. That the loss of the one follows on the loss of the other has been argued by some of our most respected political economists.

The second tenet cited by Niagara University, in its statement banning YAF, has been taken to mean that the organization opposes all legislation involving gov-

ernment regulation of the economy, all foreign aid, and all assistance to those in need of public help. This happens not to be a true statement of the YAF record. As Robert E. Bauman, YAF's national chairman, put it, "It would have been more correct to say that YAF favors a free market economy with the least amount of government regulation compatible with public order. We would much rather support sound programs of public welfare on the town, county, or state level, rather than by a centralized federal government. . . . We approve and support military and economic assistance to free nations on a selective basis."

These are positions which a substantial number of Senators and Representatives — as well as grassroots Americans — support. But even if YAF had a monopoly on them, it still would not be proper to stifle these ideas. Those who opposed them could say they were crazy or impractical or what have you, but hardly subversive or anti-religious. A true believer in academic freedom would still give them a stall in the marketplace of ideas. YAF openly espouses its principles. Therefore, YAF has a right on every college campus in America.

It is particularly ironic that YAF should be banned by a Catholic university. Five of its 21-member board of directors are Catholics. On its advisory board are prominent members of the Catholic clergy and laity. Why then Father Caine's attack on a reputable and dedicated youth organization?



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Minimum Wage Fight Looms During Session

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) — President Kennedy's announced intention to ask Congress for authority to bring more workers under the minimum wage law points up a major dispute on this issue between the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Most frequently mentioned proposal is to provide Fair Labor Standards Act coverage to 500,000 hotel, motel, restaurant and laundry workers, which Congress refused to do in 1961. Other proposals have been made to extend coverage to over six million workers in retail and wholesale trade, local transportation, industrial and white collar workers.

Next Sept. 3—the day after Labor Day, incidentally — the minimum wage will advance from \$1.15 an hour to \$1.25 for some 24 million workers already covered. This will be the second advance from the \$1-an-hour rate authorized by 1961 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Two million workers received the first 15-cent-an-hour raise and 600,000 retail trade and construction workers not previously covered were brought under the act for the first time at \$1 an hour. These newly covered workers will have their wages raised to \$1.15 Sept. 3, 1964 and to \$1.25 an hour a year later.

They'll also be eligible for time-and-a-half pay for work over 44 hours a week after Sept. 3, 1963, for over 42 hours a year later, and for over 40 hours two years later.

All these increases were made applicable to retail and service industries with \$1 million or more annual business receiving \$250,000 worth of goods across state lines. For the first time, this broadened the act to cover industries not wholly in interstate commerce.

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has just sent to Congress an annual report on the effects of these 1961 amendments.

He finds that the 1961 raises had no inflationary impact on wages

in general. Also, he finds that the raises had few detrimental effects on the levels of employment in affected industries.

Only in the southern sawmill industry was any drop in employment noted, but this merely continued a decline that has been going on for a number of years.

Of 36 industries affected by minimum wage increases in the South, prices dropped in eight and increased by an average of three per cent in nine. But living standards by all covered workers are reported to have been increased by about 10 per cent.

Employment has actually increased in all other industries covered since the 1961 minimum wage increase took effect, Wirtz reports. He finds that workers not covered by the act did not benefit indirectly from the increase. He uses this fact to underline the necessity for further minimum wage law coverage.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce, however, has announced its opposition to any further extensions of minimum wage law coverage until effects of the 1961 increases have been fully dissipated. This would probably mean no action before 1966.

Employer arguments against minimum wage laws are principally that they tend to create unemployment among unskilled workers and that they reduce purchasing power by promoting inflation. Little evidence is offered to support these theories, however, and the assertions are in direct conflict with the report just sent to Congress by Wirtz.

Employers also advance the argument that government should have no part in setting wages in a free economy—even minimum wages. It is conceded by the chamber, however, that the \$3 billion increase in the national wage bill attributed to minimum wage raises is only one per cent of the \$325 billion total.

These are the main lines of argument that will be heard as the Kennedy administration presents details of its plans for further expansion of minimum wage coverage.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Africa Lobby Spends Huge Sums In States

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

The honorable "Soapy" Williams may be interested in some very significant figures on file in a Justice Department office located a stone's throw from Capitol Hill. So, too, might Carl T. Rowan, another State Department official who teamed up with Williams little more than a year ago to expose "a clever, big money campaign" waged in this country in behalf of Katanga President Moise Tshombe.

Messrs. Williams and Rowan threw spotlight of "exposure" upon Michel Struelens, the articulate chief of Tshombe's Katanga Information Services, located in New York. Both Williams and Rowan charged that Struelens had "spread around" \$140,000 over a period of twelve months in a vain attempt to convince Americans they should support Katanga's secession.

Reports on file with the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Justice Department, 401 Indiana Avenue, N. W., disclose that the State Department - backed Central Congoese government has "spread around" money in this country at twice the clip of Struelens.

Three separate organizations, operating in behalf of Premier Adoula's Central government, spent a total of \$219,532 from December, 1961 to November, 1962. Struelens' "Katanga lobby" spent less money (\$216,389.75) in two years than the Central government did in eleven months.

At the very time that Rowan and Williams launched their campaign of vilification against Struelens, in December, 1961, a New York firm was receiving large sums of money from the Congo. A two-man operation, Overseas Regional Association (ORSA), registered with the Justice Department on November 9, reporting its function was to "coordinate the public relations campaign" of the Adoula government.

From December 12, 1961 to May 31, 1962, ORSA received \$164,057.44 from the Central government. ORSA, in turn, hired a New York public relations firm to help build Cyrille Adoula's image. Between December, 1961, and November, 1962, Milburn McCarty Associates received \$108,802.96 from ORSA. This went for "advice, printing, travel and entertainment."

Under terms of the contract, Milburn McCarty Associates prepared press releases for a third Congo agent, the Congo Information Bureau. This outfit was

headed up by Maurice Kasongo, who spoke no English and who lived at New York's hotel Belmont Plaza. His salary fluctuated from \$700 to \$1,800 a month.

Note: Despite the defeat by U.N. troops of Tshombe, Administration officials continue in their efforts to depose Struelens, who has violated no laws and who was allowed to enter this country on a valid visa.

State Department spokesmen admit frankly that Struelens has been ordered to leave because he has been "too effective" in selling Tshombe's case to the American public.

Struelens has appealed an Immigration Service ruling that he must pack up and get out. He is under subpoena to a Senate Committee, however, and cannot be deported until that subpoena is lifted.

Indiana Congressman Richard Roudebush says that "multi-million dollar new Federal buildings are rising in Washington like mushrooms in the springtime." "Twelve new Federal buildings were started the first year of the New Frontier," he says, "and the spenders plan to have at least additional buildings under way by June of this year."

"These are amazing figures, but true. . . They simply need floor space to handle all the 235,000 new employes being added, and already added, to the Federal payroll at the rate of one new worker every two minutes."

Almanac

By United Press International Today is Tuesday, Feb. 19, the 50th day of 1963 with 315 to follow. The moon is approaching its new phase.

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

On this day in history: In 1878, Thomas Edison received a patent for his invention of the phonograph.

In 1941, radio Berlin's propaganda division short-waved an appeal to the United States to send messages collect in Germany. More than 1,000 Americans responded, most of whom were highly critical of the Nazi regime.

A thought for the day—U.S. Inventor Thomas Edison said: "genius is one per cent inspiration and 99 per cent perspiration."

WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK . . .



Stay Out Of The Middle!

By WASHINGTON STAFF

Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA)—Undersecretary of Agriculture Charles S. Murphy uncomely or insidiously expressed what it takes to be a perfect government servant and bureaucrat. "Anything I tell you that differs from anything the secretary of agriculture may have told you," said Murphy, "is wrong."

The following is a notice in the Defense Department press room. NOT FOR ATTRIBUTION. "The Department of Defense will hold a background briefing at 3 p.m. EST today on the subject of background briefings. Authoritative spokesmen will be available."

The briefing will be held in the usual background briefing room. Sign in the Pentagon "Have a problem? Go that way." Arrows point vaguely off in every direction.

A new old story on Puerto Rico's Gov. Munoz Marin came to light during his visit to Washington for a little politicking on the future status of his booming island.

As the governor tells it, he asked his secretary to call the head of the San Juan office of the FBI, named Bishop, to see if he could drop in about six one evening. Speaking in Spanish, the bilingual governor used the English name "Bishop" and thought everything was clear.

When 6 o'clock rolled around, however, the secretary came in to announce that "The archbishop is here."

To make the best of an embarrassing situation, Gov. Munoz Marin went out to greet his guest—and told him about the mixup.

Equally fast in his thinking, the archbishop replied, "That's a wonderful story. I'm going to tell it to my constituents who are meeting tonight." "Please don't," asked the governor, "until I can figure out what I'm going to tell my constituents about it tomorrow."

Navy Secretary Fred Keller of Texas has written a letter to

Capt. L. B. Geis, commanding officer of the aircraft carrier Forrestal, which reads in part: "Dear Captain Geis: During my visit to your great ship just before Christmas I was maneuvered into making a public (closed television) prognostication regarding the probable outcome of the Texas - LSU Cotton Bowl game Jan. 1. As I recall, I predicted Texas would win by a score of seven to six." (editor's note—LSU won, 13-0).

"Now we do things thoroughly here in the Pentagon, as you already know. Even so, I can find no way of altering the result of the game, or of avoiding responsibility for a rather gross error in judgment which may well have inconvenienced or even impoverished some of those who heard my prediction."

"Since such inconvenience or impoverishment is a direct result of my own error I feel that some restitution is called for. Although

regulation of leave and liberty is the sole responsibility of the CO I would consider it a personal favor to me if you would grant a special 48-hour "Cotton Bowl Liberty" to all hands, on an orderly, not-to-interfere basis. . . . Sincerely, Fred Korth.

"P.S. Underbitten by this temporary setback I freely predict that Navy will make it live in a row over Army this fall."

Radio Free Europe reports this one heard in East Berlin: Two citizens are looking critically at a new bust of Walter Ulbricht.

"What do you think of it?" asks one. "It has two faults," the other replies. "What are they?" "Well, in the first place there is no inscription: 'Rest in peace.'" "But Comrade Ulbricht isn't dead yet," the first points out. "That's the second fault."



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

The Chinese community in Chicago—and in New York and San Francisco, and other cities that have one—celebrated its New Year on Jan. 27. And what a bust it was.

The Chinese New Year festivities included three days of introducing the year of the rabbit, 4600. But it wasn't anything like the way in which we celebrate the Christian era in 1963. I guess the Chinese just don't know any better.

There were no wild parties, no drunkenness, no automobile collisions at high and erratic speed. Instead, the heathens had a parade, followed by special movies and a Chinese opera.

The men didn't put on silly hats and slobber all over a night club table. Instead, following an old pagan tradition, they paid off their outstanding debts to meet the new year with a clean slate. And the women didn't even have sense enough to get loaded on champagne and ruin their new party gowns. Instead, they made their homes spotless, preparing to greet the new year by turning a new domestic leaf.

nese community has been a blot on the civic records of American communities. They just don't seem to want to participate in our national folkways.

They refuse to accept their rightful share of our alcoholics, our delinquents, our deadbeats, our criminals, our reckless drivers, our fraudulent insurance claimants, our whole resplendent tapestry of urban living.

They won't even celebrate the new year in the American way and in what has come to be the accepted Christian spirit. The police blotter on any holiday—Chinese or Western—is almost totally devoid of their names. And the family courts and welfare agencies are shamefully snubbed by them.

I think we have a sacred obligation to send more missionaries to these benighted people. True, they seem to be backward in picking up our civilized practices, but with a little guidance and good will, I am sure we can get them to take part in our communal activities.

And, when they have forsaken their old-fashioned heathenish ways, maybe next year, or the year after, they will join the rest of us in proclaiming the Christian new year as decent, forward-looking people should — hats, horns, hooch, homicide and all. We can but hope.

STRICTLY PERSONAL

Young Actor

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Answer to Previous Puzzle

DEBATE

AMERICAN

LIBERTY

CONSTITUTION

RIGHTS

PROPERTY

INTELLIGENCE

WISDOM

REASON

TRUTH

JUSTICE

FAITH

HOPE

CHARITY

WISDOM

REASON

TRUTH

JUSTICE

FAITH

HOPE

CHARITY

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Not Legal

In view of the patriotic interest shown in the recent months in this area, I am now sure that every citizen wants an honest election. In my opinion the recent vector election was not legal. Many means are being used to confuse and control citizens. Actually they are handling this like a hot potato. They are making it worse all the time.

There are a number of real questionable items in the Vector Amendment, House Bill 1281. I will list only three.

1. If petition is made for dissolution of a vector district and an election is held and does not pass, the board can require that the people who signed the petition pay for the election.

2. Notice of an election is to be only two weeks in advance. This is not enough time for an election notice.

3. The vector board is given the right to appoint judges and clerks of election and make suitable arrangements for the conduct of elections.

I ask you isn't this third item a dandy? The board personal runs its own election and counts its own votes. What chance would we have?

Andrew R. Gieger