

Editorial Page

The Debate On Space

America's space program, and particularly its man-on-the-moon project, is being thrust increasingly into the arena of public debate.

President Kennedy has reassured — and not for the first time — the government's intention to stay with it. But this is not likely to quell the argument.

The least plausible contentions against the moon project are those which state the money saved from cutbacks could — and would — be used to finance important domestic programs.

No measure of congressional intent, judged by past performance or current attitude, suggests that any such result would follow.

The more thoughtful argument, joined in by many scientists, is that our heavy concentration on the moon program and other space projects is diverting too many engineers and scientists from fruitful contributions to the civilian economy.

That the concentration exists no one doubts. It may also be true, as certain scientists are saying, that civilian technology does not get nearly as much "by-product effect" from this effort as some government officials assert.

Yet the complainants have not made their case.

There is no ready proof that scientists and engineers drawn into special space labors

would, if not thus occupied, be now engaged in civilian research and technology.

The space field today is loaded with young specialists who have found its extraordinary challenges a powerful magnet.

No one knows how many are there in response to carefully framed appeals stressing the drama of space.

No one knows how many would enter science and engineering at all if the prospect were simply to seek the absolutely silent ice box, the dirt-free carburetor and the shock-proof television set.

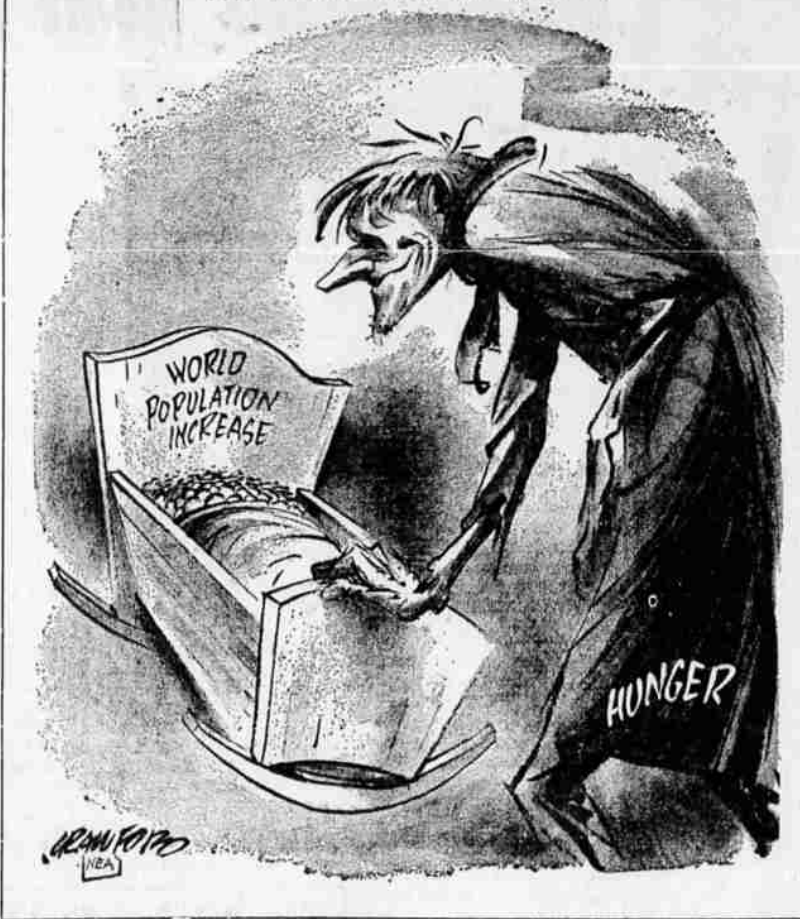
One problem in the modern mass production civilian economy is that it is organized, from research through distribution, around the idea of the "big team," with individuals played down.

Space programs, too, are team efforts. But their goals are in the realm of high adventure, affecting the standing and the security of nations caught in a vital struggle. Even the man in the white coat pushing minor buttons on a console has the feeling of crossing new frontiers.

Without better evidence, therefore, it is unreasonably presumptuous to argue that the moon project and other space work produces damaging scientific undernourishment in the civilian world.

If the undernourishment is a fact, let industry find new lures. With our booming population, there will be plenty of men looking for rewarding work.

The Hand That Rocks . . .



OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

Hoffa's Truck Still Rolls

(The New York Times)

James R. Hoffa, president of the Teamsters Union, has repelled what many observers considered the most serious challenge to his prestige since the union's expulsion from the AFL-CIO for corruption in 1957. Truck drivers in the Philadelphia area voted 2 to 1 to reject a secession movement that was organized by anti-racket forces and was backed by George Meany of the AFL-CIO.

Hoffa's practices and associations are so offensive that it may seem difficult to explain why the rank and file should once again rally to his support. But we think the most obvious and also the most valid reason is that Hoffa worked harder than any of his foes at mobilizing votes in the government-run election.

He spent most of the last 15 weeks in Philadelphia, endeavoring to persuade the 8,000 teamsters and their families that their interests would be best protected by sticking with him. He also spent a good deal of his union's money and he made many reform promises he may find hard to keep. But, unlike the federation's high command, he did not content himself with issuing statements from afar.

Hoffa relied on the same vigor and perseverance that have made him invulnerable to the criticisms heaped on him by two presidents of the United States, three secretaries of labor, the attorney general, dozens of congressmen and many top unionists. Until his opponents within labor show an even greater determination, they are unlikely to shake his grip on the country's biggest and strongest union.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Friday, May 10, the 130th day of 1963 with 235 to follow.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning stars are Venus, Saturn and Jupiter.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1773, Ethan Allen and his "Green Mountain Boys," the colonial militia of Vermont, stormed the British-held fortress at Ticonderoga, N.Y.

In 1863, Jefferson Davis, Confederate president, was captured and arrested as he was fleeing from Irwinville, Ga.

In 1940, a German army of 80 divisions, moving by land, air and water, began a surprise invasion of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

In 1962, former President Dwight Eisenhower accused President Kennedy of seeking too much power.

A thought for the day—American lawyer Robert Ingersoll said: "In nature there are neither rewards nor punishments . . . there are consequences."



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Parents simply do not know how children hear them. The things husbands and wives say to one another in the presence of children sound quite different to the ears of the children than to the ears of adults.

This point was forcibly borne upon me a few Sundays ago, when my income tax man came over to help me prepare my returns. We spent a few hours closeted together, and when he left I walked into the kitchen for a badly needed cup of black coffee, and told my wife the grim news.

My 8-year-old was munching a cookie in the pantry and overheard my wailing of voice, my gnashing of teeth, my pulling of hair. He then quietly walked over to me and slipped a quarter in my shirt pocket.

"What's this for?" I asked in surprise. "It's all I've got left of my allowance for this week," he said. "If we're so poor, you'll need that to pay your taxes with."

I was much moved. "Now it isn't all that bad," I explained to him. "We're really not poor compared to many people, and actually I'm very grateful that we have what we have. It's just that income tax time makes most dad-dies feel broke and hard put-upon. Thanks, anyway."

What picture must a child get of adult reality after hearing a constant stream of complaints and

recriminations and self-pity from one parent or the other? How is the child to know that this exaggerated verbal response is not a faithful portrait of conditions in adult life?

I was able to tell my boy about real poverty in the world—and not too many blocks away from us—with the assurance that we are an especially lucky family, and should thank God for our good fortune. This was a relatively easy matter to straighten out.

But I happen to know, for instance, a little girl whose mother is always complaining about a housewife's role—how hard it is, how thankless, how martyred she has become to home and husband and children. Most of the time, the woman does not even know she is whining—it is so much a part of her temperament.

The little girl, however, will take her life's cue from the mother. She will not accept her femininity, she will always feel cheated at not being a man, and will unconsciously resent men in later life. This kind of emotional crippling is much more common than we think.

The only permanent gifts we can give our children are courage and cheerfulness and an acceptance of difficulties. If parents constantly vocalize and exaggerate their resentments in the home, this becomes the child's inevitable concept of the world at large.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Kaiser Plan Could Bring Steel Change

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent - Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA)—There's an important new factor in United States labor relations.

It's Kaiser Steel's announcement of an \$80 payment for March to 3,900 Fontana, Calif., plant workers who already receive an average of \$540 a month.

This amounts to paying 46 cents an hour on top of a \$1.14 hourly average wage for a 173-hour work month.

The Kaiser plan was negotiated with United Steelworkers' Union beginning in 1959, but it was put in final form only last December and became effective March 1.

From here on, the company and the union will in effect be negotiating every month for a new supplementary wage. It will be payable from savings on current production as compared to the cost of making a ton of steel in the base year—1961.

As one industry spokesman comments, "This practically eliminates strikes at Kaiser on economic issues." The company could still have strikes on working conditions or fringe benefits, but economic issues are the principal cause of all labor disputes.

The big question is: What effect will this have on all other American labor relations and negotiations?

More specifically, what effect will it have on the Steelworkers' reopening their contract with big steel?

A key factor in the situation is David J. McDonald, Steelworkers' president. He has been suffering from a virus, complicated by what has been called "negotiating hypochondria." But he is expected to take part in coming "human relations" talks between labor and management that are intended to head off a strike.

Whether there will be a strike depends a great deal on McDonald's leadership.

The contract can be reopened on questions of wage rates, pensions, job security questions such as subcontracting, overtime, and assignment of work to supervisory personnel outside the union. It also can be reopened on fringe issues like the 13 weeks paid vacation every five years for workers with 15 years or longer service.

This last provision was negoti-

ated by the steelworkers with can manufacturers.

If applied to the whole steel industry, its cost has been estimated at the equivalent of 10 cents an hour average, or a 2.2 per cent wage raise.

On the basis of steel industry productivity increases of 4.7 per cent over the last two years, steelworkers might be entitled to demand a "noninflationary" wage increase. Over the past five years, productivity has increased only 2.2 per cent. Over 15 years it has risen 3.4 per cent. Also, the cost of living increase might justify demands for a five to six cents-an-hour increase.

But the big question is what effect the steel companies' selective price increases may have on collective bargaining. President Kennedy has given these increases tentative approval. The Joint Economic Committee under Sen. Paul Douglas, D-Ill., is investigating this problem, but has come up with no conclusions.

The recent steel price increases have been calculated as the equivalent of only about 1 per cent, spread across basic steel production. This in itself might not justify a wage increase.

But the record shows that ever since the bigger steel price increase was announced and then withdrawn under White House pressure last year, the industry has been building up a case that price increases have been justified to cover labor and materials costs.

The statements, speeches and articles of U.S. Steel Chairman Roger Blough in particular, and the Iron and Steel Institute's research reports in general, emphasize justification for last year's announced price rise after the labor contract was signed.

This contract provided for no wage increase the first year, ending next July 1. Limited as the current price rises are, they have increased speculation that a wage increase will be asked.

The only alternative would be something like the Kaiser long-range sharing plan. It probably would be resisted to the last slag heap by big steel management, which frowned on the maverick Kaiser plan when it was first announced. It would give steelworkers far more take-home pay than they could possibly get from a straight hourly wage rise or any fringe benefits.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Communists Ready To Take Over Haiti

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Castro agents, ferried across the Windward Passage to strife-torn Haiti, are hurrying the downfall of Dictator Francois Duvalier.

A corrupt, tyrannical, brutal leader, Duvalier is the target of enemies right and left. It is an open secret that U.S., as well as Cuban, agents are working behind the scenes to overthrow his regime.

What happens when Duvalier topples no one can be sure, but a New York Congressman thinks the Kremlin will have its second Caribbean satellite.

Little more than a month ago, Rep. John Pillion (R., N.Y.) dispatched to Secretary of State Dean Rusk a detailed letter in which he wrote that the "vital interests of this nation are at stake in the current struggle for political power in Haiti."

Pillion predicted a revolutionary crisis in which Duvalier would be overthrown. In that case, he continued, Communist members of Duvalier's cabinet would assume power and convert Haiti into a Castro-style regime.

"I am authoritatively advised," Pillion wrote, "that neither the National Security Council, the State Department, nor the Central Intelligence Agency have formulated any practical policies or strategies to prevent a Castro-type Communist takeover in Haiti in the event of insurrection."

He told Rusk that Duvalier's cabinet is honeycombed with Communists and pro-Communists. Duvalier's Minister of Finance, Herve Boyer, is a longtime member of the Communist Party who was expelled from Paris for subversive activities. He brought a Communist wife to Haiti with him.

The Minister of Commerce and Labor, Clovis Desir, is one of Duvalier's closest advisers. Desir, says Pillion, was leader of the Haitian Communist Party in 1946. Paul Jules Blanchet, who has served under Duvalier through eight cabinets, makes no secret of his Castro sympathies. Dr. Jacques Fourcade, a chief adviser to the "president," is violently anti-American.

Shortly after Rusk received Pillion's letter he sent Assistant Sec-

retary of State Edward Martin to pacify the Congressmen.

Pillion pointed to the country's strategic position: Should Haiti fall into the Communist orbit, then the most important channel in the Caribbean, the Windward Passage, would be flanked on one side by Red Cuba and the other by Red Haiti.

Pillion today told my assistant Bill Schulz of Martin's visit: "I was blunt. The Administration, I said, has formulated no plans to rescue Haiti from Soviet rule. Martin's explanations were unsatisfactory."

"I told him that three of Duvalier's ministers are pro-American, that we should do everything in our power to see to it that they win government control. I told him, too, that we had forced Duvalier to move to the left by cutting off all economic aid to his country."

Pillion is aware that Castro has trained Haitian "sugar workers" in the art of subversion. He knows that shipments of Soviet arms have been smuggled into Haiti in high-speed vessels from Cuba.

A State Department intelligence report (number 4409R-12) earlier this year revealed that at least two clandestine Communist political organizations have become increasingly active in Haiti: the Party of Popular Accord and the People's National Liberation Party. The groups, while relatively small in number, appear to be well organized and growing. There is also increasing evidence of Communist infiltration in the country's labor movement, the report revealed.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A—According to the Bible, how long did Adam live?

A—To the age of 930.

Q—What material replaced copper in U.S. pennies during World War II?

A—All pennies in 1943 were made of steel with a zinc coating.

BERRY'S WORLD

