

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Bite Now - Pay Later

Anyone who has ever nursed a mouthful of misery until he had the money to pay for proper dental care will eye with twinging interest the growth of two dental pay plans.

In the first type of financial operation a patient receives necessary services and then makes payments to a bank. The bank has a contract with the dental society to which our friendly dentist belongs.

The dentist gets his money promptly, the patient gets relief, and the bank extracts interest from the patient—without novocain.

Almost \$90 million has been financed by California alone by postpayment plans over the last 10 years, according to the American Dental Association.

For the fellow whose choppers are operating without any trouble, the pay-before-you-ache plans offer toothsome opportunities to anticipate trouble with the ivories.

Dental society "service corporations," commercial insurance, and industrial and gov-

ernment programs offer this protection in varying measure.

The United States Public Health Service reports that almost one million persons spent almost \$11 million dollars in 1962 for some form of pay-ahead dental work. Actuaries cutting their eye teeth on the projections of present figures see \$15 million in such plans by 1970.

In the past three years alone, dental service corporations have been chartered in 21 states.

So — see your dentist three times this year—the last two times for checkups, the first time to investigate the financial aspects of care for your teeth.

Oh, sure, your favorite tooth saver will ease your pain at once, if you're in misery. But it's not fair to keep him waiting for his dough while you enjoy a long series of dental visits. Dentists have to eat, too—and even get their own teeth fixed!

The Mission Of Faith 7

(The New York Times)

The basic purpose of Astronaut Cooper's mission in Faith 7 is to seek answers to a number of vital questions about space and to learn more about the physiological and psychological adjustments that man must make for journeys to the moon and into interplanetary space.

During his journey, Major Cooper is conducting a long list of experiments to find answers to these questions. One of the primary experiments is to determine how a human being is affected by many hours in a state of weightlessness. For example, there is evidence suggesting that, in extreme cases, lack of normal gravity pull could lead to demineralization of the bones. There are other still basically unknown physiological changes that can occur during extended periods of

weightlessness, such as the effect of zero-gravity on the cardio-vascular system.

New knowledge is also being sought about the nervous control of respiration, body temperature and metabolism, as well as the functions of various segments of the balance organs of the body. Even while he sleeps, Major Cooper keeps relaying vital information. He is wired with a variety of detectors of temperature, radiation, heart beat and brainwaves, designed to record his reactions during every second of his flight.

There is some reason to believe that man will be unable to withstand space flight stress for two weeks or longer without considerably more knowledge and life-support systems than we have to offer at this time. But the flight of Faith 7 is still "another rung in our ladder to the moon."



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Unions Cramp Television

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

When Newton Minow, then the spanking new chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, assailed the "vast wasteland" of television, his villains were the sponsors, the networks, and the local stations. They were responsible for the low state of TV entertainment. They were holding back the creativity of those with proven or potential talent. Or so people were led to believe.

Mr. Minow has stepped out of the FCC for a more lucrative job with the Encyclopedia Britannica. But between his maiden speech and the present, TV has continued to slump. The "vast wasteland" grows vaster. The FCC gets quieter. And, it develops, the villainy is not exclusively the property of those tycoons and executives we read about.

I got a glimpse into what conditions are in television last week when I was making a guest appearance on Cleveland's KYW-TV to discuss my new book on

atomic espionage, "The Greatest Plot in History." The Mike Douglas Show on KYW was my host. It was the kind of spontaneous and live TV which has just about vanished from the New York and Los Angeles stations. It had life, it was fun—and equally important, it made an effort to bring top people in from around the country to appear with local talent. This is the kind of program that gives new faces a start. It is what TV needs nationwide—instead of the filmed soap-and-horse operas and the contrived "dramas" that now fill the television hours.

The Mike Douglas Show is known in the profession. Plans had been made to allow it to branch out, to be shown in other markets through syndication—and eventually to get it on the networks. AFTRA (American Federation of Television and Radio Artists), the TV performers union, had agreed to cooperate by allowing syndication without a prohibitive increase in pay to performers. Once on the network, of course, KYW was ready to pay the usual scale. It simply needed a waiver from AFTRA in this formative period. It was promised the waiver. It engaged talent at the higher syndication figure.

And then the union moved in. Though the show offered opportunities and work to talented people in the Cleveland area—as well as to established personalities—AFTRA said no on the arrangements it had agreed to. This was not important to AFTRA, nor was its earlier firm promise to cooperate in expanding the TV job limits in Cleveland.

Unexpedited, it dug up two completely unrelated matters and insisted that they must be settled before the Mike Douglas Show could be syndicated. One of these matters was a demand for additional fees for all announcers, with retroactivity to 1958. The other was concerned with pension and welfare funds, with retroactivity to November, 1961.

None of this had anything to do with the Mike Douglas Show.

The station offered to arbitrate these questions but got nowhere. AFTRA, moreover, thwarted the possibility of any modus vivendi in the case of the Douglas program by refusing to come to any kind of agreement that lasted more than 90 days. Since KYW's plans involved considerable sums of money and an extended period of time to put the show over, the 90-day limit was the kiss of death. To make matters worse, at a crucial period in which final arrangements had to be made for the syndication, the union officials suddenly made themselves unavailable.

Who have been the losers? First, the viewers in five cities who could have had the opportunity to see the kind of unfettered television program which the critics say is so desperately lacking. Second, the performers and technicians who are deprived of added income and the chance of making television's big time. Third, the producers, whose attitude will now be: "Why try to raise the level of TV if the unions are going to beat us over the head before we even get started?"

Sadly enough, AFTRA doesn't gain anything. For this kind of unionism which attempts to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs is, of course, self-defeating. In time, the membership discovers this and breaks loose. The union is weakened, as a result. The only people who profit from this extension of the vast wasteland are those who make a living grinding out the kind of pap which makes up the boredom of television fare.

The Mike Douglas Show is not the greatest thing to hit TV. But it is both live and alive. And it moves the focus of television from the entertainment factories of East and West Coast and begins to open up the rest of the country. The centralization and the deadly control of a deadly dull few are challenged. By a nearsighted policy, AFTRA hurts AFTRA most of all—much as those who attempted to hold back the Industrial Revolution by smashing machinery hurt themselves most of all. It is, as they say, for to cry.



A Creation Of Congress

By NEAL STANFORD (In the Christian Science Monitor)

Washington has innumerable problems, but not the least is itself.

The fact is that Washington, the nation's capital, is in serious financial trouble, not all of its own making.

This trouble stems from many things. One of the most obvious, and important, is the fact that well over half of the city's land is occupied by the government or other tax-free establishments. Thus a lot of real estate revenue, on which most cities depend for income, is unavailable in the capital.

The federal government owns 42.9 per cent of the city's land. Another 6.9 per cent is occupied by foreign governments and other tax-exempt groups. No other city in the country can claim such a high percentage of tax-exempt land.

The total assessed value of tax-exempt property not owned by the government now totals \$370,000,000. If taxes were paid to the District for all tax-exempt land and improvements, the District would collect some \$45,000,000. But of course it doesn't.

The District's income also suffers from the fact that many residents are members of the military services and so exempt from the D.C. income tax. On top of this a surprising number of local residents maintain their legal domicile elsewhere and thus escape the local income tax.

Washington also suffers from the lack of home rule. The people in the District do not govern themselves. The District is the creation of the Congress, and the Congress exercises exclusive legislative control over the federal city. The District's board of commissioners must even receive congressional authorization to spend the money it collects in taxes from its own citizens!

The result is that with all Americans, as it were, responsible for the government of the nation's capital (through their congressmen) few Americans are actually responsible.

The people who live in the District are constantly agitating for home rule, but the prospect of getting it seems dim. The forces that feel the city should be both the seat of the federal government and its ward are politically entrenched.

It is not widely realized, but

the federal government does not pay for the city's entire budget. Most comes out of local taxes. The part the federal government contributes varies enormously.

Up until 1921 the federal government paid 50 per cent of the city's operating costs, with taxes from District citizens making up the other 50 per cent.

In that year, however, the Congress discontinued this practice picking up half the budget check and arbitrarily set its own share at 40 per cent.

Since then Congress has appropriated a lump sum toward the D.C. general fund, ranging from as much as 39.5 per cent in 1924 to the low of 8.5 per cent in 1954.

For fiscal year '63 the Congress appropriated \$30,000,000 for the District, which was only about 12 per cent of the city's operating budget.

President Kennedy recently quite frankly recognized that such a contribution had little if anything to do with actual local taxes or requirements, nor did it reflect the proper share of the financial needs of the District which the federal government should provide.

He has therefore proposed a formula, based on the amount of real estate, personal property,

and business income taxes the federal government would pay to the District if it were not tax-exempt. If there were such a formula today the federal payment to the District for fiscal year 1964 would be about \$33,000,000.

The City of Washington also finds itself uniquely circumscribed physically. It cannot grow outward as do many cities as its municipal problems increase. The result is that many high income taxpayers move to the suburbs in Maryland or Virginia, the District losing their tax payments.

The average D.C. resident pays something in the neighborhood of \$225 in District taxes, a figure that is well above the average for the nation.

District taxes on D.C. residents have increased from \$105,000,000 in fiscal '54 to some \$201,000,000 in 1963—an increase of nearly 100 per cent in a decade. The time comes, it is obvious, when tax increases only step up the exodus of the higher income families and business from the city.

Thus Washington is caught in a pernicious financial squeeze: it must pay for more out of less, as the federal government continues to expand.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

The warm, moist people always feel cheated or let down by the dry, cool people. And the dry, cool people always feel embarrassed by the warm, moist people.

I have a friend in the West who is a fine person, but warm and moist. He is full of feelings, very big on Friendship, on Letters, on Photos of the family. He goes for "Real Human Beings."

My own temperament tends more toward the dry and cool. I write no letters, carry no photos, find any effusiveness rather sticky. This has nothing to do with my feelings, only with my way of expressing them.

This bothers the warm, moist

people. They feel that their friendship is not adequately returned. They want you to be as demonstrative as they are. Their ideal of true companionship is sitting around a campfire, holding hands in a circle, and singing old songs.

It is hard to get them to understand that one can be a true friend without saying so every half-hour, without writing long, chatty letters, without celebrating the fraternal rites. Their sensitivity is so acute that every omission seems a snub, every understatement seems a rebuff. They interpret a difference of temperament as a personal affront to their own code of living relationships.

Some of them, indeed, are so excessive in their unremitting desire to prove their friendship that they remind me of what Tallyrand said about Mme. de Stael: "She is such a good friend that she would throw all her acquaintances into the water for the pleasure of fishing them out."

And, no doubt, we dry, cool personalities are just as vexing and trying to them. We must seem singularly unresponsive, changeable, uncommunicative, and frightfully off-hand about the sacred bond of friendship. They must wonder if we have a "ny" "real feelings" at all.

Laissez-faire may or may not be a good economic philosophy; it is certainly the best emotional philosophy. Live and let live, each in his own way, working out his own life-style—this is the only sensible attitude to take toward those around us, close or not.

But it is devilishly hard for many people to do. Parents, especially, become infuriated if their children differ temperamentally from themselves; they look upon it almost as a rejection or repudiation—which, indeed, in some cases it may be. A warm, moist parent tends to breed a cooler and drier child, as an inevitable reaction to all that steam.

There is no right or wrong in

BERRY'S WORLD



"NO, Pat—I don't WANT to stroll through Rockefeller Center!"



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Racial Unrest Called A National Problem

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) — President Kennedy's sudden decision to extend his western trip and make a civil rights speech before the conference of mayors in Honolulu was a complete reversal of policy and strategy.

The President had been counseled in Washington to reject all demands that he make a fireside chat on race relations. The feeling has been that one speech wouldn't solve anything or do any good. But from a platform in completely integrated Hawaii, the President was in a good position to lecture mainland United States on greater racial tolerance.

One point that has not been made sufficiently clear is that this is a national and not just a southern problem. There have been demonstrations in Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis as well as Birmingham, Jackson and other southern cities.

The concern in Washington is that U.S. race relations may get worse before they begin to get better. It is considered something of a miracle that there hasn't been more violence.

The use of child demonstrators and the nonviolence tactics of the Negro leaders through an appeal to the religious feelings of their people may have helped. But if any children happen to get hurt or leadership passes to more militant hands, violence may erupt. There is already some rivalry between National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and other groups to show which can be the most aggressive.

One of the great difficulties now is getting white and Negro leaders to communicate. Moderates on both sides who declare their positions openly lose standing with their followers. There is constant pressure from extremists to make no compromise.

The feeling on the part of some local authorities seems to be that if they show any sign of weakness they will lose control of law and order, making a bad situation worse.

The resulting feeling of many

Negroes is that they can expect little or no co-operation from local authorities and that the federal government has let them down by not moving for faster integration.

Kennedy's speech in Hawaii is also expected to prepare the way for his special message to Congress requesting additional civil rights legislation. The week's delay in sending this package to Capitol Hill was decided on to give Democratic leaders and White House legislative assistants more time for lining up Republican support. Without such advance bipartisan support the President's recommendations were considered certain to run into a Senate cloture fight.

It is fully recognized that there is no magic wand that can be waved to solve all race relations problems. The President can't be made a dictator. An order to desegregate all schools immediately would probably mean that most of them would have to be occupied by federal troops.

It is also admitted that no new legislation will automatically solve all the problems. But since the administration has said that it doesn't have all the tools to do everything that is required, it is forced to ask for more tools to use in situations where it has been found there is insufficient authority for adequate enforcement.

The whole problem is sized up as 20 million people who can't all be educated overnight, trained for jobs they can't now do, forced into labor unions that maintain rigid segregation, moved into decent housing that doesn't now exist, given voting rights that are denied them by state law and custom.

It is frustration over delays in achieving these goals that causes the demonstrations. The government can't move against demonstrations that are protests under constitutional guarantees. The government is limited to acting against the causes of the demonstrations. And it is considered important to keep the faith of the victims in their government even while they have little immediate hope for education or jobs or housing or voting rights.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .



By FULTON LEWIS JR.

FBI Investigates Racial Disturbances

It is the anguished cry of James Baldwin that Attorney General Robert Kennedy could not "communicate" during their recent closed-door session held as a meeting of the minds on America's racial problems.

There would have been even less communication, however, if Kennedy had heard the outlandish slander that Baldwin, prominent Negro author, had previously directed against the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Baldwin words were reported in the Worker, organ of the Communist Party: "If I find myself castrated on the streets of Birmingham, which is not improbable, and the FBI moves in, which is extremely improbable, it could turn out that the person investigating the crime is the same person who committed it."

Had Baldwin repeated that statement at their conference, the Attorney General would undoubtedly have set the record straight. As much as any man, Bob Kennedy is cognizant of the job the FBI has performed in the civil rights field.

The Bureau, being strictly an investigative agency, doesn't side with segregationists or integrationists, despite what Baldwin and others charge. Southern racists assailed the Bureau as a Gestapo agency.

FBI investigations in this field are conducted thoroughly, promptly and impartially without apology to anyone. They are handled by special agents who have completed special training which specifically qualifies them to conduct civil rights investigations.

Some idea of the vast size of the Bureau's investigative responsibilities in this field may be gauged by the fact that 2,065 alleged violations of civil rights were reported to the FBI during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. This was up from 1,356 in 1960 and 1,813 in 1961.

Last August and September, Negro churches were burned in Georgia and rifle shots fired into several houses. Because the acts of terrorism seemed designed to discourage Negroes from voting, the FBI opened an extensive in-

vestigation. Two of the church-burnings were quickly solved. While conducting an interview in connection with the burnings, two agents of the FBI were brutally assaulted. The assailant was arrested for assaulting federal officers in official performance of their duty. The beaten agents were both born, raised and educated in the North. Two of the other three agents assigned to the Albany, Ga., resident agency were also Northerners.

It is the FBI that has laid the groundwork for thousands of previously disenfranchised Negroes to register and vote. Bureau agents late last year conducted investigations involving more than 100 counties in which racial discrimination was reported to exist.

Supplied with these findings, the Attorney General has been able to file more than 20 suits in five states for the purpose of ending racial discrimination in voting.

Again at the request of the Attorney General, the FBI conducted a 1962 survey of 294 cities in 17 states to determine if interstate bus passengers were subjected to racial segregation. Evidence of such practices was found in 97 cities. The Justice Department then petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a ruling to end such discrimination. Such a ruling was promptly issued and became effective on Nov. 1, 1961.

In 1961 and 1962, at the request of the department, investigations were conducted to determine if racial segregation existed in air terminals having regularly-scheduled commercial flights. These investigations included 139 airports in 14 states. Similar investigations have also been conducted by the FBI with regard to railroad terminals and ferryboats.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—How old is the game of bowling?

A—It is believed to have originated some 7,000 years ago in Egypt.

Q—What prevents the spider from being caught in its own web?

A—It coats its legs with an oily substance from its mouth, which protects against the sticky web.