

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Summer Is Water Safety Time

From toddler to four score and ten, people have more fun with water than almost anything else. Summer is upon us and as hot weather settles on the land millions of Americans will be rediscovering the pleasures of water. It is the time for swimming, boating, water skiing, and all the rest. But tragedy can strike with appalling swiftness when basic safety rules which should be observed on or around the water are forgotten in the excitement and confusion that often accompanies having a good time.

If you are a swimmer for example, don't swim at unfamiliar or untended beaches where tides and currents may cause dangerous undertow, don't swim alone, don't try spur-of-the-moment swimming stunts and endurance trials that are beyond your skills. If you're a water skier don't forget to wear some approved flotation equipment. Every member of a group of people around the water will not be a swimmer, but every swimmer should

know the basic techniques of rescue and artificial respiration.

With millions of pleasure boats now on the nation's waterways, and more coming every year, there are essential requirements which their "captains" must meet. Unless every operator of a pleasure boat assumes the responsibility that is his for the safety of his passengers and proper handling of his boat, it is inevitable that there will be severe restrictions and regulations which will take much of the fun and relaxation out of a most rewarding sport. Proper equipment, including fire extinguishers, life preserver for each passenger, lights, horn or whistle, anchor and line, bilge pump and so forth, are the beginning of safety afloat.

Just a reminder—water safety boils down to common sense. Let's use it and be around for another summer of fun in and on the water.

Finding Work For Youth

(The Christian Science Monitor)

Current concern over the extent of unemployment among young people in the United States is well warranted. Exploration of remedies for the situation may lead in other profitable directions as well as those most obvious.

Clearly, of course, the nation must achieve a better economic growth rate to provide jobs for the 1,000,000 new workers coming of age in the labor force annually. Also there is dire need for more adequate vocational training in American elementary and secondary schools.

Beyond that, however, are two situations which offer both hope and challenge.

One is that with urbanization and air

conditioning there is no need to interrupt schooling for three months every summer, dumping a seasonal crop of job applicants into the market. Why not more 12-month high school or trade school programs—with part-time work schedules to vary the tedium and give point to the studies?

This question runs into the second problem: Extension of child labor laws up to ages of 16 or 18 has prevented or discouraged employers from offering work experience to boys at an age when their fathers were laying a foundation of usefulness. These laws were designed to assure youths an opportunity for education. In some cases today, of the lad uninterested in studying, the effect is to assure him neither an education nor a job.

Milk Price Control Again

(Oregon - Statesman, Salem)

With reenactment of the law giving the State Department of Agriculture power to fix price to producers on Grade A milk, the machinery for price-fixing will be in motion. In the interval since Dec. 31 when the old law expired the price situation was more stable than had been expected—probably no one wanted to upset the milk can lest grievous damage result. Now the milk price will be debated before the milk administrator, with producers and distributors each presenting their views on the price which should prevail.

One trouble with milk control, in our opinion, has been the comparative inflexibility of the milk price. Stabilization is good

up to a point; but the economics of production and of distribution call for adjustments from time to time. Also the price ought not to be set so high as to invite overproduction. Demand for milk is not subject to wide fluctuations, save for certain seasonal variations; and when too much is produced the excess over consumption in the bottle and can trade goes into production of dairy products and the blended price for the two uses is depressed.

Producers have asked for this price protection, though some preferred to rely on the free market. Other interests must be respected, too, those of distributors and of consumers. State price fixing is not a one-way street.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Government's Long Reach

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

When Congress appropriates money to an executive department or agency, the popular assumption is that the year's needs are taken care of. After all, the federal budget is always padded to allow for a little shaving by House and Senate Appropriations committees—and also because the bureaucratic approach is always one of "give me." But the bureaucrats believe that if the Congress loves them in December, it should be ready to pay in May, June, July, and throughout the year. From time to time, the President implements this philosophy of asking by sending a deficiency appropriation bill to the Congress.

In effect, a measure of that kind says, "Oops, we didn't figure it right. So ante up with some more dough or we'll have to give a lot of federal employees—with even more voting relatives—pink slips." Congress gulps and pays. The cost of government keeps going up. And the whole process of appropriations becomes a fatuous myth, Congress says, "You will spend so much this year"—and the agency says, "Yup," then runs up the bills.

To prevent this kind of free wheeling by the servants of the people, Congress passed an Anti-Deficiency Act which requires every department or agency to report to our harried legislators the moment it discovers that money

is running short. That is to say, as soon as the glad-handing bureaucrats start exceeding their budget, they must let Congress know.

In practice, of course, the act is honored far more in the breach than in the observance. One Congressman, Representative Melvin Laird (R-Wis.), has been rather disturbed by the cavalier attitude of those whose bread is buttered with tax dollars. This may be a little naive of Mr. Laird, for the Executive branch has tacitly held that it is above such mundane matters as the will of Congress. Congress' job, say the bureaucrats, is to hand out money to deserving federal employees—and Mr. Laird should have realized this.

But perhaps because he is naive enough to take his duties seriously, Representative Laird was irritated by a flagrant abuse of the law perpetrated by the Labor Department. The department's Bureau of Employment Security has run out of money in 20 states. It was aware of this condition for some months. But suddenly it ran hysterically to Congress, seeking a deficiency appropriation and wailing that there was not enough money to pay the hired help. "Several of these states," Mr. Laird notes, "have had to lay off all their employees." Not until it had reached this terrible state of affairs did the Bureau of Employment Security ask for

a deficiency appropriation—which should indicate that its interest in its own employment security is pretty slight.

To add insult to injury, the Labor Department is attempting to lay the blame for its poverty on the Congress. Yet as Mr. Laird has pointed out, it takes time, even with the best will in the world, to get through an appropriation. The affected committees in House and Senate would have to put aside other business to report out a resolution—and then they would have to wait for a rule to bring this matter to the floor for a vote.

Calling these facts to the attention of the House, Representative Laird said: "I feel quite certain that the Bureau of Employment Security or the Bureau of the Budget, or both, have violated the Anti-Deficiency Act and I think an investigation should be made to determine the full facts leading to this fiscal fiasco."

But the gentleman from Wisconsin had better not count too much on an inquiry. It will be a very long day before this Congress votes an investigation of the sloppy fiscal habits of the present administration. The Bureau of Employment Security knew a long time back that it was overspending its budget. It waited until after the 12th hour before going back to the well because it knows that if it cries crisis it will get the money without too many questions being asked. Had it informed the Congress in time as it should have under the statute, efforts might have been made to discover the whys and wherefores of the overdrift.

This, of course, would have established a terrible precedent. The House and Senate might have then said, "Live within your income—or don't live at all." The bureaucrats might have been forced to reduce expenditures, which is enough to get you read out of the club. Executive instrumentalities other than the Bureau of Labor Statistics might have been compelled to scrimp and save enough not to exceed their incomes—and as any official in the Executive branch will tell you, that way lies madness.

STRICTLY PERSONAL



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Antics with Semantics: I am amenable to reason; you are easily persuaded; he is bribable.

I make my subordinates toe the mark; you like to crack the whip; he is a petty tyrant.

I answered the awkward question with a "polite evasion"; you answered in double-talk; he answered with a whopping lie.

(Speaking of questions, most of them are semantical and nothing more; for instance, the next time someone asks you, "Can you keep a secret?", answer "no," and you will be told the secret anyway.)

What a difference a little preposition makes—a promiscuous and unattached male is amiably referred to as a "man about town," but a woman of the same habits and inclinations is disparagingly referred to as "on the town."

My son is "the leader among his peers," but your son is "the chief instigator of his gang."

I bought the long, large and expensive car because "it's heavier, more comfortable, and holds the road better," but you bought it as a "status symbol."

If you are proposing a change I disagree with, I call it an "innovation"; but when I am proposing a change, I call it a "necessary alteration."

My illicit affair is motivated by "passion"; yours is prompted by "desire"; his is driven by "lust."

Someone who was versatile 400 years ago, we designate as "a man of the Renaissance"; some-

one in our midst who is versatile, we designate as "a jack of all trades."

A risqué book I happen to enjoy is "Rabelaisian"; one that I happen to dislike is "obscene."

The principal difference between a "disturbed" adolescent and a "delinquent" one is about \$25,000 in the annual income of the father.

BERRY'S WORLD



"If we play ball with you, Averell, can you get me into Disneyland?"



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Rights March Looms Biggest In History

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA)—A Negro march on Washington scheduled for Aug. 28, to influence passage of civil rights legislation would be the third such capital demonstration in American history.

The march of "Coxey's Army" of 500 unemployed during the 1893 depression was first. The marchers were led by Jacob S. Coxey, later mayor of Massillon, Ohio. Coxey had what was then considered the silly idea that the government should authorize a \$500 million bond issue to finance public works which would give the unemployed jobs.

He failed to influence Congress, which rejected his notion as a proposal to print \$500 million in paper money to give to the unemployed. Coxey himself was arrested. His army dwindled to 300, and finally faded away in despair.

Just how "silly" Coxey's idea was may be indicated by the fact that last year Congress appropriated \$400 million for President Kennedy's accelerated public works program to relieve unemployment. This device was also used by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt to create jobs during the depression of the 1930s. Coxey was simply 40 years ahead of his time.

Shortly before Roosevelt's election in 1932 came the second march of the unemployed on Washington.

This was the Bonus March of 4,000 unemployed veterans. They demanded that their adjusted compensation insurance certificates of 1924 be paid in cash on demand, instead of 20 years after issuance or on the death of the insured, if that came first.

There were several bitter riots in Washington until federal troops drove the Bonus Marchers across

the Potomac to a camp on what is now Pentagon grounds.

Congress then passed a bill giving the marchers 75 cents a day and railroad fare home. They were finally cleared out at a cost to the Veterans Administration of \$77,000.

It was not until 1936 that Congress settled the veterans' grievance by making the adjusted compensation certificates transferable into government bonds, which could then be cashed on demand.

History never repeats itself exactly. But both Coxey's Army and the Bonus Marchers left lessons applicable today.

Neither demonstration stampeded Congress into granting the petitioners immediate relief. The reforms they sought came later, but ultimately they got what they were after.

What is being planned now, however, is not a Washington demonstration by a mere 500 or 3,000 bedraggled marchers arriving on foot. Negro leaders are talking about a pilgrimage of from 100,000 to 150,000, or probably 300,000.

It is no idle dream. Over 120,000 Negro protesters marched peacefully in a Detroit freedom walk on June 24, then quietly dispersed without incident.

The march is planned as a peaceful demonstration. Negro leaders have declared that if there is to be violence the march should be called off. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy is using his influence to have the march called off, fearing that it will get out of hand and believing that it will do no good in influencing Congress for the Negro cause.

Some Negro leaders seem to think, however, that if a filibuster against civil rights legislation develops in the Senate, this mass protest would help break the deadlock.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .



Commie Organizer Seeks GOP Defeat

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Sens. Tom Dadd and Kenneth Keating, "notorious cold warriors" to those who turn out scripts for Radio Moscow, head a bipartisan purge list drawn up by Communist Party boss Gus Hall.

Hall, an avowed revolutionary who has boasted under oath that he is ready to take up arms against this government, disclosed the existence of the list in late May at a super-secret meeting of the party's 18-man National Executive Committee. His remarks were then distributed to comrades around the country in a special supplement of the Worker, the party's organ.

Hall's plan calls for a major effort next year to retire from Congress those representatives of the "aggressive and irresponsible war-mongers." The two major targets of this campaign are Democrat Dadd and Republican Keating.

Hall is frankly worried by a resurgence of Republican strength. "This party," he says, "is now dominated more than ever by a deadly combination of the fanatical ultra-Right alliance with the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism."

Republicans Barry Goldwater and Nelson Rockefeller are singled out for special attacks by Hall. The Arizona Senator is described as leader of a cabal that is riding roughshod over the more moderate elements in his party. Rockefeller is called a "phony liberal" who is "possibly the most active and the oldest cold warrior around." Hall becomes violent on the subject of Rocky.

"Without a doubt he is one of the most sinister and dangerous political figures on the scene. He has never given up his war-whooping. He was father of the mass air raid shelters when they served the purpose of fomenting war hysteria. He has opposed the nuclear test ban agreement at every turn. He is for war over Cuba. He made a special trip to Washington in an effort to get the restrictions against the exiled Cuban raiders lifted. He is the most calculating demagogue around. He is Mr. U.S. Imperialism."

Rejecting the idea of a Communist ticket next fall, Hall urges followers to work for the defeat of all Republican candidates.

He praises President Kennedy, who has "kept the lines of communication open with Russia." He says the President's quarantine of Cuban exiles and his policy of "no raids, no bombings, no invasion" makes up for his "mistake" when he blockaded the island last year.

Hall says the President's use of troops in Mississippi and Alabama, his cooperation with Rev. Martin Luther King, and "other action" merit Party support. "The time has come," he says, "to abolish the theory of states rights in this nation."

The chunky Party Czar speaks of a "broad movement" which the Communists will back, made up of labor, peace and integration groups engaged in ever more militant mass actions.

He says the party will not field its own candidates next year but will work "to shape decisions on Negro candidates, peace candidates and labor candidates in the primaries."

In conclusion, Hall notes that almost all "people's political movements are operating within the orbit of the Democratic Party." He urges joint action against the sinister forces of the Cold War.

"If we give leadership, if we can convince our Left friends to avoid abstract hair-splitting, and if we all get into the churning waters of our political life, then the campaign and the election can be an historic one."

"We can give the ultra-Right war forces a trouncing. We can raise American political life to a new level. We can have a crystallized anti-monopoly movement."

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, July 2, the 183rd day of 1963 with 182 to follow.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1776, the Continental Congress formally passed the Declaration of Independence, which was signed two days later.

In 1881, President James Garfield was shot in the back by a disappointed office-seeker.

In 1890, Congress passed the Sherman Antitrust Act, later to be used to break up the business trusts.

In 1912, on the 46th ballot, Democrats meeting in Baltimore nominated Woodrow Wilson for President.

A thought for the day—English satirist, Jonathan Swift, said: "Every man desires to live long, but no man would be old."



HOLMES ALEXANDER . . .

Oldstyle Thinks Aloud

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

"They better watch what they're doing," said Congressman Oliver Oldstyle, the Old Guard conservative, "Those Republicans better nominate a Real Republican in 1964, or else . . ."

Or else, what, Mr. Oldstyle was asked. He wasn't suggesting, was he, that he and his kind were likely to support President John F. Kennedy for reelection?

"They better watch out," declared Oldstyle menacingly. "You let the Republican Convention go to San Francisco and nominate one of those maybe-so fellows and I won't be responsible for the consequences south of the Potomac and west of the Alleghenies."

Did Mr. Oldstyle mean that the rampant conservative movement, plainly visible in American Youth, American Labor, American Business, American Intelligence and American Nationalism was going to landslide for the New Frontier?

"Not for the New Frontier," said Oldstyle. "That would never be. None of my spiritual kinfolk could ever be kissin' cousins with Bob Kennedy, Adlai Stevenson, Soapy Williams, Walt Rostow, Jerome Wiesner, Ted Sorensen, Dean Rusk and the rest. Congress will wreck the Kennedy programs, but . . ."

You're against the Kennedy brain trust, and yet . . .

"Not brain trust," broke in Oliver Oldstyle, who likes things as they used to be. "I call 'em brain trash! No, we're off the equal-

izers, the socializers, the share-America addicts and the Lunatic Leftists. But Mr. President is a different matter."

Was he saying that the Republicans had better nominate Senator Goldwater or else?

"Not necessarily Goldwater," averred Oldstyle. "I don't say the conservative movement is a one-man team. Far from that, Goldwater himself would like to get out of the presidential rat-race and stay in the Senate. He would like nothing better than to have former Sen. Bill Knowland at the head of the GOP ticket. Or Sen. Thurston Morton. Or Congressman Gerald Ford. Or somebody like Gen. Lucius Clay. But a lot of my kinfolk would positively vote for an experienced, hard-working, attractive, in-office President than to go to the polls for a rag, a bone, and a hank of hair."

Was Mr. Oldstyle talking about some of the tailor's dummies that the stop-Goldwater Republicans were putting in the show window? For instance, did he mean Gov. Bill Scranton of Pennsylvania?

"Scranton?" echoed Oliver Oldstyle, who believes in the proven product. "Bill Scranton is a fine fellow. But he's a one-term Congressman and freshman governor. Can't the Republicans do better than that?"

Well, the wise money was going to Gov. George Romney of Michigan as the man under the mistletoe for '64.

"Romney?" re-echoed Old-

style. "What are the Republicans supposed to do about Romney? Get out their old win-with-Willkie buttons? If anybody knows what Romney stands for, you come around and let me know. He can grin. He can equivocate. He can concoct compact automobiles with a love seat and a fringe on top. But there's a mood in the country today in which not even a supersalesman can sell a Rambler in the guise of a Republican."

Milton Eisenhower? The magic name? Of course, he's got the wrong first name, but . . .

"Cuba!" said Oldstyle. With that single bisyllable, he dismissed Milton Eisenhower.

So, it all came back to Barry Goldwater or a reasonable facsimile of Mr. Conservative. It seemed. Otherwise, the numerous and increasing conservative cousins of Mr. Oldstyle were going to confound the prognosticators. That's what happened in 1948 when the country decided to rebuke Mr. Truman, a tough little fighter in a job so tough that nobody could please everybody.

"That's about the size of it," said Oldstyle, who frankly believes that things were better ordered in the olden days of America. "You don't have to like Mr. Kennedy's politics, but you've got to say he's a tiger."

And it takes a tiger to beat a tiger.

"You can say that again," declared Oliver Oldstyle, who speaks for a whole lot of Americans.