

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Economy Problems

Everyone's aware that we've been running up Federal debt for our grandchildren to pay, but fewer people know that we have been running up bills that we'll have to pay ourselves in the foreseeable future.

Rep. Clarence Cannon pointed out the other day that while Congress is debating details of the 1964 budget at this time, many of the decisions already have been made. In previous years, Congress authorized projects and now has no option but to pay for them.

Total requests from the Administration to Congress for money now come to about \$107 billion — almost \$2,000 per American family. However, all but about \$50 billion must be passed because we're already committed to the programs.

Such authorizations of new programs have led to an escalator effect in Federal spending. The requests for 1964 are more than \$3 billion over those for 1963. They are

more than \$20 billion over those for 1961. And they are more than \$44 billion over those for 1954—just ten short years ago.

Congress acts in steps on spending. First, it gives what is called "obligational authority." That means the Federal agency in question is allowed to run up bills. Then Congress appropriates to pay them.

Often a new program is given spending authority for several years ahead. That is why, although the performance of the Area Redevelopment Authority displeased the House so much it refused to grant new obligational authority, the ARA can go merrily on for a year or more spending what it already has authority to spend.

It is hoped that Congress will cut back the annual appropriations on which it still has options for fiscal 1964. It is also to be hoped that our representatives will get us off the spending escalator by curbing obligational authority for future years.

Buckling Under

(Dallas Times Herald)

Defense Secretary McNamara can be whipped—with a belt. Or, more properly, a buckle.

Back in December, 1961, the Secretary became news when he got into a fight with the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines over belt buckles.

Attempting to save money, he ordered all services to pick one buckle they could use in common. But the Marines didn't want to give up their open-face brass 29 cent buckles, the Army and Navy voted for their brass slide tongue 12 cent buckles and the Air Force said it wanted its 12 cent silver colored buckles.

McNamara cut this guardians' knot by ordering all of 'em to knuckle down to a black enamel buckle.

In February, 1962, tests however, the black enamel buckle showed up to be bad about chipping. Quartermaster Research Center immediately said it would conduct "accelerated research and development" on the buckles.

Sixteen months later, the Journal and Register (a pro-Pentagon service magazine published by civilians and retired officers) reported with relish and satire that the research and development was still going on. And everyone was still strapping up his pants with the buckle of his choice.



HOLMES ALEXANDER . . .

Skepticism Runs High

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

"I'd vote against it now," said Senator Howard Cannon, the kooky, hard-working Nevadan, who had a draft of the East-West Nuclear Treaty before him on his office desk.

That wasn't the whole of his statement to this reporter, as we'll see in a moment, but it puts up a warning flag to the Administration steamroller with which President Kennedy intends to smash through to early and easy ratification of his historic pact.

Cannon is not one of the Hard Liners who would automatically vote against any accommodation with Communism or with Mr. Kennedy. He is a thoughtful, moderate Democrat (sometimes touted to succeed Mike Mansfield as Majority Floor Leader), a former County and City Attorney, a World War II bomber pilot shot down in combat, an Air Force Brigadier General (Ret.) one of the most industrious and respected men in the Senate, although still a first-tymer. Cannon's outspoken skepticism is the more remarkable in that he is up for reelection next year, and already is receiving those letters from home that demand he vote for the treaty in the name of "peace."

To this argument, Cannon responds with a bisyllabic expletive meaning "Hokum!" His eventual treaty vote will be decided entirely upon the treaty's merits and in the American interests. His misgivings are those which reside in the minds of other members of the Armed Services Committee, other members of the Space Committee and other lawyers who know how to look for loopholes in the fine print of any contract.

In reviewing Cannon's misgivings, then, we are covering Senatorial territory which the President must conquer if he is to come up with the two-thirds majority for ratification.

Cannon's first objection to the treaty is that the Russo-American negotiators in Moscow admittedly discussed a European non-aggression pact. The President has already given his personal word to at least one member of the Foreign Relations Committee that no secret deal was made, on matters outside this treaty, to obtain Khrushchev's agreement to do what he had previously refused to do. Cannon is willing to accept Mr. Kennedy's pledge on this, but that isn't enough. The Senator wants to hear from Ambassador Harriman and others what the discussions were all about. He'll have to be convinced that the rights of non-signing NATO allies were in no way compromised by the Nuclear Treaty.

The treaty would forbid atmospheric and space testing, but Atomic Energy experts today will concede that it's possible to test in the air and in space without being detected. The argument is made that the non-detectable shots are of small yield and are not important.

"I won't agree," says Cannon, "that they are unimportant."

He will have to be convinced by the Atomic Energy Commission that the USA does not have a pressing need to round out its knowledge by the very tests which this treaty would forbid. He has heard that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are generally agreed to accept the treaty, although they feel that we would profit by going ahead with some tests which are now incomplete. He wants to hear this seeming contradiction discussed in person by the military chiefs.

Cannon is deeply concerned over the acknowledged fact that the treaty gives many clear advantages to the enemy. The pact halts above-ground tests, where the Russians are ahead, but allows underground tests, where we are ahead. The Senator finds these startling disadvantages to the American military posture:

1. "The treaty would almost do away with our anti-missile development. It can't be carried on without testing."

2. "Our scientific manpower would be dispersed. You cannot keep scientists of this caliber waiting around with nothing to do."

3. The 90-day escape clause under which any treaty member could cancel all obligations is all in favor of a nation which plans to cheat, as Russia did during the 34-month moratorium that was broken by the Soviets in September, 1961.

As a lawyer, Cannon feels that Article Two, Paragraph 2, dealing with amendments to the treaty, is fuzzy. It intends to give a unilateral Big Power veto to the USA, the USSR and Great Britain, but doesn't quite say so to Cannon's satisfaction. Finally, since he expects France to go on testing and expects Red China soon to start testing, Cannon asks: "What do we do then?" He wants to hear some policy discussion on how non-testing nations should react toward the testers.

Cannon is a skeptic, not an opponent, a doubter but not a negatist. He is a nervous, out-loud thinker, a voice of thoughtful opinions which many of his moderate colleagues share but keep to themselves, or confide with don't-quote-me precautions to their friends of the press.



NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV engages in an orange juice toast with the late Sylvanus Olympio, Togo premier, during 1960 visit to New York.



THE GLOBAL VIEW . . .

Will Hotheads Wreck U.N.?

By LEON DENNEN

Newspaper Enterprise Analyst UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NEA)—There was unexcused joy in the U.N. over Russia's proposal that heads of state and government attend the General Assembly session in 1965.

Another summit in the United Nations? Delegates of the smaller nations, who like to rub shoulders with the mighty of this world, were especially elated.

They were completely unconcerned with the fact that, while calling for a summit meeting, the Russians have again refused to pay their share of the U.N. peace-keeping assessments.

"Isn't there a danger that the United Nations might go bankrupt before 1965?" an African delegate asked.

"Fear not, my friend," he replied. "The United Nations will exist as long as there are dollars in the American treasury."

The delegate was a handsome young man attired in a short jacket with well-padded shoulders and tight-fitting trousers which seem to be the status symbol of the new breed of U.N. diplomats. He was confident that, because President Kennedy intends to run for reelection on a "peace platform," the United States will not let the U.N. die "even if the Russians never contribute another ruble."

Actually, the delegates of the 32 African states are currently too occupied with their "historic" effort to expel South Africa and

Portugal from the General Assembly to worry about the U.N.'s finances.

As they see it, the only "urgent" problem facing the U.N. is South Africa's policy of racial segregation and Portugal's reluctance to relinquish Angola to strife-torn "liberators" headed by two self-styled governments-in-exile.

The western nations have made it clear that, although they also abhor apartheid and colonialism, the expulsion of South Africa and Portugal might only lead to the disintegration of the U.N. without solving the problem of racism or the liberation of Angola.

The United Nations "was founded as a forum in which opinions could be expressed, argued fully and freely, and in which all decisions could be democratically arrived at," said Ambassador Adlai Stevenson. "If that tradition should be altered now we threaten not only the political future of the U.N. but also its economic and social aims."

Stevenson also warned that the developing countries would be the first to suffer from such a "tragedy."

Nevertheless, the African-Asian bloc, egged on by Moscow and encouraged by the U.N.'s General Secretary U Thant, has already scored some preliminary victories in the relentless campaign against South Africa and Portugal.

India's Prime Minister Nehru has suspended diplomatic contacts with South Africa and imposed economic sanctions on it.

Portugal was recently expelled from the International Conference on Public Education, a body backed by U.N., despite the protests of John H. Fischer, president of Columbia University's Teacher's College. Professor Fischer termed the expulsion irregular and of "no legal effect."

The International Labor Office, headed by a more pliable American, David Morse, was pressured by the African and Arab countries to propose an amendment to its constitution providing powers to expel South Africa from the ILO.

As seen by the African delegates, these are all preliminary, though decisive steps toward the expulsion of South Africa and Portugal from the U.N.

"Suppose the African-Asian bloc musters enough votes to expel the two nations—where will it all end?" a western diplomat asked.

He concluded sadly that it is the political extremism of the new nations—even more than financial bankruptcy—that is today the greatest threat to the existence of the United Nations.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

I was spending the weekend with a friend whose character and outlook on life I much admire. On Saturday morning, I accompanied him to his barber, in the little town where he spends his summers.

The barber was a sullen and unresponsive man, and when we left I asked my friend why he put up so equably with such surly treatment. "I wouldn't care to have my hair cut by such an unpleasant fellow," I said.

"He's in pain," replied my friend, "and I have a great sympathy with pain — especially the kind that can't be seen with the eye."

"What do you mean?" I asked him.

"I mean that people like him are suffering from intense psychic pain," he explained. "Most of us can sympathize with someone suffering from cancer or a broken leg, or any physical ailment. We make allowances for them, if they are cranky or withdrawn."

"Yet the really awful pain of the human animal is psychic pain, of which the person himself may



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Navy Aide Reveals TFX Involvement

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

President Kennedy, a devotee of speed reading, might spend a few minutes on the transcript of Navy Secretary Fred Korth's recent closed-door Senate testimony.

He might then scan the Supreme Court's famous Dixon-Yates decision spelling out the federal conflict-of-interest statute.

Korth's testimony was taken in executive session by John McClellan's Permanent Senate Subcommittee on Investigations, which has for months probed the controversial TFX contract.

Entered in the record of McClellan's subcommittee was voluminous evidence indicating that Korth may be guilty of conflict-of-interest improprieties. Consider the following:

1. Korth was president of the Continental National Bank of Fort Worth until the day he assumed his Pentagon post. In that capacity he approved a loan to General Dynamics Corporation.

2. Testimony indicates that a substantial part of General Dynamics' loan is still owed to Korth's bank.

3. Korth received 16 visits and 5 telephone calls from officials of General Dynamics before the TFX contract was awarded. His own log shows these visits totaled 391 minutes, or more than 6 1/2 hours. The same log indicates that Korth spent a total of 35 minutes with officials of the Boeing Company who also sought the contract.

4. One of the two visits paid to Korth by Boeing personnel dealt not with TFX but helicopters.

5. The Pentagon Source Selection Board, after months of investigating, awarded the TFX contract to Boeing on the grounds that its craft would be more economical and more efficient.

6. Korth and Defense Secretary

Robert McNamara overruled the Board's unanimous decision, and gave the \$8 million contract to General Dynamics.

6. On Jan. 18, 1962, in an appearance before another Senate Committee, Korth revealed that he planned to return to his post at the Continental National Bank upon completion of his Washington stint.

Because of his Fort Worth banking interests, Korth faced a problem that "would stagger a Solomon" in objectively considering the TFX contract, said Senator Karl Mundt. Korth replied:

"Senator Mundt, I repeat that I believe that I am a man of integrity. If you find, or this committee finds I am not, certainly you should so recommend to the President and I will promptly hand in my resignation."

Mundt and other members of the subcommittee will make no recommendations until they finish their investigation, which may not be for many months. At least one congressman, however, has demanded that President Kennedy seek Korth's resignation.

He is Iowa's H. R. Gross, a Republican, who calls the TFX contract a "real Texas-sized scandal."

The Supreme Court's Dixon-Yates decision made crystal-clear the statute's meaning:

"It is directed not only at dishonor, but also at conduct that tempts dishonor. To this extent, therefore, the statute is more concerned with what might have happened in a given situation than what actually happened. It attempts to prevent honest government agents from succumbing to temptation by making it illegal for them to enter into relationships which are fraught with temptation."

STRICTLY PERSONAL

be unaware. It's my belief that men and women like my barber are suffering acutely, almost all the time, and I feel sorry for them. I don't say I'll go out of my way to be with them — but I won't go out of my way to avoid them, either."

"A lot of people suffer but they aren't that unpleasant," I demurred.

"That's true," he said, "but each personality copes with its problems in the best way it can — sometimes in the only way it can. Some people drink, some lie, some are cruel, and the really unhappy ones simply retreat into a private world of their own. My barber has a personality we call 'miserable' — because he's in misery much of the time."

"It doesn't make him any more likeable for me to know that," I said.

"No, it doesn't," he agreed. "But, then, a beggar isn't likeable. A leper isn't attractive. Unfortunately people shouldn't have to be winning in order to win our sympathy. In fact, the less winning they are, the more we should feel sorry for them."

"It seems to me," he continued, "that all of us could handle people like that much better if we understood that they are in pain. Not physical pain, which we can easily identify with, but mental pain of some sort, which began at an early age. Once we grasp this fact, we no longer resent them, or react unpleasantly toward their unpleasantness. They are, as it were, 'patients' in life, not people, and they carry their sick-bed around with them everywhere they go."

"I'd still rather get my hair cut by a friendly barber," I said. "So would I," he smiled. "But even though my going to him doesn't make him any better, in some way I like to think that it makes me better. It gives me a greater tolerance for people of his sort, and it helps me to subdue my own dissatisfactions. When I see his unexpressed and unknown pain at being what he has become, I feel renewed gratitude that I don't have to live inside that shell. Probably that's why I always tip him more than I should."



"... Would you have time to serve as a consultant to our Domestic Peace Corps?"



WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK . . .

Australia Matches President Kennedy

By WASHINGTON STAFF Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) —

Australia's Labor party leader Arthur Calwell was able to match Irish ancestry with President John F. Kennedy when he called at the White House to pay his respects.

Calwell's grandfather migrated from Ireland to Australia about the same time Kennedy's grandfather migrated to America. The brother of Calwell's grandfather migrated to the United States and settled near Harrisburg, Pa.

The Australian political leader—who just missed becoming prime minister by one vote in the House of Representatives — hasn't been in the United States for 17 years. He stopped off in Pennsylvania to renew ties with his American cousins.

Army Chief of Staff Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, reminiscing before the American Legion convention in St. Louis, Mo., observed that "Those of you who are army veterans will recall that your lot in war was determined largely by three ever-present factors: the enemy, the weather and the terrain."

"You may recall, also, that the enemy always seemed to occupy the high ground in positions that were difficult to locate; that the weather ran heavily to rain, heat or cold; and the terrain over which you moved invariably tend-

ed to be uphill, consisting of either a wet or dry mixture of earth which both the dictionary and the soldier call mud and dust, respectively."

The general added, "the dictionary probably describes them in more refined terms than the soldier does."

Dr. Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting Corp., had a bad time of it when he testified before a congressional committee in favor of permitting radio and television stations to editorialize on the air.

"If you were to put the U.S. Constitution up for adoption by this Congress," he observed later, "I don't think you could get even the First Amendment ratified." That's the one that guarantees freedom of speech.

Gen. Jayanto Nath Chaudhuri, chief of staff of India's army, came to the United States at the invitation of American army officers who are advising him on equipment and training to hold back the Red Chinese. He picked June because it is the monsoon season back home.

But he hit Washington in a week of 95-degree temperatures with the humidity near the 100 per cent mark. His observation: "It's worse than the monsoons."

Asked what American military equipment India was buying, Gen. Chaudhuri replied: "Helicopters are no good at high altitudes. Trucks and Jeeps are no good in the mountains because there are no roads. But we've bought Missouri mules from almost every country that had any, except the United States."

"With the present patchwork of farm legislation now in effect, nobody could be a good secretary of agriculture," says American Farm Bureau President Charles B. Shuman. "If anybody proposed me for secretary of agriculture," he adds, "I'd run so fast and so far they would never find me."

Sen. John G. Tower, R-Texas, is showing two photographs taken at the National Drait-Goldwater-for-President rally in Washington to prove there were a few Negroes in attendance.

Commenting on the rally, NEA columnist Peter Edson had noted there were no Negroes inside the army, an observation confirmed by a number of reporters covering the rally.

Almanac

By United Press International Today is Tuesday, Aug. 6, the 218th day of 1963 with 147 to follow.

The moon is approaching its last phase.

The morning stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening stars are Mars and Saturn.

Those born today include British poet Alfred, Lord Tennyson, in 1809.

On this day in history: In 1890, William Kemmler became the first person in the United States to be executed in an electric chair.

A thought for the day—American writer Mark Twain said: "Always do right. This will gratify some people, and astonish the rest."

