

Herald and News

Editorial Page

New Use For Plastic Bags

The other day when 500 employees of a textile mill in North Carolina were paid, they received the regular weekly pay check, plus a plastic bag containing silver dollars equal to the amount of federal taxes withheld.

The project was an attempt to show the workers how much of their money is paid to the federal government.

The money in the plastic containers was an "eye-opener" advance which is to be repaid to the firm over the next three weeks.

"We are using this means of dramatizing to our fellow employees, the amount of money they, and all American wage earners must pay regularly to the federal government with its millions of employees, its foreign give-away, its layer upon layer of bureaus, and its annual interest on an astronomical public debt," said Charles H. Reynolds, vice president of Spindale Mills, Inc., Spindale, N.C.

These "billions of dollars each year" could be returned to the wage earner if we succeeded in eliminating "agencies of government such as electric power generation, insurance,

warehouses, welfare systems, transportation, etc." Mr. Reynolds said.

Of course these goals will probably never be reached, and Mr. Reynolds realizes it, no doubt, but the project does serve the purpose of putting the bigness of government into proper focus where the working man can see it best—in the pay check.

Spindale's employees last year paid out, in withholding the sum of \$320,503.24, or an average of \$6,163.62 per week.

"Sound economics indicate the tremendous amount of private business such dollars would create. The economic growth would be fantastic," Mr. Reynolds told employees, and he also had a few words regarding apathy that seems to be imbedded in the average citizen today.

"When the people become concerned enough and so advise their representatives in Washington, government extravagance and expenditures will be reduced. A reduction will never be made until the people speak," he said.

Which reminds us. Have you written to your Senator and Congressman lately?

Will We Learn?

(Milwaukee Sentinel)

Uncle Sam is getting blamed fairly regularly for sticking his nose into foreign elections.

Echoes of alleged interference in Canadian political affairs have only recently died down. Now cries are being sounded that the United States interfered in the Italian election.

Right wing elements in Italy are attacking the Kennedy administration as they search for a scapegoat to blame for the big gain scored by the Communist party.

The rightist newspaper Giornale d'Italia published an open "letter to Washington," saying: "Kennedy's advisers, who are full of categorical conclusions but basically are rather stupid youngsters, were led to believe that the Communist advance could be checked only

by collaborating with the old ally of the Communists, the Socialist party. The only lesson Italy has learned from the election returns is to mind her own business and avoid the advice of outsiders. A European and Italian remedy rather than an American one is what our country needs."

From this vantage point, we have no way of knowing whether such bitter comments are justified. Losers are all too willing to find outside reasons for their failure. But the United States must have done something to lay itself open to criticism. And if we did, it is disturbing behavior. We don't care to have other countries meddling in our elections. We shouldn't be meddling in other nations' political affairs — especially if we are going to bungle as badly as we are accused of doing in Italy.

HOLMES ALEXANDER . . .

Virginian And Yankee

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

"Neither I nor any Senator must let his antagonism for President Kennedy have anything to do with the way he votes on this treaty," declared Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia from across his office desk.

Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, who heads the Republican Conference, said, "Absolutely!" when this reporter asked him if he assented, as an opposition leader, to Senator Byrd's statement of political moratorium.

Taken together the Byrd-Saltonstall declarations represent high-mindedness of the tallest order, but by no means do they represent uncritical acceptance of the President's high-pressured East-West Nuclear Treaty. If the final vote on ratification finds either or both of these two gentlemen, the moral and intellectual elite of Old Virginia and New England, in the opposition, they will be there with heads bowed to a hard duty.

For the President has assigned to this 88th Senate a decision that surpasses in magnitude and difficulty any task faced by the ratifying body since Woodrow Wilson brought home the package that would have put us into the League of Nations. This Nuclear Treaty, which calls for partial disarmament in a time of recognized peril, is a more fateful step than membership in the peace-seeking United Nations and a great gamble on the formation of NATO, which authorized the stationing of American troops abroad, under a peace.

The UN, after all, was an assembly of supposed neutrals. NATO was a pact among friends. In cutting contrast, the Nuclear Treaty amounts to a trustful, un-inspected accommodation with an untrustworthy, implacable foe. We would be agreeing to surrender, in substantial part, a weapon which we once held as a monopoly and which we still hold in superiority of quantity. We would be pledging our good faith to a nation which has consistently acted in bad faith and which, less than a year ago, committed an armed invasion of the Western Hemisphere.

There is an adamant bloc of Senators, all Southerners, Republi-

cans and confirmed conservatives, who will oppose the Nuclear Treaty and suffer no tussle whatever of conscience. It is a Kennedy treaty, and a soft-on-Communism treaty which fits Khrushchev's domestic and international needs—ergo, it's no good! But men like Byrd and Saltonstall cannot achieve such simplicity of rationalization. To them, and Senators like them, there are these two brutal horns of a high-minded dilemma.

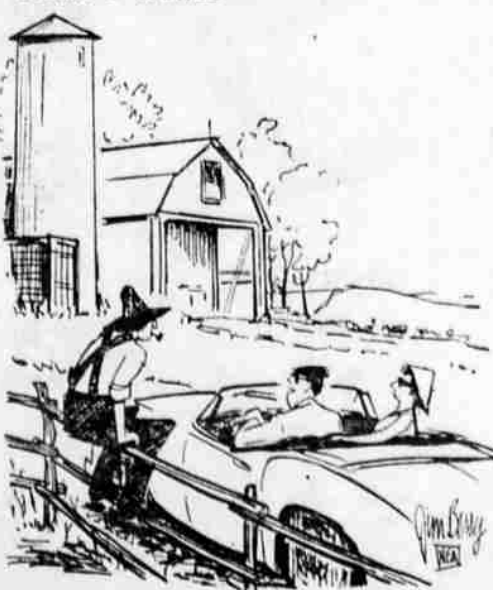
The President's commitment. A total rejection of the treaty, or even reservations that could be equated with rejection, would humiliate Mr. Kennedy before the world as only Woodrow Wilson has been humiliated. To mortally Mr. Kennedy would be to demean the United States as a leader in atomic sanitation and non-belligerent negotiation. True, Mr. Kennedy may have been too conciliatory, and certainly the world is too ignorant of the American system of government. Even so,

the inevitable byproduct of rejection would be a repudiation of the only President we have.

The military posture: Both Byrd and Saltonstall, as senior members of the Armed Services Committee, are aware that this is a politically-conceived treaty, a diplomatically-negotiated pact. Although dealing expressly with military weapons, it does not have anything like the full sanction of our military leaders. To approve it, as written, runs a greater risk than responsible and knowledgeable men would take without deep concern for the nation's defense.

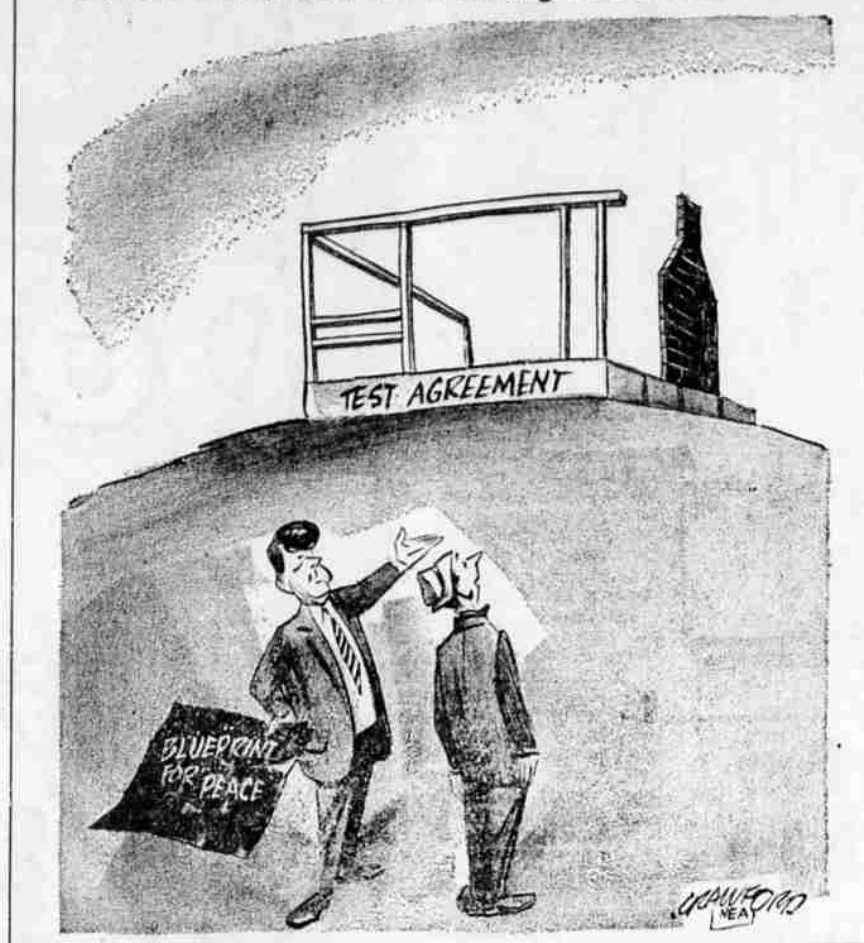
There are times in statecraft — and this is one — when men of overriding prejudice are to be envied. Those who blindly despise Mr. Kennedy, and blindly hate Communism, can stroll up Easy Street when they come to vote against the Nuclear Treaty. But stony is the path and steep the ascent for those who decide this treaty's fate on its merits alone.

BERRY'S WORLD



"How much do you want for your silo? The little woman thinks it would convert into a fantastic studio!"

'Do the Plans Call for a Living Room and Roof?'



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Solon Avoids Big Game

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

There are, any reporter will tell you, a good many things crawling under a good many rocks in Washington town—and all fair game for House or Senate investigators. It is therefore a little puzzling when the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright, starts swinging an ax at certain operators and lets the others go by. It is interesting, though not mystifying, when he goes after the little and medium-size fishes but makes sure to haul up his line when he approaches the big ones.

This is what has been happening since Senator Fulbright began an investigation of "the activities of nondiplomatic representatives of foreign principals in the United States." Like everyone else in Washington, Senator Fulbright knows (or he should) that some important people on Capitol Hill were receiving considerable sums of money from such governments as the Trujillo regime in the Dominican Republic. The Trujillos, to be blunt about it, had a regular pay scale for all varieties of elective officials in Washington.

But the individuals and the organizations being clobbered by the Senator and his right-hand man, Walter H. Pincus, are those having little to do with legisla-

tion. So far, they have also been the ones doing an honest and above-board job representing foreign principals. One by one, they have been scooped up in the net Mr. Pincus wields. He has gone to public relations firms working with foreign governments, mired in their records, and then hauled them before the committee. Mr. Pincus, those who read this column regularly will recall, attended a Communist-dominated youth festival in Vienna some years ago.

The Fulbright committee has very carefully stacked the record against some organizations—but failed to ask a single question when dealing with Administration bigwigs. Take, for example, what happened to Undersecretary of State George Ball. Mr. Ball appeared before Senator Fulbright and Pincus to give the views of his department on various matters involving the suspect activities.

But Mr. Ball was asked nary a question about the work done by his law firm—when he was connected with it just before joining the Kennedy Administration. This is rather surprising. The Ball firm right up to the time he became a watchdog of American foreign policy, represented the government of France, the European Economic Commission, the European Atomic Energy

Commission, and four other groups. In all seven cases it was required to register with the Justice Department as a foreign agent.

Among the major outfits handling foreign governments — the main thrust of the Fulbright investigation—is the law firm of Dean Acheson.

Mr. Acheson received some public attention years ago because his firm represented the Communist government of Poland. But in 1950, it had moved on and upward, registering for 17 clients under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Among them were the Netherlands government; the Dominion of Canada; the embassies of Pakistan, Colombia, Denmark, Iran, and Venezuela; and the Royal Swedish Air Board. But the Fulbright Committee had no interest in Mr. Acheson.

If Senator Fulbright was anxious to find out whether the "activities of nondiplomatic representatives" were having an undue influence on the legislative process, he might also have subpoenaed Oscar Cox, chairman of the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. Mr. Cox's law firm's activities, taken from Justice Department records, included the French and Italian governments; the Belgian and Austrian embassies; and other governmental and quasi-governmental bodies abroad.

None of this interested Senator Fulbright or Mr. Pincus. They were too busy looking into the services performed for newspapers by public relations firms employed to supply information and photographs to interested writers.

At this point, it is hard to determine just what the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is achieving. So far, the published hearings show an inordinate curiosity about the business methods of organizations against whom nothing has been adduced. There must be a reason why they were called, but the Senator just ain't telling.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR Labels Bad

In the past it was the policy of the Herald and News to never attach "labels" to people mentioned in the headlines. I am wondering if you have changed this policy or if the headline I noticed in Tuesday's paper was an oversight. Minority peoples have enough problems without labeling their whole race guilty when one or more have been in trouble with the law. Such headlines as "Negro Youth Assault 2 Boys" or "Indian Man Convicted" tend to discredit all peoples of those races. If you label them in your headlines why not label people of German descent or Italian descent or even English or French descent. I hope you agree with me that such a practice tends to increase our racial problems and certainly adds nothing to your news items or the stature of your newspaper.

Beulah Balsiger, 2263 Patterson St.

EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .



High Rights Goals May Cause Failure

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The Aug. 28 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom by 100,000 or more civil rights demonstrators may be doomed to failure before it starts.

Leaders of the six national civil rights organizations sponsoring the march have set their objectives so high they cannot possibly be realized this year.

Getting anything less than what the groups want may be considered a defeat, calling for more drastic action later.

Initial goal of the march was the passage of President Kennedy's civil rights bill as a bare minimum for this year.

Now, however, leaders of the six predominantly Negro organizations have issued a "March Organization Manual No. 1." In it they state their full program. It includes these demands:

Passage of the President's program without filibuster.

Immediate desegregation of all the nation's schools.

A massive public works program to provide jobs for all the unemployed and federal laws to promote an expanding economy.

A federal fair employment practices act to bar discrimination by government and private industry.

A national minimum wage of \$2 an hour.

All these proposals have been made to Congress before in one form or another and have failed. Few, if any, congressmen would admit that these extreme measures could be passed this year.

This is especially true in view of the lateness of the session and the competition with major legislation such as tax reduction, the railway labor resolution, nuclear test ban treaty ratification,

the backlog of unpassed foreign aid and other appropriation bills for this year.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has called a civil rights legislative conference in Washington for Aug. 6-8, with a mass meeting the last day.

This apparently will be a warm-up for the bigger march on Washington three weeks later. NAACP delegations would be sent to Capitol Hill to ask congressmen for support of the President's program.

The big six of the march on Washington also propose to take other direct action to influence Congress this year.

"In the event of a filibuster before Aug. 28," says the last, little-noticed paragraph of Organization Manual No. 1, "march machinery will be used to send daily waves of approximately 1,000 people to Washington for the duration of the filibuster."

If the filibuster has not begun by Aug. 28, march participants will be asked to return to Washington at the time of the filibuster in waves of 2,000."

These threatened actions go far beyond restrictions being put on the big march of 100,000 or more set for Aug. 28. The planning for this event emphasizes there is to be no interference with the operations or daily routine of Congress.

While state and congressional district delegations from the Aug. 28 marchers may be sent to the Senate and House to present petitions for the President's minimum program, the instructions are that all marchers are to be off Capitol Hill before noon, when Congress normally convenes.

Only a small delegation will ask to be received at the White House. All marchers are to be out of town before dark.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Treaty Ban Proves Russia Has Edge



By FULTON LEWIS JR.

It was December, 1961, and Nikita Khrushchev thundered, "We'd be slobbering fools if we did not carry out nuclear tests."

There was no evidence of senility last week as Khrushchev, smiling but not slobbering, gave the green light to his diplomatic lackey, Andrei Gromyko, to initiate the partial nuclear test ban approved by representatives of Great Britain and the United States.

In little more than 18 months, the ever-cagey Soviet premier had seen the nuclear balance of power tip in his favor and in July, 1963, it was time for a test ban. Not that the "ban" approved by the Big Three last week is what the name implies. While outlawed by word, tests can still be conducted outside the atmosphere. There is no way, as scientists of the Big Three agreed in July, 1959, to detect nuclear tests conducted far above the earth.

Soviet scientists may find themselves working in East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. Not covered by the ban, the Soviet-dominated countries of Eastern Europe may test—in the atmosphere, in outer space, in the sea, below the ground—to their hearts' content.

Were the Soviets to keep their promise not to test—and past performances make this exceedingly doubtful — the test ban would still be to our disadvantage.

Congressman Craig Hosmer, ranking Republican on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and one of the country's best experts on nuclear strategy, tells why:

1. U.S. progress in development of high-yield, 30- to 100-megaton weapons will be paralyzed at the very time Soviet scientists have achieved these capabilities. The United States will be unable to cope with Khrushchev's long-range program of "hardening" his missile sites.

The consequent inability to mete out destruction to Soviet weaponry will decrease the capability of our deterrent force in direct ratio to increases in Soviet power. It is equivalent to cutting back our SAC (Strategic Air Command) squadrons, ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles) bases, and Polaris submarine patrols.

2. U.S. progress in developing a defense against enemy missiles will come to a halt at the same time Soviet scientists appear to have developed such a capability. As Sen. Strom Thurmond, a general in the Army Reserve, told colleagues behind closed doors, the Soviet Union has installed an anti-missile complex at Leningrad.

Anti-missile defense in the hands of the Soviet Union is an-

other way of saying our deterrent against Soviet attack has weakened. It, too, is the equivalent of cutting back our manned bombers, our Polaris missiles, our Atlas and Minutemen missiles.

If the warheads carried by these delivery systems are to be intercepted by Soviet defenses with any degree of efficiency, then they will not loom as large as deterrents to Soviet button-pushers.

Conversely, the absence of an anti-missile capability by this country permits a Soviet first-strike, surprise attack that would destroy our deterrent forces before they are put in operation.

3. The partial test ban treaty introduces to America the completely new hazard of surprise abrogation. This is the situation where Soviet scientists, working in secrecy, would prepare an extensive series of atmospheric tests.

During this period, which might last for years, U.S. laboratory work would deteriorate in quality and quantity along with our capabilities for atmospheric testing. The net effect would be a quantum jump in Soviet nuclear capabilities which might well gain for them decisive nuclear superiority.

Rep. Hosmer concludes: "Under such conditions, the West could expect at worst a nuclear Pearl Harbor and at best a surrender-or-die ultimatum."

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Wednesday, Aug. 7, the 219th day of 1963 with 146 to follow.

The moon is approaching its last phase.

The morning stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening stars are Mars and Saturn.

On this day in history: In 1942, U. S. Marines landed at Guadalcanal to launch America's first offensive battle in World War II.

In 1947, the raft Kon-Tiki landed on a reef in Tuamotu Archipelago after a 4,000 mile voyage from Peru.

In 1954, England's Dr. Roger Bannister and Australia's John Landy each ran the "mile of a century" race in less than four minutes.

A thought for the day — American writer Ambrose Bierce said: "Woman would be more charming if one could fall into her arms without falling into her hands."