

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Mobile Presidents

In the months ahead President Kennedy's conduct of his office quite naturally will come under severe and unrelenting Republican gunfire. After all, the GOP wants the office, and you don't get it by arguing that it is already well filled.

But the Republicans might learn a few hard lessons from the Democrats' tactics in pursuing the office four years ago.

It does not seem wise to try to define too sharply what the operations of the presidency should be. Kennedy attempted this when he was on the outside watching Dwight D. Eisenhower conduct the office. And Kennedy has wound up doing many of the very same things Eisenhower did.

For example, Kennedy the campaigner was highly critical of Eisenhower for his "traveling diplomacy." Visits to India, Europe and elsewhere were assailed as essentially useless exercises. But Kennedy himself has just completed such a trip.

Eisenhower often was attacked for not staying in Washington more. The charge was, of course, that when he was out of town he was neglecting his job. Comparative figures indicate that Kennedy is gone from the White House at least as much as Eisenhower.

A good many Republicans already have taken up similar assaults on Kennedy. If they win the office in 1964, the chances are overwhelming that they will have to eat the same row Kennedy ate when he got the job.

What is involved here is more than just

the technical fact that the White House in practical effect moves with the president wherever he goes.

The point is that the presidency is in considerable part a display office. Leadership of this great nation in 1963 and beyond is not accomplished by chaining oneself to the White House desk as a virtual prisoner.

Leadership consists in part of moving about, of being seen, of talking to people at home and abroad, of seeing things first hand rather than simply reading reports or listening to emissaries.

The White House in this age is a crucial core of national and free world life. But it is not an island on which a president must maroon himself.

Today the great currents flow easily and swiftly around the globe. The leaders of all great nations recognize this by hopping about constantly to meet their counterparts in other lands, to study world problems, to get the feel of things.

Are we to suggest seriously that in such an era the President of the United States, the most powerful single executive on earth, should be the one leader to hold himself rigidly within four walls?

When Kennedy gained that power, he forgot his criticisms of Eisenhower and chose to move about just as the general had done. Whoever follows Kennedy most likely will do the same.

Cost Of Alcoholism

(Southern California Industrial News)

"Estimates show that the country's 2.5 million alcoholics are off the job a total of 475 million work days a year."

This is the figure offered by Pioneer Foundation, Inc., Pomona, a non-profit corporation, providing consultation with management and labor executives in a crash program for rehabilitation of trained personnel afflicted with alcoholism.

A cost factor the Foundation fails to point out—and one which concerns management more and more—is that, on the conservative basis of \$20 per day, average wage or salary, this loss amounts to a total of \$9.5 billion a year nationally. (The \$20 figure is conservative because the alcoholic is not confined to lower salary brackets and often is found in the higher echelon.)

"We have proof-through-experience that our three-week, three sessions-a-day program, is the answer to expensive damage to trained

personnel," says Fred Geigle, executive director.

"In addition to off the job absenteeism there are millions of 'borderline' drinkers who drag through millions of unproductive hangerover days as 'half men.' They alienate customers when they are 'low,' make serious mistakes, get into accidents, and provide a major source for tomorrow's alcoholics."

Pioneer Foundation, Inc., has recently been named an outstanding "pilot station" by the California State Department of Public Health.

"Kaiser Steel Corp., Fontana, was among the first to avail itself of our services. They attributed 'at least 60 percent success' in the cases which took advantage of the Foundation's tested program," Geigle said.

Clinton Keith, chairman, Counseling Service on Alcoholism, United Steel Workers of America, AFL-CIO, Local No. 2869, at Kaiser, told Industrial News: "We have found the program of great help."



HOLMES ALEXANDER . . .

Reds Exploit Civil Rights

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

It's pretty hard for Attorney General Kennedy to go on pretending that there is no Red tinge in the Negro revolution when Fidel Castro talks as he did as late as last July 26.

"And here we send another message of solidarity and fraternity to the United States Negro population which has our sympathy," said Castro, adding, "Let the U.S. Negroes come here . . . to see a population without discrimination."

Castro made an overt Communist bid for Negro popularity a few years ago when he visited the United Nations. That was the time he ostentatiously left a downtown Manhattan hotel and moved to one in Harlem. Today one of his regular broadcasters to the United States is the American Negro, Robert Williams, a fugitive from justice, a spokesman for putting more violence into the Negro revolution. The Williams argues "solidarity" (a favorite term in all Red propaganda) between black America and Red Cuba.

Then there are the two California attorneys, Rose Rosenberg, and Jean Kidwell Pestana. Both were fingered as Communist party members by FBI undercover agents back in 1952. Last summer Mesdames Rosenberg and Pestana defied the passport restrictions and paid a month-long visit to Cuba. This summer they have been taking part in West Coast racial demonstrations.

Chairman Willis of the House Un-American Activities Committee has referred their cases to Robert Kennedy's Justice Department for prosecution. Such action

by Justice, of course, would link Soviet Cuba even closer to the Negro revolution. It would take the starch of credibility out of the testimony given by Secretary Rusk to the Commerce Committee and Bob Kennedy. Rusk has belittled any international conspiracy to stir up and subvert our Negro citizenry. Kennedy on the day of the Castro speech wrote Senator Monroney of the committee that Communist efforts to crash integrationist groups had proved "remarkably unsuccessful."

Well, successful or otherwise, this Communist drive to infiltrate the American race movement is something we need to hear more about. The Administration has played it down, much as the presence of Russian men and arms in Cuba was once played down. All of the information thus far about Reds in the race rebellion has come from reporters who have dug, as I have, into material that is public property, or from opponents of the Civil Rights package who would be against it if there were no Communist connection whatever.

These, I say, — reporters and opponents—should not do all the work of relating the Civil Rights cause and the Communist menace. I would think that the President himself should be warning the Negroes to beware of treacherous leaders who mean them and this country every ill. I would think that the Attorney General, who certainly knows how often FBI Director Hoover has connected Communism and Negro disturbances, should tell Congress when and how these "unsuccessful" Communist attempts were made to crash the

integrationist groups. I can't imagine why proponents of Civil Rights—such men as Monroney (D) and Scott (R)—would leave all the Red-baiting to the other side.

If it's true, as seems evident, that the Communists are trying to exploit the Civil Rights issue, the best way to spoil their game is to expose them.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Tuesday, Aug. 13, the 223rd day of 1963 with 140 to follow.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening stars are Mars and Saturn.

Those born today include American social reformer, Lucy Stone, in 1813.

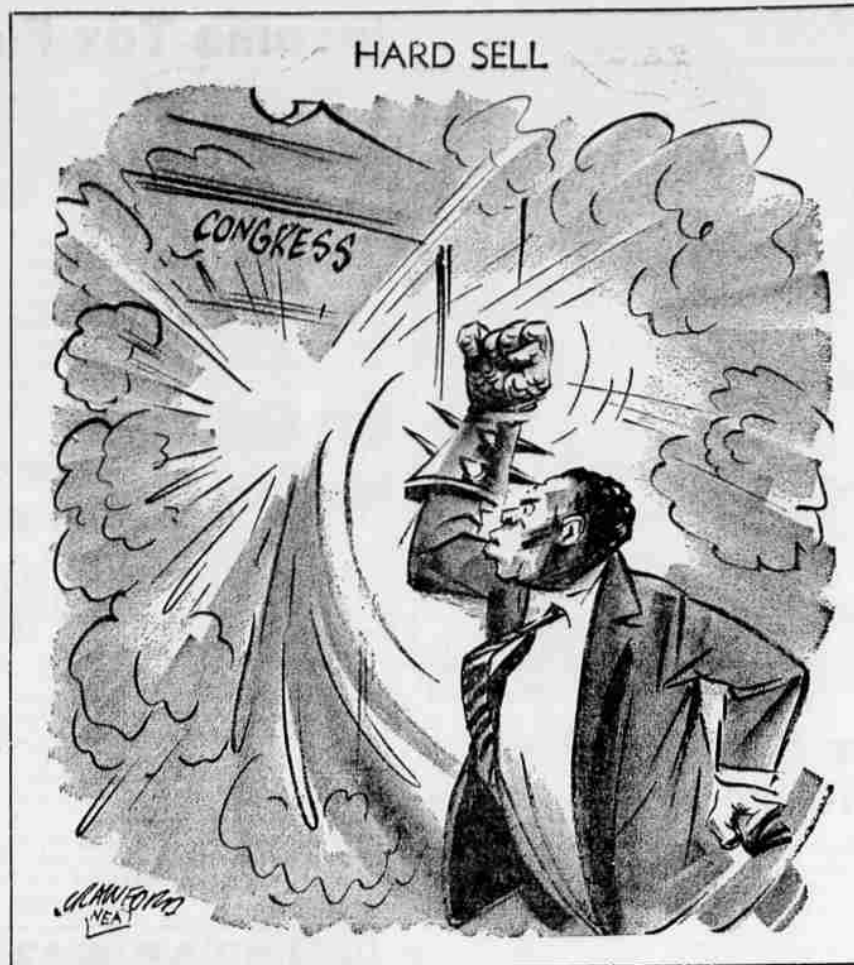
On this day in history:
In 1867, "Under the Gaslight," one of the American theater's most successful melodramas, opened.

In 1930, Capt. Frank Hawkes set an aviation speed record by flying from Los Angeles to New York in 12 hours, 25 minutes.

In 1955, the Soviet Union announced a pending reduction in its armed forces.

In 1961, the Communists began building an anti-refugee wall along the Berlin border.

A thought for the day—Novelist Robert Louis Stevenson said: "Mankind was never so happily inspired as when it made a cathedral."



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Chiefs Oppose Test Ban

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

When Secretary of State Rusk, Undersecretary Harriman, and other high Administration officials face the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this week, they should be asked:

"Why do the Joint Chiefs of Staff feel so strongly against the test ban treaty with the Soviet Union—and why are they being muzzled?"

It can be assumed that the doughty gentlemen in the striped pants will deny both parts of the question. They will say that the Joint Chiefs are cautious about the treaty, but not opposed. This line has already emerged from the Pentagon when Defense Secretary McNamara let military leaders know that he would not tolerate any obvious dragging of heels.

But secret testimony before several House and Senate committees, as well as private conversations between individual military men and Senators they trust, show that the military believes the United States is cutting its throat by agreeing to the Soviet proposals. The orchestra struck up "Love Walked In" during the festivities in Moscow after the treaty-signing, but there are many in Washington who feel that a grimmer song should have been the theme.

The military estimate is not based on any doctrinaire ideas. Very solid intelligence information, which the country and most of our legislators have not been told, is behind the fears of the Joint Chiefs. That information breaks down into two parts: (1) The success of the Soviet Union's last round of atmospheric tests, and (2) the failure of America's last nuclear blasts in the atmosphere.

Very simply, the Intelligence community is certain that in her last test series, the Soviet Union gained all the information necessary to proceed with anti-missile missile research without further atmospheric shots. On the other hand, U.S. scientists, on orders from the White House, launched their own atmospheric tests hastily and under protest. They had lost time and momentum during the period of the "moratorium" (while the Soviets were busily making preparations), and they

just were not ready. It can be reported that those tests failed.

It can also be reported that without atmospheric testing, it will be a very long, very hard road before the United States develops an anti-missile missile.

Our scientists do not have the theoretical knowledge gained by the Soviets in their tests—and our Intelligence has no Klaus Fuchs or Bruno Pontecorvo to steal it for us. There is no certainty that we shall succeed in the anti-missile missile research, but in any case, the Soviets will have the capabilities well before us.

What they do with it is another matter. They have always waited for Western scientists to do the basic research, then leaptfrogged to a finished product—astounding the world with their know-how. If they develop a working, production-line model of the anti-missile missile first, it will mark a milestone for them.)

This is what Pentagon leaders mean when they say vaguely that the Soviets are "ahead" in anti-missile missile work. Given another series of tests by our own scientists, the United States could easily eliminate the present advantage held by the

Soviets. The test ban treaty prohibits this. To make the anguish of the Joint Chiefs even greater, there is the fact that the Administration has, by the stroke of several pens, wiped out the U.S. Air Force and its mighty Strategic Air Command. How many Americans know that by 1969 the United States will not have a single operational bomber wing? This means that the B-47s, the B-52s, and the B-58s will be completely "phased out."

The manned bomber has a 95 per cent capability of delivering its bomb load on target—in spite of the new anti-aircraft missiles. Our very best, most sophisticated ICBMs and Polaris have at most a 70 per cent capability.

Missile is still an infant art. But Secretary McNamara and the President, knowing better than the men who have given their lives to the study of weapons and military strategy, are shattering what has been called SAC's "Shield of the Republic."

This is why the Joint Chiefs are so worried about the test ban treaty—and why the Senate of the United States must demand that their testimony be free from all executive restraints and all fear of White House reprisal.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

When summer houses were built, 75 or 50 years ago, or whenever, I feel sure that the builders furnished them with complete sets of books. Every summer house I have ever visited has had almost the identical library — as though the books were chosen by some central agency.

These books are roughly divided into two categories: the unread and the unreadable. The unread are the grim sets in stiff gray bindings: complete works of Whittier, Masterpieces of Living Literature, and 20 volumes of Nelson's Encyclopedia, edition of 1907, in print size that cries

STRICTLY PERSONAL

out for a large magnifying glass.

The unreadable category is even larger. This includes, invariably, "Girl of the Limberlost," "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," "Sorrel and Son" by Warwick Deering, "Scaramouche" by Raphael Sabatini, "Beau Geste," "Ben Hur," "Polly and Her Friends," "The Green Hat," "Leatherstocking Tales," and "An Antarctic Mystery" by Jules Verne, easily his worst book.

Some diabolic anti-literary mind was carefully at work making this master selection. Not only are all the third-rate authors fully represented, but it is their lowest efforts that decorate the bookcases. And if a superior writer like Dickens is there, it is Dickens at his most maudlin; if Mark Twain is on the shelf, it is always the foolish "Tom Sawyer" or the provincial "Innocents Abroad," never one of his mordant and brilliant works.

It is as though someone who hated writing in all its more creative and imaginative aspects were put in charge of summer house libraries throughout the country a generation or two ago.

I bought a little place on the lake last year, completely furnished—and when they said "completely furnished," they meant it: including 300 books that took me two days to haul to the local dump in a station wagon, as my gesture toward Better Literature.

Somehow, people won't throw away no-good books the way they will throw away, after a few years, non-literary junk that accumulates. Some of the books in my place were published in 1870; they were no good to begin with, and they became worse with age. Yet each successive tenant evinced a paralyzing reluctance to brush them off the shelves. Perhaps they remained there as a yellowing symbol of Summer Culture.

Whatever the reason, it has al-

BERRY'S WORLD



"You've got to start being yourself!"



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Gop Nomination May Be Real Dark Horse

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA)—A year before the Republican National Convention nominates its 1964 presidential candidate in San Francisco, the job seems up for grabs.

Sixteen possibilities are already being mentioned. More may be expected. The fact that so many nominees are being put in the running indicates nobody has the nomination sewed up.

The current theory of some observers that New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater have knocked each other out on the civil rights and far right issues is probably premature. There is still plenty of steam behind both drives, though neither man has formally announced.

The factor which brings out all the other presidential possibilities seems to be a fear that Rockefeller and Goldwater will have about equal die-hard strength at San Francisco, with neither being able to get a majority for the nomination.

Since both Rockefeller and Goldwater have their enemies as well as their friends, the hunt is on for a compromise candidate nobody is mad at and who would satisfy a majority in the badly split GOP.

This is what brings out the favorite son suggestions. They would control state delegations for the opening ballots to establish bargaining positions. There are eight so far.

In preferred positions are Gov. George Romney of Michigan, who is not far behind the two leaders, and Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania. There are two other governors, James A. Rhodes of Ohio and Mark Hatfield of Oregon.

In Congress there are three favorite son senators—Gordon Allott of Colorado, Clifford Case of New Jersey and Thurston B. Morton of Kentucky, though the last two disclaim any interest. Finally, Rep. James W. Byrnes of Wisconsin.

Then you come to the really dark horses of whom there are six so far. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel and ex-Sen. William F. Knowland of California are being proposed to head their state delegation as favorite son candidates for bargaining purposes. There is an element here of keeping the

ultraconservatives from capturing the delegation and going for Goldwater.

While former Vice President Richard M. Nixon — now a New Yorker — has announced he will not be a candidate in 1964, he does expect to have a loud voice in naming the candidate. If offered the nomination as a compromise, he'd probably take it.

Gen. Lucius D. Clay is being boomed for the nomination by a committee headed by former Rep. Hamilton Fish of New York. General Clay says he is not a candidate. Mr. Fish says the general would be responsive to a draft.

Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware is being suggested by another group headed by Nicholas L. Kruysman, a New York envelope manufacturer. Senator Williams has made a great record as an exposé of government waste and inefficiency. He has considerable support from businessmen. But in his home state he is regarded more as a vice presidential possibility.

All the presidential possibilities who don't get top place on the GOP ticket may also be put in this class.

The most intriguing dark horse who has just come out of the shadows is Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, Ike's brother, who is now president of Johns Hopkins University. All Republicans agree that the Eisenhower name is still magic with voters.

Dr. Eisenhower recently took over chairmanship of a Critical Issues Council for the Republican Citizens Committee. This is the group organized at the Eisenhower farm a year ago to muster support from independent and Democratic voters.

The Citizens Committee has insisted all along that it is not an imitator of the Democratic Advisory Committee which operated under the late National Committee Chairman Paul Butler during the Eisenhower administration. But many responsible Republican leaders now admit that the policy papers prepared by DAC are responsible for John F. Kennedy being in the White House today.

If Dr. Milton Eisenhower could perform a similar miracle for the Republicans within the next year, it is conceded he might be the dark horse of destiny they are looking for.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Congressman Spots Test Ban Loophole

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Eagle-eyed Craig Hosmer, the California Congressman who is ranking Republican on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, has spotted a glaring loophole in the partial nuclear test ban.

Article IV of that agreement provides that the treaty shall be of unlimited duration. It does, however, give signatories a right to withdraw if "extraordinary events have jeopardized their supreme interests." The treaty stipulates that three months advance notice must be given before a nation can withdraw and resume testing.

This whole article is in direct conflict with Article 49-4 of the Soviet Constitution, which entitles the USSR to abrogate any treaty, instantly, with or without cause.

There is no provision of Soviet law which provides for the Soviet constitution to be overridden by the provisions of a treaty.

Based on Article IV's obvious inconsistency with constitutional provisions, the Soviets may at any future time declare the treaty invalid from its beginning, and the effect of such declaration would be instantaneous.

Or, Representative Hosmer says, the Soviet Government, acting in secret session of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, may, under authority of Article 49-4, denounce the treaty.

This act would operate instantaneously to release the Soviet Government from its obligation to deliver three months' advance notice on withdrawal, or any notice at all.

Under these circumstances, the

ways fascinated me to visit a summer house for a weekend and browse on the shelves for a good book to take up to bed. With my eyes closed, I could recite the selection—from "Ten to Seventeen: A Boarding School Diary" by Josephine Baskam Bacon, to "Heart's Delight" by Louis Tracy, also the proud author of "Rainbow Island," "Pillar of Light," and "The Albert Gate Affair."

They used to call these dreadful things "hammock reading." The pity of it is that hammocks have nearly disappeared, but the reading hasn't.

USSR could keep secret from all other parties its renunciation of the obligations of the treaty until such time as it appeared most advantageous for the USSR to suddenly reveal it.

Under either alternative, concludes the California Republican, all parties to the treaty other than the USSR are committing themselves fully to the pact in exchange for what, in actual practice, amounts to no more than a unilateral moratorium on the part of the Soviets.

Note: Author of the treaty, W. Averell Harriman, appeared behind closed doors last week to brief House members on the ban. The result, says New York Congressman Steve Derouin, was "the most pitiful exhibition I have seen in my 11 years in Congress."

Harriman was unable to answer questions effectively, finally lost control of himself when Congressman John Pillion demanded to know what concessions Harriman had made to the Soviets. Harriman tried to paint Pillion as a war-monger.

Commented another Congressman: "If Harriman had shown that much fight in campaigning for reelection as New York governor, he never would have lost to Nelson Rockefeller."

When Sam Giancana, reputed boss of Chicago's underworld, went to court recently he was represented by attorney Philip Tisci, his son-in-law.

All this was embarrassing to Congressman Roland Libonati, Chicago Democrat, who has Tisci on the federal payroll at \$11,829-a-year as manager of his district office. Libonati went to Lewis Deschler, House parliamentarian, for a ruling that would get him off the hook. Deschler obliged and Libonati told his district aide to stay away from Giancana.

"I saw nothing wrong in a lawyer accompanying his wife's father to court," Libonati now says, "but when I called Deschler he said the conflict of interest thing has spread so far that I'd better advise Mr. Tisci to stick to his federal duties. He didn't say that what Mr. Tisci had been doing was wrong, just that it would be best if he didn't do it any more."