

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Shocking Truths About Hunger

The cold war and nuclear bombs all to one side, most of us fortunate enough to live in America are possessed of an easy optimism regarding the future of the world.

We are the inheritors of Western man's devotion to progress and the optimistic outlook which has been fostered by science. We know there is no problem that men cannot solve by the use of their reason.

We know, as surely as we know anything, that the world is a better place than it was in any previous century or any previous generation.

As far as one-half of the world—Europe and America—is concerned, it is a better place, even despite the great, resource-sapping wars of the 20th century.

Yet consider this:

● It is a fact that there are more hungry people in the world today than at any time in history.

● It is a fact that every day—not every week or every month, but every day—96,000 people die of starvation. This is equal to the population of Wilmington, Del.

● It is a fact that in modern-day India, every second death is a child under 10 years.

As reported in CIBA Journal, in an issue devoted to the World Freedom from Hunger Campaign, between 300 and 500 million people, for at least part of their lives, do not have enough to eat even in normal times. When floods and droughts and other disasters strike, the result is widespread famine, for there is no chance to build up local food reserves.

In addition to this half billion human beings, there are another 1 to 1½ billion who suffer from various forms of malnutrition. They die—maybe younger, maybe older—not from starvation but from diseases caused by the lack of essential nutrients: pellagra,

rickets, nutritional anemia, blindness from vitamin A deficiency.

According to standards set by the U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organization, Europe, North America and Oceania have a supply of more than 3,000 calories per person per day—about 20 per cent more than the basic 2,300 calories required for health.

In the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, the supply is equal to needs—2,400 calories.

In the Far East, calorie supplies are only 2,050, or 11 per cent beneath minimum requirements.

Were the problem merely one of distribution and improving production, it would readily yield to man's skillful manipulation of his environment. But the world food problem is not static; it is a race.

At present rates of population growth, there may be a doubling of population in Africa, a trebling in Latin America and a 2½-fold increase in the Far East and Middle East by the end of the century. World food supplies will have to be more than doubled just to maintain the same level of nutrition that currently allows 96,000 people to die of hunger every day.

Launched in 1960 by the FAO, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign is attempting to win that race. Projects totaling \$20 million have been initiated in many parts of the underdeveloped world aimed at raising production by the use of modern methods of cultivation, buying seeds, fertilizers and equipment, training native experts in agriculture.

This \$20 million, all-private, voluntary and nongovernmental, is about 1/25,000th of the amount spent annually by this country to buy the weapons that could end the population problem in a way nobody wants.

We Pay And Pay

The United States derives no benefits from its membership in the International Labor Organization, but it will continue to pay 25 per cent of its expenses, even though its influence has been diluted, if the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has its way.

Only Sen. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio voted in the Foreign Relations Committee to

oppose an enlargement of the governing body of the ILO from 40 to 48, but not to decrease the U.S. financial assessment. Lausche pointed out that the United States has only 5.34 per cent representation in the agency's working force, but is continuing to pay a quarter of the cost, while other countries' assessments have been reduced.



WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK . . .

Titles Are Symbolic

By WASHINGTON STAFF
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, R-Mass., walked into a new Senate Office Building hearing room so well air-conditioned that it would have been possible to hang meat in it for cold storage.

"I appreciate the New England atmosphere of this hearing," the senator observed in his opening remarks, then added: "But it's more like northern Maine than Hyannis Port, Mass."

The government practice of giving important-sounding titles to ordinary jobs has even filtered down to the summer intern program for college students. This conversation between a Harvard junior and a Radcliffe sophomore was overheard:

Boy: "What do you do?"
Girl: "I'm a management analyst for the Welfare Department."
Boy: "When did they come up with a title like that?"
Girl: "Only after they assigned me to opening the employees' suggestion box. Before that I was just a clerk."

"I hate to kick somebody when he's down," said Sen. Norris Cotton of New Hampshire at the Senate Aviation Subcommittee hearing concerning lines.

"Perhaps," the senator added philosophically, "that's because I'm a Republican and a member of the minority in this Senate."

lett, D-Alaska, with a shudder, "I want you to understand," replied Sen. Norris Cotton, R-N.H., "that we Republicans are absolutely opposed to subsidies unless they're for our own state or area."

Washington has always been famous for its alphabet soup agencies, but now the Pentagon inhabitants are writing poetry with office symbols. If you don't know or can't guess what the initials stand for, in the verses below, see translation and code at the end.

O-SAY-CAN-U-C
As I was a' walking by ODC,
I met a young lady from OOP.
She said she was heading for
RDC
To get a sign-off for PMP.

I said, "Young lady, it's SOP
To first get approval from
XDC.
"Provided it's legal with JAG,
"And there are no objections
from CVC."
"You forget," said she, "the HOI
To meet requirements from
ISI.
"And never to bypass the SPO
Without prior approval of
OMO."

I checked her advice with FGC,
Who sent me straight to CSG,
Who gave me a physical and said,
"FYI,
"If you keep this up, you're
going PSY!"

CODE
ODC—Special assistant, operations.
OOP—Directorate of operations.
RDC—Research and technology.
PMP—Military personnel.
SOP—Standard operating procedure.
XDC—Plans and programs.

JAG—Judge advocate general.
CVC—Vice chief of staff.
HOI—Headquarters office instruction.
ISI—Investigations, inspector general.
SPO—System project office.
OMO—Manpower.
FGC—General counsel.
CSG—Surgeon general.
FYI—For your information.
PSY—Natty.

Almanac

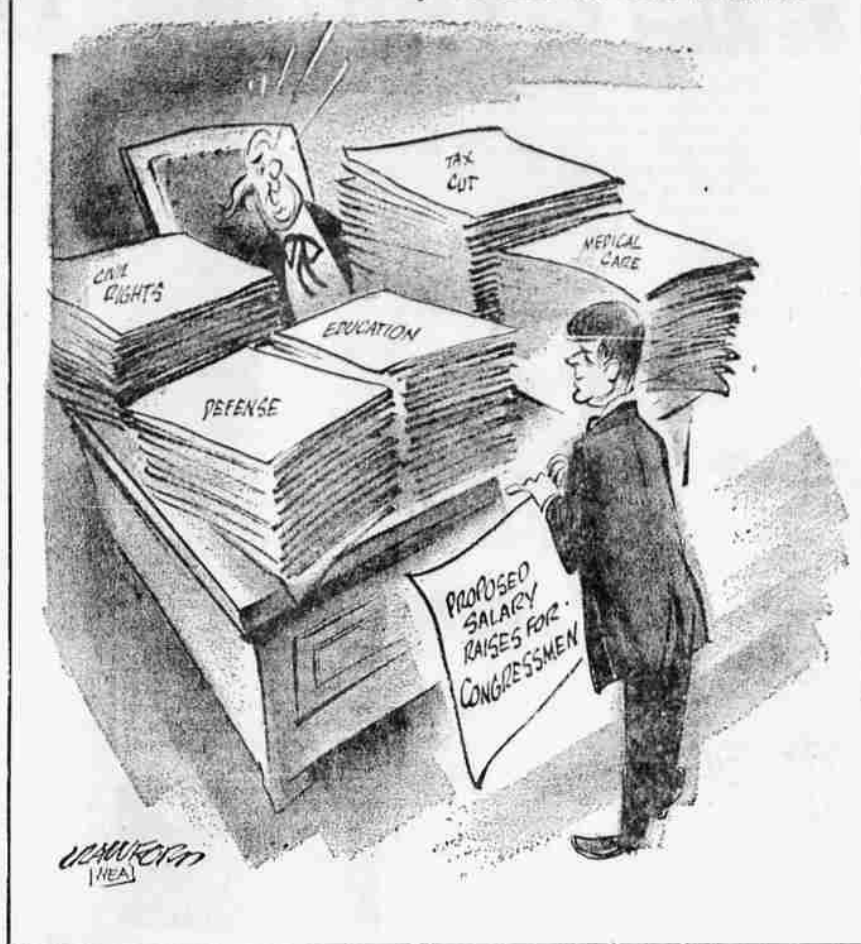
By United Press International
Today is Wednesday, Aug. 28,
the 240th day of 1963 with 125
to follow.
The moon is approaching full phase.
The morning star is Jupiter.
The evening stars are Mars
and Saturn.

German poet and dramatist
Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
was born on this date in 1749.
On this day in history:
In 1833, the British Parliament
banned slavery throughout the
empire.

In 1917, ten suffragettes who
picketed the White House were
arrested for disturbing the peace.
In 1922, a New York reality
company paid \$100 to sponsor the
first radio commercial.
In 1941, Japan sent a note to
President Roosevelt saying Japan
was interested in pursuing peace.

A thought for the day: Adolf
Hitler said, "Mankind has grown
strong in eternal struggles and
it will only perish through eternal
peace."

"I'm Never Too Busy to See an Old Friend!"



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Atrocities Ignored

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Several weeks ago the newspapers reported that Hector Hill, one of the 39 American students who defied the U.S. government to travel to Castroland, had drowned accidentally in the Motel Versailles swimming pool in Santiago de Cuba.

The report had been picked up by the press from a Cuban broadcast. The young Negro, it was said, had suffered an unspecified kind of attack brought on by the very cold water of the pool.

No one paid very much attention to the drowning. Tragic though they may be, accidents happen. That the victim was part of a group making trouble for his own country took some of the edge off the feeling we all feel when a young person is killed.

But the Cuban exiles were not so ready to accept the Cuban account of Hector Hill's "drown-

ing." One statement they knew to be false, and this cast doubt on the rest of the story. Swimming pools are never cold in Santiago, much less in mid-summer. In fact, the water tends to be much too warm.

A very quiet investigation was begun at the instigation of Carlos Todd, head of the reliable Cuban Information Service. No public mention was made of these efforts to determine the facts of Hill's death. Yet the Cuban government suddenly announced that Hill's drowning had been accidental and that rumors to the contrary were simply the work of anti-Castro "elements" in Havana. (The Cuban underground thought it rather unusual that denials of charges never made should have emanated from the Castro-Communist government.)

This is the story, as pieced

together from Cuban underground and exile sources:

When Hector Hill arrived in Cuba with the "student delegation," he had a list of people to see. He wanted to learn for himself about conditions on the island, and not to take it all on faith from Cuban propagandists. When he began visiting people, he was told that he had better stop. When he insisted, he was warned that it could be very dangerous. He continued to see and talk to Cubans.

One night, a goon squad broke into his room at the Motel Versailles, seized him, and held his head under water until he was dead. Then his body was tossed into the swimming pool.

As any reader of detective stories knows, an autopsy would have shown exactly how Hector Hill died. If tap water was in his lungs, then it was murder. If chlorinated water was found, then at least the death occurred in the pool. But the Castro-Communist authorities are not going to permit an autopsy.

The death of Hector Hill is but one example of the horrors of Fidel Castro's Cuba. There are others of similar brutality—and they involve the Soviet troops on the island.

Recently Dr. Emilio Nunez Portuondo, former chairman of the United Nations Security Council, sent a telegram to President Kennedy. Said the highly respected diplomat:

"Since your Excellency has declared on numerous occasions that your Administration would not tolerate that the Cuban people be treated by the Russians as they treated the Hungarians, I must assume the responsibility of notifying you that in the caves of the Mercedes estate, Matanzas Province, 200 Cubans who had sought refuge there, including women and children, were murdered with lethal gas. The Cuban militia were ordered to do so by Russian officers."

Dr. Nunez Portuondo pleaded with the President to take action if only to denounce before the world what Nikita Khrushchev had wrought in the Americas. But so far, there has been silence from the White House.

BERRY'S WORLD



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .



Democrat Political Activity Curtailed

By PETER EDSON

Washington Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — Democratic political activity in Washington is now so dead that Sam Brightman, the Democratic National Committee's veteran director of public relations, has been able to take his family on vacation for the first time in five years.

The Republicans are doing all the politicking with their Rockefeller-Goldwater feud, favorite son boomlets, right-wing revolts and lambasting of the Kennedy administration.

The feeling around Democratic National Committee headquarters is to relax and enjoy it, believing that it's too early to start taking 1964 politics too seriously. Any feeling of insecurity that individual Democratic congressional candidates for reelection may have at home does not seem to be reflected in the national outlook.

One factor seems to be that the Democrats are too sure of themselves, too fat and contented, too prosperous. For the first time in years, the party is operating in the black, though they play it poor-mouth as they try to raise more.

A report by Herbert E. Alexander, director of the Citizens Research Foundation of Princeton, credits President Kennedy with having raised \$9,570,000 for the party since his election.

When Richard Maguire, the Democrats' national treasurer, made his "financial report" to the National Committee last June, he didn't cite a single dollar figure. No news—meaning that the 1960 deficit was wiped out—was good news.

Next meeting has been tentatively scheduled for September or October. If Congress hasn't adjourned by then, there won't be much national Democratic political activity before next year.

"The President stirs up the excitement for us," says Stephen P. Smith, the President's brother-in-law, who recently took a job in Democratic National Committee headquarters.

There are some bad Democratic situations in key states, where old party leaders hang onto power which lets them live well. And there are always disputes between party factions.

There is no Democratic organizing drive to hold the South such as the Republicans are conducting to win it.

The Kennedy administration is committed to its civil rights program, and to vigorous enforcement as the best political policy for the long run.

There is no "purge" of conservative southern Democrats such as was rumored in the making some months ago. But the end result may be the same.

Neither is there any special effort to answer critics of the President's program.

Bailey puts out a statement now and then in reply to some blast from Republican leaders. But there is no Democratic National Committee public relations campaign other than through "The Democrat," a bi-weekly tabloid.

"It's going to be pretty quiet around here until next year," admits Smith, who is a behind-the-scenes worker.

Asked if he is a kind of special assistant to National Committee Chairman John M. Bailey, Smith replies, "That's as good a title as any."

Smith travels a lot, as does Bailey. They see state chairmen, committeemen and local bosses. A large part of the effort now is on registration drives, lining up voters for this fall's municipal and local elections—political weather vane for 1964.

The concentration is on a dozen states.

These include seven of the nine bigger states which Kennedy lost to Nixon in 1960—California, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kentucky and Tennessee, with a total of 112 electoral votes. The Democrats are also after the six larger states which Kennedy carried—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas, New Jersey and Michigan, with 160 more electoral votes.

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WASHINGTON REPORT . . .



Funds Accumulate In Washington Bureaus

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

The Kennedy Administration finished up fiscal 1963 less than two months ago with more than \$37 billion in appropriated funds not yet spent.

The figure, largest in history, was revealed earlier this month by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Funds that are not only unspent, but not yet earmarked for specific use, total \$40.5 billion, the committee found.

Unexpended foreign aid monies were placed at \$8.9 billion. Combined with the \$4 billion plus now asked by the Administration, the total available for such aid in the coming year may reach \$11 billion. Republicans claim this is evidence that David Bell, foreign aid director, has "consistently overestimated funds needed for his program."

As of June 30, the Department of Agriculture had \$3 billion on hand, of which \$1.4 billion was unobligated and unreserved. The Defense Department had \$30.8 billion of which \$2.8 billion was tagged for nothing in particular.

The total of \$87.1 billion in unspent funds compares with \$98.8 billion that President Kennedy asked Congress last January to appropriate for Government spending in fiscal 1964.

Actors Marlon Brando and Charlton Heston will help lead the March on Washington today. At least one Negro leader is skeptical of their "commitment" to the fight for civil rights.

He is Caleb Peterson, president of the Hollywood Race Relations Bureau. He claims both Brando and Heston refused to cooperate with the HRRB, a little-publicized organization that works quietly to push Negro employment in the film capital.

Peterson has criticized attacks by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on Hollywood producers. "The NAACP," he told the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner recently, "believes that Hollywood still portrays the Negro in a menial, stereotyped role."

Actually, Peterson said, Negroes had excellent roles depicting the Negro as he is today in 60 television and motion picture productions last year.

Eighteen years ago, Peterson relates, the NAACP attacked Hollywood for portraying the Negro as an "Uncle Tom." At that time, Peterson says, Negro employment in the film industry was at an all-time high.

After that, use of Negroes in Hollywood productions fell off

sharply. "Producers who had minor ordinary roles would knock them out because they were afraid of possible pressure from the NAACP," said Peterson. "What is needed is a liaison bureau, such as ours, to work with the industry instead of pressuring it."

Washington police anticipated possible trouble today. Not just at Lincoln Memorial, where more than 100,000 citizens will gather to denounce segregation.

Virtually the entire District of Columbia police force will be on hand there to keep order. Police are fearful that criminals will have a field day throughout the rest of the District.

Hundreds of Air Force National Guardsmen will be deputized as members of the DC Police Force that day. They will accompany the comparatively few policemen not at the demonstration on their tours of duty throughout the District.

They will carry billy clubs but no firearms.

Morris "Little M" Udall, younger brother of Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, shocked Arizona labor leaders recently.

Udall, who moved into his big brother's House seat two years ago, addressed a state-wide meeting of Arizona labor leaders in Tucson.

He heard John Evans, secretary-treasurer of the state AFL-CIO, plead for candidates who would back repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits right-to-work laws.

Udall, whose COPE voting record is 92 per cent pro-labor, was blunt: "I don't think such a candidate would ever reach Washington to cast the vote."

He reminded those present that Arizona citizens had voted solidly to enact the law 16 years ago and had subsequently turned down two attempts to repeal it.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—How did the expression "Main line" come to indicate upper society in Philadelphia, or later its suburbs?

A—It was derived from reference to the main or most important line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and is equivalent to the F.F.V.'s of Virginia or to the Back Bay of Boston.