

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Badminton, Anyone?

It could be that Gen. Thomas S. Power, commander of our Strategic Air Force, is a badminton player.

It could be that Sen. Barry Goldwater is a badminton player.

It could be that Sen. Harry Jackson is a badminton player.

Because badminton players of this country, as a man, are leery of Russian gamesmanship as demonstrated on film clips of the now-famous game at Nikita Khrushchev's Black Sea palace in which the Chairman was reported to have "defeated" Secretary of State Rusk. And the three named are outstanding critics of the proposed limited nuclear test ban treaty.

There's a saying that you can "tell a man's character by the way he plays games." If that is true, the world might very well

examine how Khrushchev plays badminton as a clue to how he plays international politics in matters such as the test ban.

The films clearly show that badminton, Khrushchev style, is played with no net and no lines. Nikita merely stood in one place on a thick oriental carpet and insisted that Secretary Rusk hit the bird back to him. He then proceeded to smash it to the rug and claim the point.

Could be that General Power and Senators Goldwater and Jackson see something similar in the way the test ban treaty is set up.

Isn't there something one-sided in the elimination of inspection which plays into Russian hands just as much as hitting the badminton bird to Khrushchev's forehead? Maybe that's what the cynics have in mind.

Change For A Buck?

The plaintive wail of the person seeking change is heard across the land—and it's a vocal sign of the times.

Everyone—Uncle Sam included—is running short of change.

Why this should be so when coins are fit for circulation for about a quarter-century has been spelled out by Miss Eva Adams, director of the Mint, before a House committee considering a bill which would authorize more buildings and equipment for the various mints. Some of the reasons:

Our population is soaring, and there are more pockets to fill with change.

Coin-gobbling devices are growing in number and variety. As they do, demand for change in various combinations is growing.

While the machines don't destroy the coins, they do hoard them in their coin boxes, sometimes for many days, and thus keep change out of circulation.

In places such as school cafeterias where there just isn't time to make change, patrons are required to bring exact change, usually in odd amounts, and that means families store more change at home.

Some eight million coin collectors put a dent in the small money supply.

Cost of many items require use of a multiple number of small coins.

Which leaves the situation right where it began:

"Who has change for a buck?"

Better Batter?

(Dallas Morning News)

As any political speechmaker will tell you, one of the keystones of the American way of life is Cake Like Mother Used to Make. It ranks somewhere between blueberry pie and the ole swimmin' hole. The picture of the kindly old lady... baking cakes is printed in full color across our national memory.

Unfortunately, the picture is fading fast. Prepared, packaged cake mixes have pretty well done away with it...

Now the electronic wizards have worked out a way for taking the kindly old lady out of the picture too. Electronics magazine reports that a digital computer is now being used at one bakery to direct the mixing, baking and shipping of cakes. Before long, there'll probably be one in every kitchen.

The electronic brain may make a better batter, but it's going to be pretty hard to wring out any nostalgia for Cake Like IBM Used to Make.



HOLMES ALEXANDER...

Beyond The Treaty?

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

President Kennedy and his spokesmen for the Nuclear Treaty have stressed that the USA and USSR have a common interest in eliminating radioactive fallout from atmospheric tests, in retarding the expansion of nuclear weapons and in working toward eventual disarmament in a peaceful world.

These hopes summarize the so-called political arguments for the Treaty. They express a belief that, somehow, we must learn to share the world with Russia since neither Democracy nor Communism can stop the world and get off. They do not express a will to destroy Russia, except as the last resort of self-defense. The one word that wraps up the Administration's motivation in seeking the Nuclear Treaty and other agreements beyond the Treaty is—coexistence.

It is not a word that the President is likely to use, for it carries a connotation of surrender, and the President does not have surrender in mind. What he does have in mind is a detente, a relaxation of tensions, between America and Russia. Far from being a new idea, it is one that dates back at least as far as the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration. In those days, as middle-aged persons will recall, there was hope that we did have common interests with Russia. It was believed then, as it is now, that these interests could be exploited in the hope of a closer relationship which could occur through political evolution in both countries.

To define this political evolution, let us turn back to a strange discussion that went on between President Roosevelt and Communist leader Earl Browder. They

never met. But they conversed through a go-between, Miss Josephine Truslow Adams, formerly a teacher at Swarthmore College, and very active in Communist party activities. Miss Adams was a friend of both Roosevelt and Browder, and served as the carrier of both men's ideas. Frank S. Meyer, the author and former Communist, gave testimony six years ago, before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, in which he expressed very well the reasoning by which a non-surrender detente is sometimes considered a political possibility. Meyer said:

"Franklin Roosevelt was, I believe, from the conversations I had with Miss Adams, convinced that the Soviet Union would move from its lack of civil liberties toward civil liberties, while the United States moved from its constitutional and free enterprise situation to socialism, and both would end at the same point..." Here, I think, is a bit of background on the Nuclear Treaty which has not been much discussed and certainly is not much understood.

The thing to look for in American politics is any symptom that America is moving away from what Meyer calls "a constitutional and free enterprise situation" and moving toward socialism.

If we detect the New Frontier's domestic policies tending in that direction, we can better understand the New Frontier's foreign policies, especially in the Nuclear Treaty. Both policies lead toward a detente which, I would suppose, many Americans will believe is even worse than war.

The young man was diffident about himself, but not reticent about his tastes and opinions. He was disarmingly frank, but not offensively opinionated, because he never spoke out of self-esteem, but only out of self-expression.

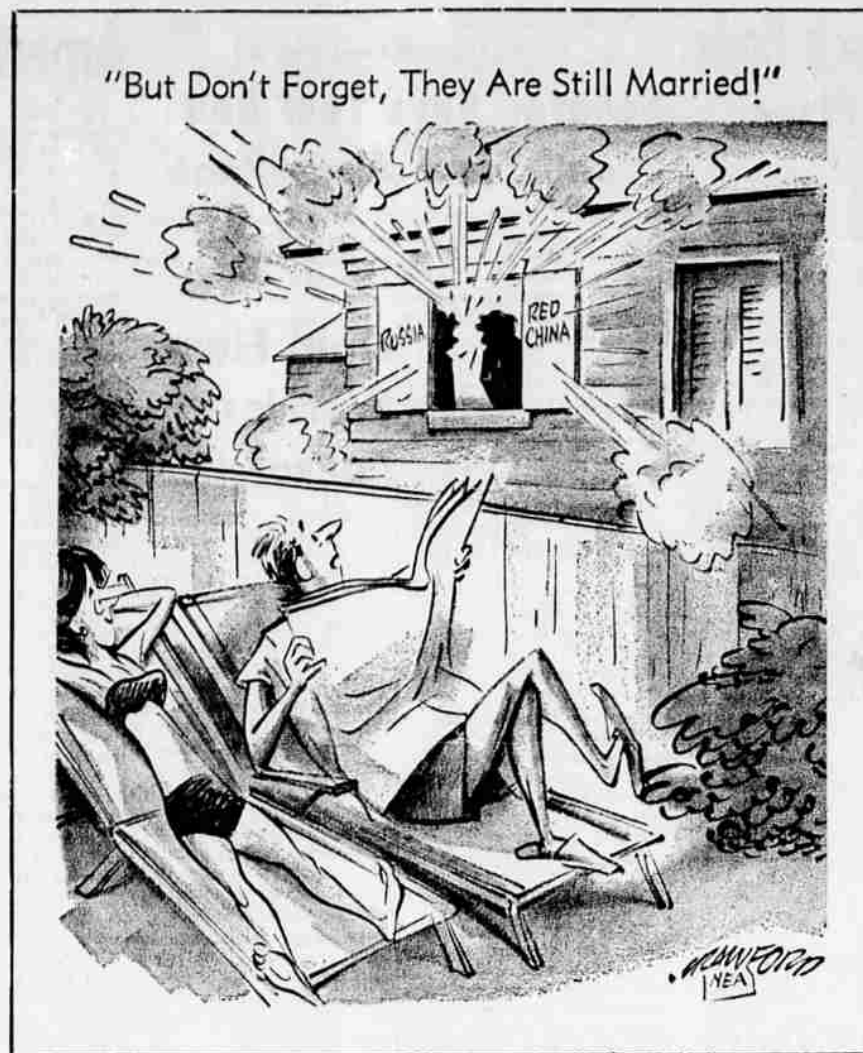
Most persons suffer from the fallacy that good manners are mostly a matter of good manners, of hiding one's true convictions under a blanket of polite hypocrisy. But this is really a subtle kind of rudeness, a denying of one's personality for the sake of others' approval.

And this is why young people, on the whole, have such a huge contempt for polite grown-up society, which seems to them merely an organized conspiracy to keep the truth under cover.

Now, good manners are fundamentally an appreciation of other people's personalities. A man who argues violently with people (as Chesterton once observed) is paying homage to their intelligence; but a man who mouths polite platitudes in society is actually insulting, he is not interested in the other person, but only in winning the other person's good opinion of him.

A really well-mannered person, by this strict definition, is extremely rare. I myself (in common with most writers) err too much on the side of candor, and possess not enough natural deference, which is a grave temperamental defect.

A thought for the day: American aviatrix Amelia Earhart said: "Courage is the price that life exacts from granting peace. The soul that knows it not, knows no release from little things."



IN WASHINGTON...

Radical Young Demos

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

I have been waiting to hear the great thunderers in the Senate, in the House, in the administration—and among the pundit brigade—to rise up in wrath against the recent stand taken by the Young Democratic organization of 13 Western states. I really hoped that those who saw a radical rightist under every bed would go out hammer-and-tongs against the radical leftists as well. I wonder if those who deplored the Young Republican meeting in San Francisco would be as vocal about the meeting of the Young Democrats in Berkeley.

I needn't have bothered to wait, hope, or wonder. There will be no hullabaloo about the Young Democratic performance or its adherence to the left.

Therefore, I will deplore. I believe that there is something seriously wrong when the National Democratic Committee, the White House, or the leadership of the Democratic Party

finds that it can lecture the John Birchers but feel no pain over the Western Young Democrats. The positions taken by these resolution-happy future leaders of the Democratic Party give me a small case of the horrors.

For at the Berkeley, Calif., convention of these Western Young Democrats, stands were formally taken which indicate that extreme leftism is still with us.

The Young Democrats called for a resumption of diplomatic relations with Castro-Communist Cuba. This would mean the open betrayal of the Free Cuban fighters and a repudiation of every promise made to them by President Kennedy. It would make the United States a laughing stock in Latin America. And it would open the floodgates to Cuban-trained Communist agents in the entire Hemisphere.

The Young Democrats in Berkeley demanded that the United States withdraw its troops from South Vietnam. This would deliver Southeast Asia to the Chinese Reds. It would make in vain the

deaths of Americans who have been fighting to stem the Red Vietnamese tide. And it would hand Mao Tse-tung and Red China a great victory.

Those bright Young Democrats also demanded a non-aggression pact between NATO and the Communist empire—although what they would have said of anyone who called for a non-aggression pact with Hitler and Mussolini could not be printed in a family newspaper.

Naturally, they called for abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee. To youths of the Young Democratic (Western-style) persuasion, liquidating the HUAC would end poverty, cure cancer, and bring that pie down from the sky. To them, cussing out HUAC is an article of faith—like not walking under stepladders, knocking wood, or preventing a black cat from crossing your path.

Usually, calling for the end of HUAC is enough. But the Young Democrats would also repeal the Internal Security Act, thereby eliminating the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the Subversive Activities Control Board. There was no blast against the FBI, but you've got to leave something for next year.

And, oh yes, just so as to keep the franchise, there was an attack on Americans for Constitutional Government. This organization supports conservative legislators and publishes Congressional voting records. The American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations supports liberal-left legislators and publishes voting records. The Young Democrats see nothing wrong in this. But ACA's actions, they shout, are a threat to civil rights.

The sad part of this exercise is in its postlude. If conservative Republicans were to make an issue of these Young Democratic resolutions, the administration and its journalistic allies would be up in arms. They would argue that the Young Democrats had a right to say what they pleased—a right, oddly enough, not invoked when Young Republicans are being censured for being conservative.

Samuel Johnson, often accused of rudeness, was actually the most generous-spirited of men, a heated controversialist, he was passionately interested in pursuing ideas, no matter who got knocked down in the process. Including himself.

BERRY'S WORLD



EDSON IN WASHINGTON...

Kennedy Rides Loser In Airline Route Contest

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent

Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) — Sen. Edward M. (Teddy) Kennedy doesn't seem to have things too well coordinated with his oldest brother, John, who has some kind of a job in the White House.

On the same day that Senator Kennedy was making a big pitch to allow Northeast Airlines to continue its New York-to-Florida service and also get a big government subsidy to improve its New England operations:

—President Kennedy made a public Civil Aeronautics Board report outlining a five-year schedule for reducing subsidies to airlines that couldn't pay their own way.

—And CAB also handed down its final decision to end Northeast's New York-to-Miami service, effective Oct. 14.

Where give Senator Teddy credit to see, he made a big bipartisan try to save business for the New England line.

In all, 24 New England senators and representatives from both parties signed an appeal to Civil Aeronautics Board to grant Northeast a \$3.8 million annual subsidy.

But what developed at a special Senate Aviation Subcommittee hearing under its chairman, Mike A. S. Monroney, D-Okla., was that the other New England senators—Aiken and Prouty of Vermont, Cotton and McIntyre of New Hampshire and Saltonstall of Massachusetts—were most interested in getting more and better airline service for their states. They made it clear that existing service wasn't adequate.

Senator Kennedy went all out, however, in his opposition to the CAB decision and his appeal to keep Northeast operating the way it is now, with an additional subsidy.

There is a long tale of woe behind this case. It goes back to 1956 when CAB granted Northeast a five-year temporary certificate to operate the East Coast-Florida route in competition with Eastern and National Airlines. This was in the Eisenhower administration when ex-Gov. Sherman Adams of New

Hampshire was a big man in the White House.

The play at the time was that if Northeast could get this Florida route, it would operate at a profit and wouldn't need the \$1.8 million subsidy it had been getting for New England service.

Things didn't work out that way. Florida traffic didn't increase as rapidly as CAB expected.

The result was that all three airlines began to lose money. CAB's decision against making Northeast's Florida certification permanent was based on findings that the two other companies could give the required Florida service and operate at a profit while Northeast operated in New England as a subsidized carrier giving local service.

Northeast's reply in substance is that if it can't keep the east coast service it may have to fold completely, ending New England service and discharging 2,000 employees.

But Eastern and National have offered to hire all of Northeast's personnel not needed for New England service. And Mohawk and Allegheny airlines might be interested in expanding their operations from New York State into New England.

The situation is complicated by Howard Hughes's purchase of Northeast control. Sen. Howard W. Cannon, D-Nev., suggested that maybe Hughes ought to be subpoenaed by the Senate aviation subcommittee but Monroney ducked that.

This is, after all, a ticklish business, with national as well as New England interest.

CAB is a regulatory body with quasi-judicial powers. Its findings can be appealed to the courts and the Northeast case may get to the Supreme Court. But Congress has no authority to challenge or investigate CAB decisions, as Monroney pointed out.

If findings of government regulatory agencies can be opened up to Congressional pressure even indirectly, as Senator Kennedy has attempted to do by trying to make the issue one of saving a New England industry, the authority of all government boards and commissions might be destroyed.

WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK...



What's Elephant Stew Without The Onions?

By WASHINGTON STAFF

Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — In the light of reports that the United States and Hungary are negotiating again over resumption of normal diplomatic relations, this story from behind the Iron Curtain is timely:

An important foreign dignitary visited Hungary because he had read in the Communist press that living conditions were so good a person could get anything he wanted.

When it came time to order dinner at Budapest's biggest hotel, the visitor ordered: "Elephant stew, please."

The head waiter said the elephant stew would be served shortly. A few minutes later, however, the chef beckoned the head waiter to the kitchen.

"What's the matter?" asked the waiter. "For heaven's sake, don't tell me there was no elephant to be had."

The chef shook his head. "Oh, we got the elephant from the zoo. But there just aren't any onions!"

Republican Sen. Ken Keating got a highly critical and uncompromising letter from a female New York constituent.

The parting shot came in the P.S., she noted: "Rome had senators, too. That's why it declined."

If Congress decides to investigate federal research spending, here are some of the projects that would be uncovered:

—\$30,700 to study dolphin "talk" in order to try to set up communication between these sea mammals and humans.

—\$1.2 million to study the "affectional relationship" of an infant monkey to its mother.

—\$25,565 for studies of silent thinking.

—\$9,775 for a study of stereotactic atlas of the beagle brain.

—\$20,002 for studies of disease in a giant snail.

How to decorate the long corridors in government office buildings to make them seem less forbidding is always a problem.

Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges has tried to solve this common problem in the corridor of his black-long building, where he has his office. He got hold of a set of color reproductions of masterpieces in the Mellon Art

Gallery, had them neatly framed and hung on the pale green walls of the long, narrow, low-arched hall.

It still looks like a long, narrow, low-arched hall.

Running across an announcement that the Civil Service Board of Examiners was holding a test to fill blacksmith jobs at the Texas-Arkansas Red River Army Depot, Democratic Congressman Joe Pool of Texas concluded, "There's no poetry in the Civil Service."

The poet Longfellow, observed Pool, wrote the specifications for his job in these lines, memorized by every school child:

"The smith, a mighty man is he, With large and sinewy hands And the muscles of his brawny arms."

Are strong as iron bands."

In contrast, Pool pointed out that the uninspired Civil Service notified applicants that they must "be able to perform efficiently the duties of the position, must have good distant vision in one eye, the ability to read without strain printed material the size of typewritten characters and the ability to hear the conversational voice."

Trying to put this into poetry, it comes out like this:

The smith, a one-eyed man is he

But he can read and he can write

And he can work efficiently, If you speak in a conversational voice.

Standard operating procedure for the Pentagon is to go all-out in publicizing some new weapon program, then cancel it. So as the TFX (Tactical Fighter Experimental) contract hearings drag on before Senate investigators, the bag line around the Pentagon is:

"This year we're telling you the TFX is good. Next year we'll be telling people why we don't need it."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What is turtle grass?

A—It is a true grass found in tropical waters. It shelters animal life such as the starfish, young octopi and even sea turtles.