

# Editorial Page

## According To Boyle

One of the more intriguing bits of news to fight its way over the hot wires against such heavy competition as Viet Nam, the tax cut bill, the test ban treaty and the import-export balance is an item about an odd problem now confronting British airline stewardesses.

This problem, contrary to what may leap to your mind, doesn't concern middle-aged gentlemen passengers who have a tendency to become cordial to the stewardesses after a segment of the champagne flights.

Instead it arises from a physical phenomenon known to science as Boyle's law. Reduced to unscientific terms, Boyle's law says that when you get high up in the air your tummy has a tendency to expand because of lessening air pressure outside.

Now anyone who has ever had occasion to glance at an airline stewardess may have noticed that these gals normally seem to have no problem with their physiques or appearance, on the ground or in the air.

But the British girls complain that skirts which fit perfectly (ah, yes, they do) on the ground become uncomfortably tight at high altitudes when Boyle's law takes over.

Well, girls, if it's any comfort to you, we men have the same problem. And Mr. Boyle may be interested to know that we have to gain only about three feet of additional altitude to feel a tightness around the waist.

It happens when we rise from the table after a hearty meal.

And if we looked as pretty as you girls do in our temporary discomfort, we wouldn't be nearly as alarmed as you seem to be.

So keep on flying, girls. And if your skirts get too tight, and if British gentlemen are like American gentlemen, the passengers won't complain.

**BULLETIN:** A news flash has just come in that airline hostesses in America have reported no trouble with Boyle's law. But the least we men can do is to keep an eye on things.

## No Laughing Matter

A number of eastern metropolitan editors are poking fun at the "chicken war" between the United States and the European Common Market countries. It isn't a laughing matter to those who understand it.

Although the U.S. has lost \$46-million in poultry sales since the increased tariffs and gate fees levied by the ECM, the case is far more important than that. If the ECM gets by with this discrimination, it is almost a foregone conclusion they will, within a year or two, place financial barriers against other American agricultural products.

And for the benefit of the eastern editors who may not know it, we are the world's largest exporter of agricultural products. Without exports our surpluses would be bigger than the financial deficit.

President Kennedy, Secretary of Agri-

culture Orville Freeman and others in Washington are aware that poultry is just the first step and that it must be impressed upon the ECM or any other trade union, that the United States intends to stand up for her right to fair play. That is why President Kennedy is taking such an active interest in the chicken war.

Poultry is just one item. The ECM countries alone normally import \$1.2 billion of farm products from us. The ECM countries import 52 per cent of our dollar exports in feed grains; 31 per cent of our exported wheat and flour; 20 per cent of our fruits and vegetables and 31 per cent of our tobacco crop.

The threat of the loss of this market isn't a laughing matter to the men on the farms who grow the crops.

## 'Basically There are Three Governments Involved - The Diem Government, The U.S.A., and The C.I.A.'



IN WASHINGTON . . .

## Treaty Vote Could Haunt Sen. Dirksen

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

President Kennedy won ratification of the Treaty of Moscow on nuclear testing. But with the vote, he also received a very large bonus. In political terms, he demonstrated that the Senate Republican leadership is in his pocket. Those in the know have been aware of this for some time. But in the past weeks, the display has been public.

There is considerable agreement that two Republican Senators might have blocked ratification. Senator Dirksen is Minority Leader and as such has a small amount of patronage at his disposal. He is also the GOP spokesman in the upper body. Senator Bourke Hickenlooper is ranking Republican on the House-Senate Atomic Energy Committee. And, more important, he is chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee.

Both of these GOP leaders worked lovingly to win ratification of the Moscow Treaty. Mr. Dirksen had shown himself so supine in the past that no one expected him to fight Mr. Kennedy on the treaty. But his colleagues believed that he would simply cast a favorable vote and let it go at that.

On the contrary, Mr. Dirksen-aided and abetted by Mr. Hickenlooper—fought long and hard to prevent any kind of Republican show of strength against a treaty which most of the Senate considered highly dubious—but supported so as not to embarrass the President of the United States. Perhaps the most startling manifestation of the lengths to which the Dirksen-Hickenlooper team went was in refusing to let Republican Senators see research material from the files of their policy committee.

One staff member, who owes his job to Senator Hickenlooper, stated flatly that he could not provide material from the files to Republican Senators because "this would establish a bad precedent and antagonize the Democrats." Precisely what the function of the Senate Republican Policy Committee is remains a mystery in view of this comment. Obviously, not to bring any distress or after-dinner flatulence to the majority—if the staff member is to be believed. And believed he should be, since this is not the first revealing remark of this sort he has made.

Without any leadership—and knowing that Senators Dirksen and Hickenlooper took a dim view of those who opposed the Treaty of Moscow—a number of freshmen Senators switched over to the Administration side. A few veterans gave this reason, too. "You don't want us to be isolated," one strong critic of the treaty said. "We've got to go along with Dirk."

If this were the first time Mr. Dirksen and Mr. Hickenlooper acted in this manner, a generous explanation might be found for it. But this is an old story. It has never been reported, but it is categorically true, that these two leaders of the Republican minority have done their best to frustrate efforts of their colleagues to keep the Cuba issue alive and to try to force the administration to come to the aid of the tragic little island. The attitude of the GOP leadership was: "We won't try to stop you, but you get no help from us." Since those involved included at least one who needs Senator Dirksen's help on other matters, the point was obvious.

Senator Dirksen is not the most popular Republican leader the Senate has known. His form of oratory, amusing at first for its overblown periods, bores after a while. He seems to have no concept of his role or that of a minority.

When the chips are down, he usually has left the game. For the administration, this is all to the good, particularly when it divides the GOP. But among the younger Republican Senators, there is a good deal of grumbling. Very quietly, they have begun to whisper that the time has come for a revolt. And with so few Republicans in the Senate, it would not take many votes to oust Mr. Dirksen from his leadership slot. It's still a long way off, but if Senator Goldwater wins the nomination and then sweeps in a new crop of Republicans, Mr. Dirksen's days as Minority Leader may suddenly end.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

## Government Dallying Increases Impatience

(Second of two columns on the status of the civil rights issue, a month after the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.)

By PETER EDSON  
Washington Correspondent  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—As leaders of the Aug. 28 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom meet in the capital again to assess what has happened in the intervening month and to plan their future course of action, they are confronted by a confused civil rights situation in Congress.

The draft of a bill to carry out President Kennedy's civil rights reform recommendations for this year is being readied for action by the full House Judiciary Committee under Chairman Emanuel Celler, D-N.Y. He was also chairman of the subcommittee which wrote the bill.

It is obviously not going to satisfy all demands of the march organizers, meeting in Washington as members of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

This is a 14-year-old biracial lobby of 60 religious, labor, fraternal and civil liberties groups working for stronger legislation.

It recently opened a Washington headquarters under its secretary Arnold Aronson for the duration of the Congressional battle. Its general chairman is Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP and one of the march organizers.

If the Leadership Conference decides that the House civil rights bill is as good as can be obtained this year, there may be no cause for immediate action.

If the leaders decide the bill is too weak, there will be a fight. If even a mild reform bill gets hung up in House Rules Committee, there will be protest and further demonstrations.

The general assumption is that if a good bill is cleared by the Rules Committee, it will pass the House, though not without considerable oratorical fireworks.

In the meantime, the Senate had been scheduled to take up as a test case on civil rights prospects

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Who gave Europe the first real information about the Orient?  
A—Marco Polo, an Italian traveler in the 13th Century.

Q—What is a papal bull?  
A—An official document or letter issued by the Pope and sealed with a leaden seal called a bull.



WILLIAM S. WHITE . . .

## Viet Nam Policy Wavers

WASHINGTON — A political cloud a good deal bigger than any man's hand is gathering over the Kennedy Administration in the continuing and worsening confusion as to what our policy in South Viet Nam really is.

The President some days ago plainly indicated that he did not propose to allow the incessant liberal criticism here of the South Vietnamese leader, Ngo Dinh Diem, to cause the U.S. to run out on that regime and thus lose a desperately necessary war against Communist invaders. Some 15,000 American troops are out there helping Diem's forces to resist this Communist aggression.

The policy of the United States, Mr. Kennedy said in substance, would be to support whatever promoted the war effort and to oppose whatever might interfere with it. The net of it was that while this government did not regard Diem as perfect and would not hesitate to check him in what we believe to be his excesses against the Buddhists, this government was not going to allow his shortcomings to cause the war itself to be lost.

Having laid down this line, the President then sent Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara and General Maxwell Taylor to South Viet Nam to review the whole situation. So far, so good. It looked that we were going to keep our eye strictly on the ball.

But now, even before the President's emissaries have had a chance to finish their mission, the American Ambassador to South Viet Nam, Henry Cabot Lodge, has devoted his first public statement in his new post to a puerile denunciation of Diem's sister-in-law, Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu. That she has been a great nuisance is beyond doubt. Nor can any American withhold resentment toward the latest of her indignities, her attack upon "the little soldiers of fortune" among our troops in Viet Nam.

Still the fact that Ambassador Lodge—no doubt with State De-

partment instruction—has seen fit to act as though Madame Nhu, and not the invading Communist, was the real enemy in Southeast Asia is a chilling one to those here at home who support American intervention in the war and wish we could get on with it.

Never, surely, has the might and majesty of the United States been drawn up against so ill-chosen and so absurdly small a target as the bitter and wagging tongue of somebody's sister-in-

### WASHINGTON REPORT . . .



## Foggy Bottom Stupor

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

WASHINGTON — There were precious few experts who did not foresee months ago the likelihood of a takeover by anti-Communist military men in the Dominican Republic.

There is only one trouble: these precious few occupy sixth floor offices in the State Department's palatial headquarters at Foggy Bottom.

For months there have been persistent reports that Dominican leaders who had helped knock off Dictator Rafael Trujillo were dismayed at the soft-on-communism attitude evidenced by President Juan Bosch.

Rep. Armistead Selden, the well-informed chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Latin America, warned in June that the Reds were moving in to positions of trust.

Communist operatives, he said, were making "inroads into the police, the labor unions, the schools and student groups." He quoted Hal Hendrix, Pulitzer Prize winning reporter, to the effect that "subtle and peaceful Communist penetration of the Dominican Republic is progressing with incredible speed and efficiency."

On July 13, Bosch met with a group of top-ranking military officers at the San Isidro airbase. They begged him to crack down on the Communist agents who roamed the nation. They cited Article 67 of the Constitution and offered Bosch their full support for any measures he might adopt. Bosch refused, lecturing them on his own peculiar concept of "democracy."

Two days later, he went on nationwide television to ridicule the military: "We are affirmative — not negative. If the armed forces persist, they must look for someone else to rule because I am not willing to lead a dictatorship—total or partial."

He accused two highly respected military figures, an air force chaplain and an air force judge advocate, of plotting against him. He "busted both. When the priest asked Bosch to substantiate his charges, all he got was stony silence.

Bosch steadfastly refused to oppose the Reds. He readily granted permission for Dominican Communists to fly to Cuba for Fidel Castro's 26th of July celebration.

Leaders of the democratic left as well as right began to attack Bosch. Juan Isidro Jimenez-Grullon of the Social Democratic Alliance and Horacio Julio Ornes of the Revolutionary Vanguard, both of whom had supported Bosch for president last December, turned against him. They charged Bosch had crawled in bed with the Communists and now planned civil war. They were distrustful of Bosch's left-hand man, Angel Mielan, who was for 10 years the confidant of Vin-

cente Lombardo Toledano, the Mexican Red.

Ohio's Bob Taft Jr. will give up his Congressional-at-large post next year to go after a seat in the U.S. Senate.

He will enter the campaign confident that Republicans can score their biggest victory since 1952, when Dwight Eisenhower rolled over Adlai Stevenson and Republicans recaptured the House and Senate.

Taft sees many parallels between 1952 and 1964.

1. Then we were involved in Korea in "an Asian stew where the enemy operated from sanctuary and there could be no victory. Today we face a very similar situation in the mess in Vietnam."

2. "Recently we have seen the replacement of Admiral George Anderson and the muzzling of military leaders who disagreed with administration policies. In 1951, we had seen the removal of that great American, General Douglas MacArthur, because he told the truth about Korea."

3. By 1952, U.S. policies had lost China to the Communist world. "Today our abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine and our pusillanimous acceptance of Communist influence in Cuba and elsewhere in the hemisphere threatens the even more devastating loss of Latin America."

4. On the domestic scene vast federal spending had brought about inflation and a threat to our fiscal stability. "Today under the same profligate policies we face another round of inflation."

5. In 1932, the cost of living had risen 7 1/2 points over the previous year. "Present policies and tendencies indicate a likelihood of a similar rise in the near future unless some sanity is restored to our spending policies."

## WASHINGTON CALLING . . .

## 'Instant Equality' Dream



By MARQUIS CHILDS

CAMBRIDGE, Md.—In this solid, comfortable-looking town of 12,000 that only a short time ago narrowly averted mass violence are the trouble elements of the racial conflict shaking the American social structure to its foundations.

It is all here as though concentrated in a small laboratory—the old Eastern Shore community with its traditional ways of life, its ancient prejudices dividing the two races both physically and psychologically, the persistent and wide unemployment that has come with a tide of change originating in the great world.

Outside the Deep South there are hundreds of towns like Cambridge—in West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, the boot heel of Missouri—caught in a bitter struggle between the past and the present.

What puts Cambridge in the news again and with a new element of hope is that the moderates on both sides of the racial divide are working together in a unique experiment. Negro and white leaders are actively supporting an amendment to the city charter to desegregate all places of public accommodation, including restaurants, motels and hotels.

If it is adopted in a city-wide election it will be a first step in the effort to heal the old wounds and set a new pattern of race relations.

Failure is likely to bring another crisis of challenge and violence. And with National Guardsmen still unobtrusively on duty here Cambridge dreads a repetition of the summer when more than 200 shots were fired and 10 whites wounded.

The present pause came in large part as a result of the patient effort of Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall. With the town on the verge of open warfare as the Guardsmen were moving in, he got both sides in his office in Washington and persuaded them with the help of Attorney General Robert Kennedy to work to a common end. Behind the amendment is the hope that if a majority of both whites and Negroes vote for it the town will have put its okay on the beginning of a new pattern of race relations.

The white moderates are men

such as Edward Walter, Cambridge postmaster and active in the American Legion nationally, who is chairman of the Cambridge First Committee, and Edward Power, a young executive of the American Yearbook Company that recently built a plant here.

Mayor Calvin W. Mowbray has taken an active part in persuading citizens for the amendment. The old and the new have come together to try to bridge this rough passage.

On the Negro side are Charles E. Cornish who has represented the Negro Second Ward on the City Council for many years and two ministers, the Reverend Theodor M. Murray of the Cambridge Circuit of the Methodist Church and the Reverend Claude Edmonds of the Waugh Methodist Church. The last named is much younger than the other two and he quotes James Baldwin's "The Fire Next Time" in prophecy of the peril of delay.

The Rev. Murray is head of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People and he has got Philip Savage, regional director of NAACP for Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, to come

in to lend his weight to the campaign in the final days.

If these men, working in cooperation in the outwardly calm surface of the town, fit their roles well, so do the opponents. The white opposition is enrolled in the Dorchester (county) Business and Citizens Association. President is William Wise, a fuel oil dealer who is a relative newcomer by Cambridge standards, since he came here only 20 years ago. Wise and his followers attack the amendment along familiar lines—as a violation of the rights of private property, not that they are for segregation but that integration must come voluntarily. He quotes the canned radio programs provided for the local station by a Texas billionaire to prove the integrationist movement is Communist-inspired.

The Negro opposition is embodied in one individual—Mrs. Gloria Richardson. While she signed the agreement for the pause in Marshall's office, she came out the other day to urge Negroes to stay away from the polls. Up to that point she had been neutral.

Gloria, as she is known to everyone in town with either respect and awe or scorn and anger, has powers not to be underestimated. As chairman of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee, she was in the forefront of every demonstration along with the freedom riders—the "outsiders"—who supplied much of the resistance that brought on the showdown.

As she talks in the comfortable family house—her grandfather, Manny St. Clair, was for many years a member of the City Council—sense of her iron-willed determination is inescapable. You shouldn't have to vote for rights guaranteed in the Constitution. She supports without reservation the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's proposed program for wide civil disobedience, closing down airports and railroads. When you say, but that will bring violence, her answer is, and, yes, whose fault will it be, the fault of the whites.

What is wanted, as one member of the Cambridge First Committee wryly put it, is "instant equality." And neither for Cambridge nor for the country as a whole is "instant equality" a realizable goal.

## Almanac

By United Press International  
Today is Sunday, Oct. 6, the 279th day of 1963 with 85 to follow.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning stars are Mercury and Jupiter.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1890, Mormons in Utah renounced the practice of polygamy.

In 1927, the first full-length "talking" movie — "The Jazz Singer" — was shown.

In 1938, Dr. Eduard Benes resigned as president of Czechoslovakia under pressure of a German ultimatum.

In 1955, 66 persons died when a United Airlines DC 4 hit Medicine Bow Peak in Southern Wyoming.

A thought for the day — Herbert Hoover, 31st President of the United States said: "A good many things go around in the dark besides Santa Claus."

## BERRY'S WORLD



"Weird—isn't it, comrade . . . babushkas are becoming fashionable in America!"