

Editorial Page

'Permissive' Trouble

It is well established now that juvenile crime is not something on which the poor youngsters have a monopoly, for all the testimony on the links between crime and poverty.

Many a middle-to-upper-class suburb has had continuing cause for complaint on the behavior of a certain proportion of its youthful residents. Vandalism, shoplifting, house-breaking and other crimes are all too common among them.

When an eastern suburb gained some news attention for a community project attacking this problem, interested queries quickly poured into the town from cities and suburbs in Georgia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Washington, California, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia.

The eastern experiment is an effort, of course, to give some kind of guidance and direction to the young people who, plainly, are not getting enough of it.

What strikes the outsider is that here again, as so often before, the burden of criticism for the youngsters' failure falls upon the parents.

No doubt parents are fed to the teeth with hearing about it, but up to now they have not been able to shake off the blame, quietly tolerated.

To quote a top official in the experimenting eastern suburb, his community's effort, somewhat successful so far, has been

The big complaint, not new, is "permissiveness." Either through neglect or its opposite, overindulgence, parents in many cases manage to give youngsters the idea they can do just about anything they wish to amuse themselves.

When this leads to transgressions of the law, disciplinary measures seldom follow. The idea instead is to hush up the matter to avoid unsavory publicity all around. In this effort, foolish parents too often have the co-operation of the police—and even merchants and other victims of the youngsters' wrongdoing.

So long as parents, the police, the whole community look upon juvenile transgressions so benignly, they will have them in ever increasing volume.

What is tragically missing in all these places is a proper sense of outrage at clear violations of law, at reprehensible conduct which ought not in any way be condoned or "to restore the respectability of moral indignation."

When such indignation is more or less universal in this society of ours at all economic levels, we will have accomplished a great stride forward in coping with the juvenile crime that afflicts us more heavily with each passing day.

But if too many people continue not to care about juvenile crime but worry more about their status and their privileges, they will get the trouble they deserve. Every society does.

Solomon's Wisdom

(Florida Times-Union)

An archeological team from the University of Pennsylvania museum will begin searching sometime next year in the Jordan Valley 30 miles north of Jericho for the site of the biblical city of Zorathian.

Bible scholars know that Zorathian is near the place where the bronze doors of Solomon's great temple were cast. Students have always been interested in Solomon because of his reputed great wisdom. During his lifetime Solomon faced many problems, most of which he solved easily. Israel became wealthy, a center of trade and culture. His alliances with Egypt, Tyre and other empires established Solomon as a diplomat.

Despite all of his works, time proved Solomon's wisdom was not as some would have you believe. His people lived in poverty generally and at his death the kingdom was divided. Though Solomon was a religious man, he compromised his faith and people for the sake of political popularity with the families of his wives. He allowed the free

practice of heathenish religions that sapped at the moral fiber of his people. Because of this he gradually lost favor with God and man.

Modern Americans find themselves in much the same position as Solomon. Our country is rich and strong; it stands high among the nations of the world, yet on every hand it is importuned to give up old ways in order to find favor with other nations, races and creeds.

It will require common men to have uncommon wisdom if this nation is to survive the terrible years ahead; more especially so, since we will be asked to be broadminded and ignore the beliefs and creeds that could sap our energies as a nation. Only the firm retention of the beliefs of our founding fathers and a sure faith in God will save this nation from a sure fall to destruction.

Solomon's wisdom alone was not enough to save him; ours alone will not save us.



WASHINGTON CALLING

Baker Case Many-Sided

By MARQUIS CHILDS
WASHINGTON — The Bobby Baker case is like a many-colored kaleidoscope. As the pieces of the career of this ambitious young operator came into focus they shed a lurid light on the ways and means of this capital.

But while each episode in the life and times of the former Senate majority secretary generates a new headline a basic pattern is becoming evident. In the jargon of the sociologist Baker was the agent for the group within the Senate Democratic majority.

He dispensed favors — committee chairmanships, campaign funds, tips on upcoming contracts—to those who played the game. Understandably he earned the enmity of the Senators in the out group who for one reason or another were not team players. In this crossfire the enmity was directed not so much at Baker as at his far more powerful principal.

Lyndon Johnson as majority leader, elevated the young page boy to the influential office of secretary to the majority. He helped carry out the system of rewards and punishments under which Johnson so effectively ruled the unwieldy collection of Democrats in the Senate.

When he left to be Vice President he was asked to let Baker stay in his post where he continued to exercise his extraordinary powers.

Johnson, now Sen. Paul Douglas and others in the out group are directing at Baker the animus they have felt toward the overlordship exercised for so long by Johnson.

This is the deep division within the Senate majority that the Baker affair has brought into the open. The in-group, of which the late Sen. Robert S. Kerr was probably the most conspicuous member, had a close affinity with powerful economic interests. That was true particularly of oil, uranium and other interests in the Southwest.

Take a small example of how the system worked. The late Sen. Estes Kefauver's anti-monopoly subcommittee was a source of concern to the Senate establishment. Kefauver insisted on poking into the economics of "administered" prices in steel, bread, automobiles and other matters touching the consumer's pocketbook.

The issue came to a head when Kefauver proposed to investigate drug prices by United States firms. This caused a lot of anguish among powerful figures in Washington who watch out for the well-being of those firms. How to sidetrack or stop the investigation?

Previously two Democrats considered "sound" had been named to the subcommittee, Sen. Edward V. Long of Missouri and Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina. Long, a freshman Senator with wide business interests in his home state, had a fairly show he was a team player and had been put on the committee in August of 1961. He cast the deciding vote to

refer the drug inquiry to the Foreign Relations Committee where it was vetoed.

Kefauver has been replaced by Sen. Philip Hart of Michigan, rated a liberal. The issue today is whether subpoenas shall be issued to compel the testimony of drug manufacturers. Long says he is opposed to this action. His may be the deciding vote against it and therefore against further investigation.

This is not to say that the maculate virtue rests in the drug inquiry. A case can be made against it, although it should be noted that the New York Herald-Tribune in a noteworthy piece of journalistic enterprise has shown how a drug cartel fixes prices. But it is nevertheless a significant instance of how the establishment works to suppress troublesome matters.

The liberals have long felt that they were outmaneuvered and outgunned. They rally their forces now and then as in the vain fight they conducted to prevent turning over all the Teletar facilities to a privately owned corporation. And their frustration and rage came out in the reckless running battle they directed against the foreign aid bill.

Anyone who thinks that in the forthcoming Baker investigation the relationships between the Senate establishment and the business establishment will be gone into knows little about this capital. For a simpler age when the rewards were as elemental as rivers and harbors Mark Twain told the story "The Gilded Age." Ours might be called the platinum or the diamond-studded age.

"Contrariwise!" said Tweedledum.



WASHINGTON REPORT

Figures Show Failure Of Freeman Program

By FULTON LEWIS JR.
WASHINGTON — Having accumulated a lot of federal food stamps, Kentucky bootleggers are using them to obtain sugar for illegal moonshine.

But Orville Freeman has bigger problems. Figures released by the Secretary of Agriculture's own department reveal the utter failure of his much-heralded approach to the nation's farm program.

1. Net farm income has slumped to \$12.6 billion, down \$200 million in the last two years.

2. Prices paid by the farmer for his goods have reached an all-time high. The all-important parity ratio is down to 79—the lowest since 1929.

3. Farm debt has reached \$28.8 billion, another record high.

4. The country's farm population has dwindled to 14.3 million, the lowest figure in history. The number of farms has dropped to an historic low.

5. Imports of beef are seriously threatening the position of domestic cattlemen. Imports of boneless beef and veal, for instance, have increased tenfold since 1957.

6. Secretary Freeman now oversees an annual budget of \$8.5 billion, one that is 55 per cent higher than in 1960.

7. He employs 116,000 civil servants, the largest number in history. He boasts one employee for every 31 farms.

8. More than \$7 billion worth of surplus commodities are now stored in every corner of the land, and some foreign ones, as well. This figure is up by more than half a billion dollars in the secretary's tenure. Storage costs: \$77 million a year.

Why the utter failure of Freeman's program? Congressman Charles B. Hoehn, ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee, says the administration program was "born in depression, matured in war and is now limping through old age and senility."

He says the secretary has refused to develop any new plans to help solve the nation's farm

problem. Freeman's wheat program, rejected by farmers in all but five states, was first dreamed up 40 years ago, according to Hoehn.

Still smarting from his June referendum defeat, Freeman has refused to consider any legislation that might aid the farmers and the taxpayers. There are more than 30 wheat hampers now lying in the hopper but Freeman has adamantly refused to give his approval to any.

"Technicians" by the boatload are again arriving in Cuba, Iron Curtain gifts to the Castro regime. Whether they can pump new blood into the anemic Cuban economy is doubtful.

Experts at the Washington-based Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba report that Communist bloc technicians are inferior to Cuban counterparts.

According to recently arrived exile, Cesar Hernandez, plans for virtually all civilian projects drawn up by the Soviet technicians have been rejected by Cuban officials as "poorly designed and ill-adapted to our climate."

The vast majority of Communist technicians, moreover, are military engineers engaged in construction of Soviet bases and fortifications. Much of the work on these projects is carried out by Soviet soldiers, many of whom wear the olive green of Fidel Castro's militiamen.

These soldiers recently completed a military province in Yaguajay, Las Villas province, in which 16 miles of new roads link a series of top-secret underground caves. Not a single first- or even second-class road was built in civilian areas.

The non-military technicians are usually ignorant of precision instruments long considered standard by Cuban engineers. Refugee Hernandez, an engineer, reports that the Soviet technicians were fascinated by a pumping device brought to Cuba from the U.S. more than 30 years ago. They claimed never to have seen such a modern gadget, and constructed models of it for shipment to the USSR.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

U.S. Memory Is Short

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

The United States will probably go down in history as the nation with the shortest memory in the world. Acting in the dovetail "spirit of Moscow" — the dovetail atmosphere which was to have followed the test ban treaty—the State Department has been quietly negotiating a "convention" with the Soviet Union which would have reopened Russian consulates in this country.

What the U.S. would gain by such moves remains a mystery—but this is standard operating procedure where the State Department is concerned. Our diplomats, for some arcane reason, seem to go out of their way to find senseless and often dangerous ways to deal with the Communists.

The arrest of Professor Frederick C. Barghoorn for "espionage" seems to have put a crimp in the State Department's plans for inviting the Soviets to extend their foothold in the United States. But it can be safely predicted that the men who make up the department's middle echelon will find a way to push through their convention.

The government agency most adversely affected by the will, of course, is the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI is entrusted with the job of keeping an eye on ambulatory officials of the U.S.S.R. and the captive nations. The bureau is already grievously overworked as it keeps up with a multitude of new activities thrust upon it by Attorney General Bobby Kennedy. The civil rights investigations are enough to keep a small army busy.

But the FBI's most critical activity has always been the defense of the nation's internal security. There are at present some 5,000 Soviet agents in the United States. The opening of consulates by the Soviets will send that number sharply soaring. And every new consular employee will be a responsibility of the FBI. When it is recalled that these eight men to conduct the surveillance of a single individual, the weight of the new responsibility becomes apparent.

Here is where the nation's short memory comes in. When the Soviets had consulates in this country, the personnel and the facilities were used by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) and Red army intelligence for espionage purposes. Each consulate was a nest of spies. During World War II,

these Soviet agents ranged the country—acting as couriers and paymasters for a number of highly successful spy apparatuses.

It is enough to go back to the atomic espionage cases to find the documentation for this. In San Francisco, two Soviet vice consuls—Peter Ivanov and Gregory Kheifets—were recruited, go-between, couriers, and leaders in the assault on the atomic energy installations at the University of California, in New York Vice Consul Pavel Mikhailov worked closely with paymaster Arthur Alexandrovich Adams who was busy plundering the nuclear laboratories at Columbia and the University of Chicago.

Almost every discovered case of espionage has involved Soviet nationals using their consulates as a cover for their undercover activities. In fact, every Soviet agency or group in the

United States, from the Embassy and the United Nations delegation to visiting groups of scientists, has served an espionage purpose.

In return for allowing the reopening of these Typhoid Mary consulates, our own consulates in the Soviet Union will also be opened—presumably giving the Kremlin a wider field from which to choose frame-up victims. What consular work has to be done has been adequately handled without a consular staff.

The only excuse for this semi-secret series of negotiations must be that the Administration plans stopped up trade with the Soviet Union and an end to the necessary obstacles we have from time to time put in the way of any business in strategic or semi-strategic goods. This alone could justify the reopening of our consulates. If this is true, the American public should be informed.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Reorganizing Needed In Congress Process

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Every new day's news out of Washington pines for more evidence on the need for complete congressional reorganization. This isn't anything to delay till next year.

It is perhaps unfair to try to make judgments till all sides of every case are heard. But when congressmen of the standing of Rep. Wayne L. Hays, D-Ohio, and Rep. John W. Byrnes, R-Wis., become involved in cases of unethical conduct and conflict of interest, idlers are startled.

The charge that Byrnes invested in a mortgage insurance company after being instrumental in getting it after a beneficial tax ruling from Internal Revenue Service may impair this blue ribbon congressman's standing as his state's favorite son presidential candidate.

The fact that the now-dismissed GOP majority clerk Robert G. (Bobby) Baker was also a stockholder in this company runs—on the standing of Byrnes—House GOP Policy Committee chairman and ranking Ways and Means Committee member—even though there is no direct association. Congressmen can't be counsel for constituents.

Hays explains that he had to take a tri-lingual House restaurant waiter to a North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary conference because no other staff assistant was available. Accepting this at face value, it is still a pretty damning indictment of the poor quality of House committee professional staffing.

The questionable part of this junket, however, was not so much the hard-working waiter-translator but the wives of the seven of the nine congressmen-delegates. What were they doing in this government transport plane flight?

Speaking of bad staffing, this was what got the House Judiciary Committee in its jam over writing the civil rights bill, now tied up in Rules Committee.

Disregarding Department of Justice recommendations on what constituted a workable bill, the House Judiciary Committee

in executive sessions came up with a completely unenforceable bill. If there had been better staff work, this snarl would not have developed.

The now highly involved Bobby Baker case gives the Senate an excuse to wander off on another lengthy investigation excursion. The net effect is to distract public attention from more important pending business.

This is a favorite congressional detour. Billie Sol Estes—remembered in government surplus storage and acreage a little more than 20 months ago, is finally called to Washington for an appearance before the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee.

This is long after the courts have passed sentence on fraud charges against him. He is now free on bail, pending appeal. What good can come of the Senate probe?

Also, the investigating committee headed by Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., is taking another sitting at the TFX (Tactical Fighter, Experimental) contract and former Navy Secretary Fred Korfh's role in its award as a Texas plant.

As long as these probes go on, the appearance is given that Congress is working hard. It is—but not on legislation.

Of 13 appropriation bills to finance the government during the fiscal year which began last July 1, only six have been passed. This is bad management by its own lights.

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., has withdrawn his stinging criticism of Senate leadership in both parties and apologized for his outburst. But there was much truth in what he said, as the record of this Congress proves.

The real mystery is how much longer the legislative dilly dallying. The only recourse suggested so far is complete congressional reorganization. If not that, let the voters cast their ballots in 1964 against anyone now holding public office.

The theory is that with a brand new housecleaning and a thorough house in Washington after January 1965, something might get done that would be in keeping with the times.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

Double Standard

(Engine Register Guild)

Again we see the example of a double standard of ethics in public life—one standard for congressmen and their friends, another for other officials. Congressmen are under fire now because a group of 10 congressmen, eight congressional wives, two senators' wives, seven staff members and the headwaiter in the House dining room took a big junket to Europe. Most of the criticism is focused on the role of Ernest Petinaud, the waiter. Why did he go? He went, says Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio, because he acted as a messenger for the group.

Maybe he did. In any case, his participation in the trip is a mere detail. Nor is it germane to keep pointing out that he is a Negro. He told reporters in Paris that the only objection to his being along was that he is a Negro. Mr. Hays said one of the reasons he chose the waiter for the trip is that he is a Negro.

The main issue is the role of the congressmen themselves. They say they were limited to only \$30 a day spending money, plus their \$22-a-day hotel rooms. Others, however, charge that they had unlimited access to the seemingly unlimited reservoir of money in the so-called "countersunk funds" pool that congressmen like so well.

In theory, the congressmen were in Paris to attend a NATO parliamentarians' conference. However, others on the spot say few bothered to attend more than one meeting. Nonetheless, a full crew of U.S. soldiers stood by to man a fleet of cars for their official business—mostly shopping and nightclubbing. They maintained a 24-hour bar stocked with tax-free booze. Upon their return to Washington, they were met by a fleet of 20 Air Force station wagons.

Question: Suppose a State Department party had lived it up like that. What would Congress be saying right now?



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Speaking of the woman's need for clothes, as I did in a recent column, it occurs to me that, beyond the reason I suggested, her desire for many and varied articles of clothing may have a lot to do with her girlhood in our particular culture.

In buying Christmas gifts for my sons and daughters, I have consistently been struck with the disparity between the toys made for boys and those made for girls. It is infinitely easier to find intriguing and different devices for boys than for girls.

Almost anything for girls is related to the doll family or to some form of domesticity. There is a monotonous sameness about the kind of toys designed for little girls — as if they were merely miniature women, totally lacking in the need for novelty, excitement, and ingenuity displayed in the toys for little boys.

At an early age, it seems to me, the girl is made to feel—whisperly, if not openly—that her life is relatively closed and circumscribed, her childhood a kind of bland preparation for wifehood and motherhood. Her brothers get the toys that make noise, move swiftly, and provide a satisfying release for the kinetic tensions of youth.

I happen to believe that boys and girls, while obviously differing in many psychological traits, at the same time share a common need for action, noise,

and the effective discharge of aggressive tendencies. A girl may not be as overtly "wild" as a boy, but biologically and neurologically she needs to work out and work off her accumulated tensions.

Such working out for a little girl, although I cannot imagine why not, as a result, she is given quiet, graceful, decorative gifts which act as sedatives rather than as stimulants. And while these may seem to please her, I suspect they build up a large reservoir of resentment, and a deep sense of despair.

The way the girl "runs wild" when she grows into womanhood is through the socially accepted channel of "buying spree." She purchases clothes she does not need, and may not ever wear, and is always on the lookout for the kind of novelty, excitement and ingenuity she misses as a little girl. The extensive, and sometimes flamboyant, wardrobe is a compensation for the lacks she felt, plus a retaliation against the male for having enjoyed a more stimulating "toyhood."

All this may be nonsense, of course; I set it forth with the utmost diffidence. But I have yet to hear a more plausible explanation of woman's notorious irrationality in the buying and discarding of so many garments she doesn't really like and hardly ever wears.

"I Don't Know Where-All The Lad Picked Up Such Habits"

