

# Editorial Page

## Some Sane Suggestions

A Dallas civic leader, Stanley Marcus, who heads one of the nation's finest department stores, made some suggestions to the people of his community on January 1. All of us, whether we live in Texas or Toledo, Keokuk or Klamath Falls, would do well to consider some of Mr. Marcus' logic.

The merchant used a half page advertisement in the Dallas Morning News to put his ideas across. His signature was at the bottom of the ad, titled "What's Right With Dallas?" His primary concern is to get the people of Dallas to reject a spirit of "absolutism" from which, he said, the community has suffered for years.

An absolutist has been described as one "who thinks that he alone possesses wisdom, patriotism and virtue, who recognizes no obligation to accept community decisions with which he disagrees . . . who views the political process as a power struggle to impose conformity rather than a means of recognizing differences."

Marcus pointed out that Dallas has suffered from "absolutism" in recent years and that like a business institution, "a city must take an honest look at its inventory and be willing to consider its faults as well as its assets. A city like the individual or the corporation can't stand still — it must go ahead or fall behind."

Dallas' image was damaged badly just a little over a month ago when President Kennedy was assassinated there by Lee Oswald. Then two days later Oswald was shot to death by Jack Ruby, the night club operator.

In his statement in the morning newspaper, Marcus said:

"We think there is a lot right with Dallas. He cited the dynamic growth of the city in the past 30 years.

He praised Dallas' leadership which "has devoted itself unselfishly to community problems" had a good word for the city government as being distinguished among American cities for honesty and integrity and pointed out that Dallas' citizens are "friendly and warm-hearted."

Then he explained that there are things about Dallas which could be improved. He cited the slums, the spirit of absolutism and the quality of education and cultural endeavors in addition to the quantity of them.

The lesson for every city, large or small, developed in Mr. Marcus' approach to the problem could be summed up in two paragraphs in the store's ad Wednesday. They said:

"We hope they (newspapers) will lead the way by the presentation of balanced points of view on controversial issues.

"Let's have more 'fair play' for legitimate differences of opinion, less cover-up for our obvious deficiencies, less boasting about your attainments, more moral indignation when we see human rights imposed upon."

People around the country can be grateful to Mr. Marcus for turning the spotlight on a problem almost every city seems to face. We'll do well to soak up some of the advice he has offered.

## Idiotic Idioms

Here's one newly hatched word that ought to be snuffed out immediately before it gets any further: "definitized."

It seems to have first appeared in a news release put out by Marshall Space Flight Center, in which it was stated that NASA "has definitized a contract . . ." (for research on a certain rocket engine).

Presumably, the word means that all details of the research task have been worked out ("the parameters have been delineated," we should perhaps say). If that's so, what in heaven's name is wrong with

good old "finalized"? Or is that recent barbarism already obsolete?

The space agency these days is a veritable spawning ground for neologisms, as is only to be expected in this new field on the frontiers of human endeavor. But so few of the words have been noted for their grace or euphony or for filling a need no older word could fill. "Impacted" and "destructed" are two ugly examples that come to mind.

If it keeps up, we'll really need a new word: "linguicide" — the murder of language.

## Need To Keep Young Viewpoint

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON—The flags no longer fly at half mast, and the young President who drew into politics the generation with whom he had fought a war 20 years before recedes into history.

The Nativist season lends a special poignancy to this setback in the natural transition of power. It had seemed to many that the Kennedy Administration by its youth constituted one vastly significant way in which the United States had an advantage over other nations, friend and foe.

Both parties are now challenged by the question of how to hold the interest of the Kennedy generation and keep open the channels through which its political possibilities can be realized. It must be done through the executive branch, as the Congress is enslaved to seniority and seemingly enjoys its chains.

For President Johnson in particular it is a major testing area, and nothing will be more interesting and possibly more fateful in his career than how he meets it.

He immediately asked the Kennedy appointees to stay on the job, and on the surface, particularly at the White House, the association appears to be working well. It was hardly in the cards that anyone would permit open friction during the period of national mourning when the eyes of the anxious world were fixed on every detail of the changeover.

By the nature of things, change is inevitable, however. The Kennedy staff was peculiarly his own, tied to him and the interests of his family. Not only do they include Republicans, but they are Kennedy Democrats first and not only to the late President but to his family. They took over functions

normally assigned to the national committee, they decided what forces to work with in states and cities, they devised strategy. Their loyalty sometimes outran their skills, and it was to person, not party.

It happens occasionally that aides who basked in the sun of one President's favor can repeat the feat with others, but it is rare. The original association involves personality affinity as well as shared ideals, and Presidents differ hugely one from another. Certainly this is true of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson.

It is proper, too, for President-elect to want their own people. This is a major reason why the Senate, despite its right of confirmation, rarely protects a

President from the consequences of his bad choices.

Yet each Presidential change is important, and will be weighed in quarters important to victory in the election so close upon the country. Former President Eisenhower, that gifted amateur politician, is clearly demonstrating his conviction that the Kennedy generation is one such potent force.

He is reaching down the numbers in an effort to produce for Republicans a leader of the Kennedy style who can appeal to the national appetite for youth. He truly did not in 1960 feel that Kennedy was qualified to succeed him. Removed inexorably from the scene, he has figured out to his own satisfaction what caused the result.

"Run, Cabot, Run! Run, Bill, Run! See Everybody Run!"



## The Grass Isn't Always Greener



WILLIAM S. WHITE . . .

## U.S. Line On Reds Explored

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

WASHINGTON — American foreign policy in this new year will see sustained efforts to reach reliable—and enforceable—accommodations with the Russians in at least some fields in the cold war. But marching right alongside this will be a definitely hardened American line toward aggressive communism in the two areas most sensitive to us, Castro Cuba and South Viet Nam.

President Johnson's central purpose is to divide the International Communist monolith between those who, for whatever reason, are willing to keep the peace and those who remain determined to make war. To the first set he is prepared to talk and to be restrained, toward the second he is determined to meet force with ever-increasing force.

For years, going back to the days when he was Senate Democratic leader during the Eisenhower Administration, Mr. Johnson has been entirely unafraid of any amount of negotiation, as such, with the Soviet Union. His view is that so long as this nation keeps its powder dry and its determination and readiness high, there is no harm in talking to anybody about anything.

He is perfectly willing, therefore, as has already been indicated in the preliminary explorations with Moscow being prepared by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and our allies, to have a good go at testing Soviet intentions toward some cold war easement.

The President is not worried

about the implications of this, and certainly not worried that the United States might come out on the short end of the stick. No more toughly skilled negotiator has been seen in this century here—a fact that even his critics concede. And if and when any arrangement is made with the Russians, it will never be signed and sealed until President Johnson personally has probed its every word and line for every possible weakness from the American viewpoint.

Moreover, though Mr. Johnson has never mentioned this to associates and may not himself have thought of it, the fact is that his capacity to deal realistically with the Russians is, in domestic political terms, higher than was that of his late chief, President Kennedy. For Mr. Johnson is closer, if only relatively so, to the powerful Congressional conservatives. These did not lack trust in the late President. But their confidence in Johnson's ability to negotiate solutions toward his own basic demands is undoubtedly higher, if only because he has so often exercised it with them.

But while the Russians will have a perfectly good opportunity in the coming year to make some accommodations with us, if they really wish to, aggressive communism will find the new President in a very hard mood, indeed. Mr. Johnson's first foreign policy move on taking office was to make it clear to the American Ambassador to South Viet Nam, Henry Cabot Lodge, that he would expect a greater degree of uni-

ty than heretofore within the American diplomatic-military-intelligence team which is primarily out there to help the South Vietnamese win the war against Communist invaders.

The new President has followed this up by advising the South Vietnamese that previous American talk that the possible withdrawal in 1965 of the bulk of our 18,000-man military force may now be regarded as no longer relevant. Our forces will remain so long as may be necessary to crush the Communist incursions—however long that may be.

As to Cuba, President Johnson has already had one study made by subordinates for means of tightening American isolation-pressure on that island. What was proposed to him in his first review of the position he has not found suitable to his purposes: now, the search is going on again.

Eventually, those conservative members of Congress who tried to balk the sale of surplus wheat to Russia, thus requiring the President for the first time to put his prestige on the line in the House of Representatives, will be far less concerned about that transaction.

For while they lost that game, its outcome was to affirm President Johnson's right to move with flexibility in the cold war. The next time around, and in far more important circumstances than this comparatively minor agreement with the Russians, that same flexibility may be used to put up more resistance to armed communism, in just such hot arenas as Cuba and Viet Nam.

## Sea Of Galilee Waters Tapped

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst

Running westward and southward from the rocky shores of the Sea of Galilee, a \$200 million complex of canals, tunnels, pipelines and reservoirs is almost ready to start carrying precious water to Israel's arid Negev.

It is a project that has been 10 years in the building and is part of a still larger scheme to reclaim 625,000 acres of land, to permit new cities and the settlement of more than one million immigrants.

Arab nations have threatened to go to war to prevent its completion.

Chief source of the Sea of Galilee is the River Jordan which rises in the mountains of Lebanon and Syria, flows through the Sea of Galilee or Lake Kinneret as the Israelis call it, and finally loses itself in the waters of the Dead Sea to the south.

The Arabs charge that diversion of the Jordan waters damages not only their lands but changes the military situation as well.

Both charges have been rejected by the Israelis who have proceeded with at least the moral support of the United States.

Arabs Call Meeting

The near-completion of the project is the reason for next

month's Arab League meeting in Cairo called by U.A.R. President Gamal Abdel Nasser to seek unified Arab action. Of the 15-nation membership, 12 have responded favorably.

Arab opposition already has forced Israel to make substantial changes in the original outline of the plan.

At first, Israel planned to take about half the water from the almost mineral-free upper Jordan before it emptied into the Sea of Galilee. Syrian interference in the de-militarized zone altered that plan.

Jordan's decision to divert waters of the Yarmuk River, the Jordan's major tributary, to an irrigation project of its own brought further changes.

Israel's water now will be taken entirely from the Sea of Galilee which itself lies wholly within Israel. This, according to Israel, removes any technical or legal question over the diversion of the Jordan River.

Discount Showdown

Israel, with a population growth of around 70,000 a year and facing a desperate water situation, is betting that the Arabs will not go to war.

And Arab leaders, noted for bickering among themselves, also indicate that agreement on any unified action may be hard to reach.

From Cairo have come indications that Nasser believes to

tal Arab political unity must be achieved in advance of a showdown with Israel.

An influential weekly publication in Cairo charged that Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia would like to see Egypt embroiled in war with Israel so they could "stab her in the back."

The charge drew angry retorts from both Syria and Jordan, and the counter-charge that Nasser sought to evade his responsibilities toward Israel.

Defeat at the hands of Israel in 1948 rankles deep in Arab minds and may lead to caution. A Beirut newspaper, agreeing that Arab unity comes first, said: "The Arab tragedy of 1948 in Palestine must not be repeated in any form."

By United Press International

Today is Friday, Jan. 3, the third day of 1964 with 363 to follow.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The evening stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history,

In 1777, troops led by George Washington defeated three British regiments at the battle of Princeton, N.J.

In 1921, the state Capitol

## Gus Hall Embarking On Red Youth Drive



By FULTON LEWIS JR.

WASHINGTON — The formal education of Arvo Halberg ended three decades ago at the Lenin School in Moscow. There students learned the art of sabotage and the techniques of guerrilla warfare.

Now known as Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party, USA, Arvo Halberg has returned to school. In one 12-day stretch a year ago, he delivered 37 speeches, most of them on college campuses.

Hall has embarked upon a concentrated, hard-sell campaign, following instructions laid down in November, 1960, by Nikita Khrushchev. In Khrushchev's words, Hall must "draw the younger generation into the struggle for the great ideas of Communism."

Appearing more and more frequently at centers of learning across the nation, Communist leaders slyly impart the party line under the guise of "academic freedom." They attack the House Un-American Activities Committee, the FBI, the Attorney General, the Smith Act, the Supreme Court. They condemn nuclear testing by the United States; call Soviet tests justified. They demand "peaceful co-existence, general disarmament and stepped-up trade with the Socialist countries."

H-I and other top Reds have refused to register with the Justice Department as required by the Internal Security Act of 1950. Nevertheless, party functionaries (often billed as "Communist spokesmen") have addressed hundreds of college groups from coast to coast.

This campaign is coordinated by a lecture bureau with offices at 23 West 20th Street, New York. The same building houses the Communist Party headquarters and the editorial plant of the Worker, the party organ.

College editors throughout the country have been notified of the lecture bureau in a letter from CPUSA headquarters. It read:

"Communism is a philosophy and movement which is more than one hundred years old and has many millions of adherents throughout the world. The Communist Party USA is in existence 43 years and it has, according to objective historians, made valuable contributions in the struggles of labor, of the Negro people, and for the cause of peace, democracy and social progress generally. Communists have made heavy sacrifices in

the course of these struggles. They ought to be given a fair hearing."

One of the most active speakers has been Hall, who addressed 19,000 students in one 3-day West Coast jaunt a year ago. Hall, who has admitted he would "take up arms" against the U.S. Government, tells his audiences that the Internal Security Act "threatens not only a handful of Communists but the liberties of all."

Another regular visitor on the American campus has been Herbert Aptheker, the Party's leading theoretician and official historian. He has said the "American people are notorious for frameups, especially where some political element is present—as with Negroes, strikers, labor leaders, left-wingers."

Aptheker is not always so outspoken. Questioned by one student about the mass murder of Hungarian freedom fighters, Aptheker mumbled something to the effect that the situation had been "distorted" by the yellow press.

Will President Lyndon Johnson withdraw the nomination of a politician named to the federal bench by President John Kennedy?

No one seems to know. And that includes David Rabinowitz, the long-time lawyer for the United Auto Workers whose nomination as Federal District Judge for Western Wisconsin has touched off a storm of controversy.

Rabinowitz, who has worked for the UAW for three decades, was named to the bench in early September. He has not yet been confirmed.

The liberal-leaning Capital Times, Madison's leading journal, called Rabinowitz' appointment "almost unbelievable." The American Bar Association said it was "unacceptable."

The Wisconsin Bar Association polled its membership and found the lawyers across the state opposed to Rabinowitz by a margin of more than 2-1.

The President has reportedly been advised by the Justice Department to withdraw Rabinowitz' name and submit another. To do this would be a risky move from a political standpoint. Rabinowitz is Wisconsin Democratic National Committeeman. He is backed by the state's two Democratic Senators and the state's Democratic governor. He has powerful friends in the ranks of organized labor.

## Biossat Sets Course On New Capital Column

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Here

is the course Chief Correspondent Bruce Biossat sets for the new NEA Washington column he will write in tandem with Col. Ray Glemley.

The main qualities with which we wish to invest this column are a sense of immediacy, of importance, of vivid specific content, of timeliness.

We wish to offer the reader columns which, by a careful blend of clear analysis and interpretation and the near-narrative use of specifics relating to places, personalities, and events, will unfold for him both the interest and the significance of the nation's affairs.

The notion here is that interest may be quickened by use of the enlivening details which mark every development of consequence. If that interest is stirred, the interrelated interpretation can generally be counted upon to register with fuller impact upon the reader.

This column is intended to range over the whole spectrum of domestic affairs and military and foreign news. Domestically, aside from the obvious attention to the major political developments of the age, there will be heavy concentration on the great economic problems linked with automation, unemployment, a swelling labor force in a bur-

geoning population, the massive growth of the nation's suburbs, the continuing national racial struggle, trends in housing and education, transportation, health and similar matters.

The vital doings of the Supreme Court will be watched as it tackles issues pertaining to race, legislative reapportionment, and others of controversial character.

A close eye will be kept on the White House under its new chief, with thought to the intimate workings of the presidential staff and the new President's concept of his office.

Also under steady scrutiny will be a Congress which today is the object of heavy assault as the one branch of government allegedly most out of tune with swiftly changing times.

The columnist will not hold himself to Washington, but think of it as a major operating base from which to fan out across the nation to those points where news of national import is being made. The attempt will be to make this column a digging effort, a product reflecting solid, intensive, thoughtful reporting at the scene of the news.

It will not shrink from controversy, but will not seek it for its own sake. It will not promise to be "inside" the news every day, but will endeavor to be on top of the news every day. It will aim always at balance, at fairness, at objectivity, without diluting the substance of the news.

It will not pretend to be indispensable, but will try with unyielding vigor to be as irreplaceable daily as any column of information can be. It will try to throw valuable insights on yesterday's events, explain breaking developments, offer intelligent guide to tomorrow's news. It will not lecture or instruct, but present information with useful explanation. If possible, it will be both helpful and exciting to the reader in his understanding of the world he lives in.

## Almanac

Building in Charleston, W.Va., was destroyed by fire.

In 1866, the "March of Dimes" campaign to fight infantile paralysis was organized.

In 1959, Alaska became the 49th state.

A thought for the day—American writer William Sydney Porter — known as "O. Henry" said: "A straw vote only shows which way the hot air blows."