A guest Editorial

A 'sick American' who is going to get well

(From Long Beach, Calif., Independent Press Telegram)

The following letter was sent by a resident of San Francisco to Paul A. Terry, director of education of the Peoples newspapers:

"I am one of the *Americans who heard Mr. Khrushchev* tell our nation that my great - grandchildren will grow up in a Communist world. For some time now I have believed my children not a great nation even a big one. I suppose I would have to admit that I am, among my own neighbors and in my own colony, the typical, average, well-educated, genteel suburbanite to whom family, the mortgage, and security have been the all-important items.

"I am now 50, and soon my wife and I will see the first of our three children married. I paint my own house, repair my own car, grub my own devil grass, and nurse a modest savings account at the Bank of America. I am a law-abiding man on the quiet side, and dissension makes me terribly nervous. Frankly, I am the kind who simply doesn't have it in him to fight anyone ever.

"My wife had me cleaning out an old trunk in the storage room the other day, and I ran across the huge old family Bible that I hadn't thought about for years. My great-grandmother had kept a journal of the trip across the Great Plains with a wagon and oxen when she and great-grandpa were youngsters coming out to settle in California in the great migration. Great-grandma wrote about it as the wild, new land, rich and abundant in mythical proportions.

"On the trail she wrote of sickness and hunger, and heat and cold, and dust and thirst, and the deaths and births like beads strung together on a thread of hope of freedom and a land of plenty for their children yet unborn. And when she viewed the new land she wrote in simple word pictures of the cities and farms and schools, and happiness that would someday bloom in the greatness of the vast new land. She wrote of her tomorrow and my today.

"The ink was badly faded, but the message was clear. As I read, I began to think about America and being an American and what it all stands for; and I thought about our enemies and what they intend to do to America, to those rich lands and farms, to the cities and the people, to its freedom and its hope.

"And, suddenly, I realized that I am a sick American. I mean really sick. I am sick of panaceas and of backing up. I am sick of reactions where there should be initiative. I am sick of bureaucrats who tell me that my enemy is not really my enemy, and that I should live together with murderers and tyrants. I am sick of government that hasn't the guts to clean traitors out of its own offices. And I'm sick of being a nice, patient guy about it. I am sick of placidly accepting excuses instead of successes; of being a silent gentleman for fear of controversy. I am sick of my country being ridiculed all over the world. I am sick of pink-livered politicians who place personal career above the fate of the flag.

"I am sick of 40 years of relentless, creeping, cancerous, communistic godlessness that never once has wavered from its avowed purpose of conquering that flag and seeing it trampled in the mud under Russian boots. I am sick of my genteel desire to stand pat and pray while the enemy advances.

"I am sick of educators who teach tolerance of subversion and of clergymen who would have me quail at the specter of battle and turn my cheek in fear of what our enemies might do.

"In all honesty, the thing of which I am most sick is the man who let these things come to me: myself.

"And by the living God who made me, sir, I am a sick American who intends to get well."

What other editors say

INVADE CUBA?

(Kinsport Times)

Senator Homer Capehart of Indiana is not afraid to say what he thinks, but it is possible that he may not always think when he is saying. One of the things he thinks is that the United States should stop hemming and hawing over Cuba and simply invade the country with sufficient military force to drive out Castro and his gang, take over the government temporarily until things can be straightened out and an honest government set up by a proper election after the people had been shown the evils of communism.

The Capehart view is that we have ample authority to take this step under the Monroe Doctrine. We have ample evidence that the Soviet Union, whether they are sending in troops or not, is planning to take over the country and set it up as a satellite. They are doing just what the United States says in its Monroe Doctrine it will not permit any foreign power to do.

The senator from Indiana says that he does not think the Russians would start a war over Cuba, but if they did it would only mean they were planning to do so as soon as they had fortified and armed Cuba as a base of operations against the United States; so the sooner we brought things to a head the better.

There are questions. One is, of course, what would the Soviet government do if we invaded Cuba; what would the Reds do if we sank Soviet ships that were bringing military supplies to Cuba? Senator Capehart says it would really make no difference what they did; we should go ahead anyway.

The second question is what would be the reaction of the countries of South America? Our guess would be that the senator would say that while the first reaction might be a wave of anti-American feeling, there would be a reversal as soon as it was clear that what we were doing was in the real interest of the Cuban people and we were not asking anything for ourselves but protection from the Reds.

The third question is what would be the reaction of our allies and of the U. N. As to the U. N. since Senator Capehart believes that we should get out of that organization anyway he does not care what the U. N. would think. As for our allies he would probably say that since we are asking no help from them and what we were doing was really no concern of theirs anyway we need not consult their wishes.

But the fourth question is how would the American people react to this proposal? We are quite sure that the senator believes he speaks for the people and particularly the Reublican Party. But we are equally sure that no Republican candidate for President is going to make a promise that he would call for invasion of Cuba. We do not think the Republican platform will ever contain such a plank. There is Congress. Does Senator Capehart think that the Congress would approve and declare war on the Cuban government or authorize invasion by American soldiers?

Fidel Castro has been insisting that the United States is planning to do just what Capehart says we should do. He wants the Cuban people to believe this so they will continue to support his game with Russia. He wants the Russians to believe it because that would lead them to give him more of the planes and tanks and guns he wants. So our guess would be that no one will be happier to hear Senator Capehart talk like this than Castro. He will no doubt use this speech to advantage.

EFFECTS OF MORRILL

(Bristol Herald Courier)

This year is the 100th since the passage of legislation authorizing the grant of public lands for educational institutions. At present 69 institutions have profited by this permission. The author of this enlightened statue was Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, senator from 1867 to his death in 1898.

Morrill was also the author of the Morrill tariff of 1861, which turned the county from its previous low-tariff policies to protectionism. The change remained permanent until passage of the Underwood-Simmons Act of 1913, a Wilson administration measure which cut duties decidedly. With the return of the Republicans to power, the tariff was raised higher and higher. The New Deal reversed this trend, particularly by the Reciprocal Trade Act of 1934.

Morrill thus affected American domestic policy considerably. But important as his tariff measure was, the land grant statue has had even more far-reaching effects — effects which are, indeed, still being felt throughout the nation.

Lawrence in Washington

Is Constitution subject to whim?

By David Lawrence

WASHINGTON — Sometimes the quality of a president's *mind and his inner philosophy* come out more clearly in an impromptu speech than they do in his prepared addresses.

Thus, President Kennedy has just made an extemporaneous speech to a group of students assembled at the White House, and what he says about the Constitution is more important to examine today than the words of the address which he delivered on his inauguration on Jan. 20, 1961, as he took the oath "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution."

Mr. Kennedy now says he conceives of the Constitution as a document that can be changed at will by the men who "interpret" it and, in effect, argues that provisions of the Constitution can be altered arbitrarily to fit the needs of a changing age and changing times. He says nothing about the amendment process itself. Instead, he emphasizes "interpretation."

Now, many jurists believe in this very doctrine, and these include a whole line of justices who have been appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States since those fateful days of the 1930's when President Franklin Roosevelt tried to "pack" the court. Mr. Roosevelt failed to change the system by law, but he managed through the manipulation of the power of appointment to name a majority of justices who accepted his theories.

Mr. Kennedy now virtually has reiterated and by the power of appointment applied the FDR concept of the Supreme Court. It's a concept which holds, in effect, that "the end justifies the means," and that only the contemporary generation has the necessary wisdom to interpret the Constitution correctly....

This is an oft-repeated fallacy. It is all too frequently offered in support of acts of expediency by those who would revise the morality of the world and proclaim the Bible as a very good document, but only for ancient times.

Justice, of course, and the principles of right and wrong as set forth in the Constitution have nothing to do with the changing times. The basic principles of law are unchangeable—only the circumstances of their application change and become complex. It is as wrong to engage in thievery today as it was when the Ten Commandments were handed down.

But the President's own words are revealing of a belief that, as times change, so can principles change, and that power should be centralized in America, presumably in the hands of the Chief Executive.

The Constitution, however, was not designed as a formula or a program. It was conceived as a set of *principles drawn up by its authors to protect individual rights.* President Kennedy sees it differently. Here is a verbatim extract from his speech to the students on Tuesday of last week:

"Well, the American Constitution is an extraordinary document and it certainly is one of the extraordinary written Constitution in the history of the world, but it has required men to make it work, and it still does today. After all, the Constitution was written for an entirely different period in our nation's history. It was written under entirely different conditions. It was written during a period of isolation. It was written at a time when there were 13 different units which had to be joined together and which, of course, were extremely desirous of limiting the central power of the government."

Mr. Kennedy adds that the Constitution "had to be made to work by men, and it has to be made to work today in an entirely different world from the day in which it was written, both at home and abroad."

But are human beings different now? Do not the words of the Constitution mean the same thing they meant when our forefathers wrote them? Those who framed the Constitution provided in the document itself a method by which it could be revised and amended. Mr. Roosevelt called this process "cumbersome," and tried a short cut by asking Congress to pass a law giving him power to appoint more justices —men who would feel as he did about centralizing power.

Apparently President Kennedy has accepted FDR's expediency doctrine and expects the Supreme Court to amend the Constitution on its own, though it has no legal right to do so. He can wield a tremendous influence through the power of appointment. Just before the speech on Tuesday, he was considering the appointment of Secretary of Labor Goldberg to be a justice of the Supreme Court, and announced it on Wednesday. This may give the so-called "liberals" a majority on the court, as Chief Justice Warren and Justices Black, Douglas and Brennan are believers in the doctrine that sociological change justifies altering the Constitution by the device of "interpretation" instead of by the process of amendment.

Potomac fever

Will he visit elba?

By Fletcher Knebel

Vice President Johnson's good will trip is so extended, there's some suspicion the White House may be trying to keep him out of the country until after the '64 Democratic convention.

Republicans say the fall election outlook is good. With unemployment mounting up, people won't have much leisure time to question the Republican candidates.

The White House lawn is plowed up. It's rumored they're going to answer charges of a "no-win" foreign policy by planting a victory garden.

Here's a verse that's not so funny: Too much moth at the end of honey bee.

Jacqueline and Caroline Kennedy came home from Italy in the manner of the Bobsey twins, "tired but happy, and ready to go again some other day."

Q—Is this administration anti-business? A—Certainly, judging by Labor Day. The government conducted practically no business for a week.

The Lyons den

A small timer

By Leonard Lyons

Ethel Kennedy took a party of six to last Tuesday night's performance of "Mr. President" in Boston. Leland Hayward, the producer, took them backstage, where she congratulated Irving Berlin, Lindsay and Crouse and the cast . . . Most excited was Anita Gillette, who plays the president's daughter, enamored of a Secret Service man. At last, she said, she could see some real Secret Service men.

She was chagrined to learn that Ethel Kennedy does not rate a Secret Service escort.

THE NEW JUSTICE: Membership on the U.S. Supreme Court always has been Arthur Goldberg's dream. When JFK appointed Whizzer White to the Court, he told Goldberg: "Your indispensable to me" . . . The Secretary of Labor sighed: "In two hours I could be dispensable."

MEMOS: Charles Lederer and Ben Hecht are writing a new libretto for "La Belle," the Offenbach musical which closed in Philadelphia . . . Playboy bought a chapter from Rudy Vallee's book "How to Succeed in "How to Succeed." It contains a violent attack on Vallee's employers in "How to Succeed" . . . If U.S. Attorney Morgenthau wins the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, his wife won't be able to campaign for him. Their new baby is due in December.

Lottie Lehman, now retired in Santa Barbara, Calif., has written a book about her work with Richard Strauss, for whom she played five leading roles, including "Der Rosenkavalier" . . . Phyllis Newman, who won a Tony Award for "Subways Are for Sleeping" has been tapped for the TV panel of "To Tell the Truth" and a starring role in a U.S. Steel program . . . Lotte Lenya, widow of Kurt Weill, may rehearsal before she opens in London in "Brecht on Brecht."

THE COMPARISON: David Merrick went backstage at his "Carnival," where he heard a chorus girl say, "Okay, so the Russians put two men into space. But can Mrs. Khrushchev water ski?"

THE PROPHET: Last June Jim Backus and some friends were with David Garroway in a dressing room after the "Talent Scouts" show. Garroway told them of his interest in astrology, and said a minor hurricane would hit New York on Aug. 28, but only at the end of Long Island. When it did hit, on Aug. 28, Backus and his friends tried to recall the date mentioned and Garroway's other prediction—a storm bringing 15 feet of water to New York streets.

The doctor says

Pollution of air

By Harold Hyman, M.D.

Earlier I tried to explain the mechanisms of chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis and emphysema and why it was that so little relief is obtained from the continued purchase of various cough medicines, expectorants, inhalants and applications to the chest wall. In this column, I shall summarize suggestions for prevention and relief.

Here are some of the measures that may be taken to protect the delicate tissues of the respiratory tract:

Community regulations to prevent air pollution by smoke, fumes and exhaust gases, including proposed measures to equip motor vehicles with exhaust pipes that eliminate irritants given off by the combustion of motor fuels.

At the individual level, elimination of irritant inhalants by discontinuance of smoking and by use of masks while exposed to irritants at work or during domestic or gardening chores.

A high index of suspicion of the presence of some inhaled foreign body (button, pin, piece of plastic toy and the like) when an infant or young child begins coughing without having previously suffered a respiratory infection.

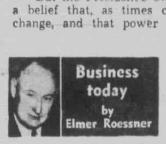
Prompt reference to a specialist if nonspecialist treatment fails to control allergic manifestations, such as asthma, or complications involving nasal passages or sinuses following upper respiratory infections.

Prompt reference to a chest surgeon after diagnosed bronchiectasis. For, when this condition of the bronchial tubes is sharply localized, effective removal of the involved area may protect the remaining portions of the otherwise uninvolved lungs.

Postural drainage of large bronchiectases by assuming positions recommended by the physician after special X-rays. Performed several times daily and before retiring they may serve to remove accumulated secretions from tubes.

Long-term use of antibiotics as recommended in a recently published study by physicians of the Division of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at Johns Hopkins University Hospital.

Using mouth doses of a prescription drug, a series of 32 patients with chronic bronchitis coughed less, reduced the volume of sputum, breathed more freely and suffered fewer outbreaks of fever over a period of three months than during a period of similar duration when they were given capsules containing no medication.



Business today by Elmer Roessner

Efforts are being made to retrain workers laid off because of automation. The obvious first step, of course, is to train the disemployed to be Internal Revenue agents or income tax advisors.

Whichever side of the street they choose to work, there is bound to be a constantly expanding demand for their services.

But those without an inclination for tax work might well be trained for jobs in the trading stamp business.

The economics of trading stamps is fantastic. The stamps, books, catalogues, redemption centers and the premiums all cost money. If the stamps increase business for the merchant, he can afford to absorb these costs. But when every competitor is also giving stamps, there can be no increase of volume or profit from them, and prices must be raised to cover their costs.

Thus shoppers pay, in higher prices, for the so-called gifts they get.

The Girls Want Them

Nevertheless, the shoppers want them. Many seem to prefer higher prices with stamps than lower prices without them. The A & P chain, which resisted stamps for years, apparently thinks so.

Shoppers have low preferences for stamps, according to some indications. One shopper I know demands stamps wherever she goes. She has collections of at least seven different kinds and not one book yet filled.

The mad expansion of stamp collecting has produced some curious results.

The Two Guys chain of stores in New Jersey and adjacent areas has been giving out its own stamps, and at the same time has been accepting almost all other stamps in exchange for goods from its store. The only exceptions are the stamps from two companies who obtained an injunction on the claim that the stamp companies, not the shopper, owned the stamps. And while this system is leaving the Two Guys with a vast collection of other people's stamps, it is also packing in shoppers.

Bargain In Customers

The two guys, Sidney and Herbert Hubschman, figure that if other merchants will give up about 2 per cent of their gross attract customers, they will pay a somewhat lesser figure in merchandise to woo those customers away.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago finds that "trading stamps" have been one of the fastest growing types of sales promotion during the past 10 years. It estimates that 2 per cent of all retail sales were made by stores giving trading stamps in the early 1950's and 15 per cent of total sales were made by stamp-giving stores in 1961.

In Southern California, trading stamps are now redeemable for accident and life insurance policies. Your reporter has been trying to trace down a rumor that an undertaker is now giving trading stamps on funerals. Hundreds of readers have joined the search and, while one found a tombstone-maker who gave stamps, none have located the mortician.

"Keep a close watch on those men over there — they're after your money"

Problem clinic

Don't rush into marriage

By Dr. George W. Crane

Sally made a mistake. It will cause her to feel guilty and also jeopardize her boy friend's chances of happy marriage. So she should explain the facts and then postpone her marriage for a couple of years. Send for the "Rating Scale for Sweetheart" named below and use it to pick the proper mate.

Case N-417: Sally S., aged 18, is engaged to be married.

"Dr. Crane, it happened last Christmas," she began. "I visited my boy friend at his army camp.

"He begged me to take his ring and become engaged. Well, it seemed O.K., then, and I felt happy about it.

"But now that I am back home and other boys are no longer asking me for dates, I wonder if maybe I made a mistake.

"Do you think I should send the ring back? And if so, what could I say to avoid hurting his feelings?

"For I may still want to marry him later on. I just don't know my own mind yet."

Romantic Salesmanship

Even in the field of commercial selling, a customer is often almost hypnotized into making a purchase.

Later, when he has cooled off and soberly considered his purchase, he may regret it.

Well, the same danger occurs in romantic salesmanship. You girls and boys must realize that marriage is a very serious business partnership.

Don't let the intoxicating effect of a romantic moon and kisses becloud your good judgment.

Neither Sally nor her boy friend should be tied down so they feel guilty about occasional dates with others during these two years they will be apart.

Call It Off

So they should terminate this engagement.

Then they can date others and learn more about the psychology of the opposite sex. Divorces are far more likely to occur among these young people who go steady in high school and get engaged before they are 20 years old.

The average city girl marries at about 21 and the boy at about 23, so don't stampede.

And in those intervening years, you should date several attractive members of the opposite sex, just to be sure of your wisdom in picking the one whom you finally marry.

Many wives have sought my advice because they married young, intoxicated by that first romance.

Later, they may have found that other men's kisses were also intoxicating.

If they had dated many boys and waited till 21 to marry, they'd have learned that fact early.

Then they could have distinguished between the intoxication of those first kisses vs. the broader harmony of personality that is required for a permanently happy marriage.

Some early marriages work out successfully, but the batting averages are against them.

When you pick a mate, that is one of the biggest decisions you will ever make. And you meanwhile cast the "proxy" votes of your future unborn children. So choose wisely and take your time.

Don't Be Stampeded

Remember, a blindfolded man can't tell his sweetheart's kisses from those of a dozen other women, and vice versa, so don't be stampeded thereby.

It is neither kisses nor sexual magnetism that should determine marriage, but a sane and sober analysis of hundreds of traits.

So send for my 200-point "Rating Scale for Sweethearts," enclosing a stamped, return envelope, plus 20 cents. Rate yourself and your sweetheart.

And unless your mutual ratings give you a "superior" score, don't marry.

(Always write to Dr. Crane in care the *Press-Chronicle*, enclosing a long four - cent stamped, addressed envelope and 20 cents to cover typing and printing costs when you send for one of his booklets.)

Side glances By Galbraith

"I'd better not enroll in Liberal Arts. Daddy's a died-in-the-wool conservative!"

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