

# Vote Favored Status to Yugoslavia

## DOOR TO TRADE IS KEPT OPEN

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP) — The Senate voted Friday night to restore President Kennedy's power to continue most-favored-nation treatment in trade relations with Communist Poland and Yugoslavia.

The 55-14 vote defeated an attempt by Senator Frank J. Lausche (Dem., Ohio), to strike from the \$3.7-billion foreign aid authorization bill a provision restoring this authority to the chief executive.

It was viewed as the biggest administration victory in 10 days of debate and came after a series of setbacks. It followed appeals from President Kennedy and Secretary Dean Rusk for Senate restraint in voting cuts and tying strings to the program.

Earlier, the Senate bipartisan leadership sprang back from the setbacks by defeating, 44 to 30, an effort to boost the interest on all loans under the aid program to at least 4 per cent—far above the current low rates.

The Senate also voted, unanimously, to take away discretion granted the President to waive under some circumstances a ban on military and economic aid to Communist nations such as Yugoslavia, Poland and Cuba. However, sales of surplus food products would not be prohibited.

Friday's action extended the same prohibition the Senate had voted Thursday against Yugoslavia. The ban would have no immediate effect, since no such aid is given Communist nations. It would remove the President's discretionary power, however.

### Pleas to Congress

Mr. Kennedy and the State Department had pleaded with Congress to help keep open trade channels to Poland and Yugoslavia as the best means of wooing them away from economic control by Moscow. Under the most-favored-nation policy—which the U.S. extends to all nations with which it has friendly trade relations—each country gets the benefit of any tariff cut or other concession made to any other nation.

Last year Congress included in the trade expansion bill a provision withdrawing the President's power to continue to give Poland and Yugoslavia most-favored-nation treatment.

But it left him considerable leeway in acting on the directive and so far he has not taken away the privilege from the two countries. Meanwhile, he has attempted to persuade the legislators to reverse their 1962 action.

Senator J. W. Fulbright (Dem., Ark.), conceded that the two countries could continue to trade with the United States if they lost the most-favored-nation privilege. But he said, they would face such an increase in duties that their products would be shut out.

**75% With West**  
Fulbright said 75 per cent of Yugoslavia's trade is with the West and that it would be folly to force her to turn to Russia and Moscow-dominated Communist nations.

Lausche argued that by trading with Yugoslavia the United States is helping to build up the nation's economy and making it all the harder to overthrow President J. B. Tito.

The Senate's defeat of the interest rate amendment offered by Senator Ernest Gruening (Dem., Alaska) came after Fulbright warned it would "price us out of the market."

The amendment would have required that all foreign aid loans for development in Latin America and elsewhere bear an interest rate of not less than the Treasury pays for the money it borrows plus one quarter of one per cent.

Gruening estimated the government pays from 3 and 3/4ths to 4 per cent for the money it borrows.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (Dem., Minn.), assistant majority leader, pointed out that the bill already contains a provision hardening terms and interest rates on development loans.

Under existing law, development loans have been made at rates as low as three-fourths of one per cent interest. The pending Senate bill would permit this rate for the first five years, with a minimum of 2 per cent for the remainder of the loan period.

## Your Home and Mine

By Mary Bryson Register Home Furnishings Editor

### Your Decorating

Sofas will be as masculine and tailored as a gray flannel suit this winter, and many of them will be upholstered in the same material.

Gray flannel and wool in houndstooth checks, herringbone tweeds, pin stripes or Scottish plaids are among favorite fabrics for covering sofas and chairs. The gray flannel look is so obvious that one firm has named its latest collection the "Madison Avenue group."

Windows, on the other hand, are going crisp-frou-frou, are long fro-frou. Over-curtains and under-curtains are draped and looped in elaborate arrangements, mostly in the nineteenth century manner, and topped with ornate



swags, valances or canopies. Draperies are trimmed with velvet or braid borders, with deep fringe, shirring, tassels and unusual tie-backs. Fabrics with a silky sheen—taffetas, moires and lustrous satins—are returning, often in deep jewel tones.

### Your Housekeeping

Grandmother knew what she was doing when she pulled down the window shades so the sunlight wouldn't ruin her furniture and fade her rugs and curtains. Though today's dyes are vastly improved, most fibers and wood finishes also will be damaged by direct rays of the sun, tests made by the United States Bureau of Standards show.

Cotton fabrics on a northern exposure window will wear four times as long as those on a southern or western window. Silk is even more susceptible to sunlight, and many dyes fade, though they may

**GALLUP POLL**  
By more than 5-to-4, the public is in favor of having the nominees campaign completely by radio and TV instead of the whistle-stopping speeches, hand-shaking, and other traditional methods of electioneering.

Such a plan, advocated by electoral reform supporters, would allow the major party candidates free TV and radio time on six occasions during the campaign.

The Gallup Poll put this question to a cross-section of the nation's adults:

"It has been suggested that, instead of speech-making tours across the country, the Republican and Democratic nominees for president be given television and radio time to make six speeches of one-half hour each. When these speeches go on the air, all other programs would have to go off. Would you like to have this new type of political campaigning, or not?"

Here is what the public says:

Yes ..... 52%  
No ..... 38%  
No opinion ..... 10%

A Gallup Poll in the Spring of 1960 found 49 per cent in favor; 39 per cent opposed; and 12 per cent expressing no opinion.

**Envoys Exchanged By France, U. A. R.**

CAIRO, EGYPT (AP) — The United Arab Republic and France are exchanging ambassadors for the first time since they broke relations in the 1956 Suez crisis.

The U. A. R. resumed diplomatic relations last April.

## Foreign Aid Plea in N. Y.

By Kennedy

NEW YORK, N. Y. (AP) — President Kennedy, a Roman Catholic, received an award from New York's Protestant leaders Friday night and then appealed against any scuttling of his foreign aid program "in an outburst of petty irritation and frustration."

Mr. Kennedy's forum was a banquet sponsored by the New York City Protestant Council, bringing together about 3,500 representatives of all faiths.

First Award  
Mr. Kennedy was selected for the council's first "Family of Man Award" for his "outstanding contributions and distinguished services to the cause of human rights and democratic freedoms."

The Family of Man Award, symbolizing that all people are "one family under God," will be bestowed annually.

Taking the name of the award as a starting point, Mr. Kennedy said the family of man is not limited to one race, religion, city or country but lives more than three billion strong in more than 100 nations.

But in the world today, he said, the family of man is not faring well — its members should be at peace with one another but they are not.

Mr. Kennedy went on to say that this family can survive differences of race and

**N. Y. EXAMPLE**  
NEW YORK, N. Y. (AP) — President Kennedy told his audience at a dinner of the New York City Protestant Council that he regretted that Rockefeller, last year's guest of honor, was not present.

"I have followed his career with more interest than you might imagine," he said. "In his quest for the presidency Governor Rockefeller follows the example of other distinguished New Yorkers — Wendell Wilkie, Thomas Dewey and Mr. Nixon."

Wilkie, former New York Governor Dewey and former Vice President Richard M. Nixon were all unsuccessful Republican candidates for the presidency.

religion and can accept differences of ideology, politics, and economics.

"But," the President said, "it cannot survive, in the form in which we know it, a nuclear war — and neither can it end endure this growing gulf between the rich and the poor."

**Rich Must Help**  
"The rich must help the poor. The industrialized nations must help the developing nations. And the United States, along with its major allies, must do better — not worse — by its foreign aid program."

The Senate is now debating a \$3.7-billion foreign aid program with its restrictions the administration opposes.

The Senate total is above \$3.5 billion approved by the House. But it is below the \$4.2 billion proposed by its own Foreign Relations Committee and still farther below the \$4.5 billion Kennedy asked.

Mr. Kennedy said he thinks the American people are will-

## Miss Caroline

SCHOOL FORUM



"THEY ASSIGNED HER THE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION POSITION"

ing to shoulder the burden of foreign aid.

"Is this nation stating," the President asked, "that it cannot afford an additional \$600 million to help the developing nations of the world become strong and free — an amount less than this country's annual outlay for lipstick, face cream and chewing gum?"

"Are we saying that we cannot help our 19 needy neighbors in Latin America with a greater effort than the Communist bloc is making in the single island of Cuba?"

## Convoys Travel Road to Berlin

BERLIN, GERMANY (AP) — The three western powers sent convoys along the disputed highway to Berlin Friday to test Soviet intentions and all got through without trouble.

A British convoy of eight vehicles and 43 men was the last to reach Berlin. First to cross from West Germany was a U. S. convoy of six vehicles and eight men. It was followed by a French convoy of 10 vehicles and 47 men.

Soviet insistence on dismounting was the cause of this week's autobahn crisis. Soviet armor held an American convoy of 44 men for 41 hours. The Russians finally let the Americans through, saying the U. S. convoy complied to Soviet demands. This was denied by the United States.

**Attorney General Elects O'Connell**  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. — William J. O'Connell of Ilesp, Buchanan County attorney, was elected president Friday of the Iowa County Attorneys Association.

Leo Martin of Sigourney was named vice-president and David Butler of Mason City was elected secretary-treasurer.

The association's annual conference ends here today. Speakers Friday included Attorney General Evan Hultman.

## A W. D. M. Youth To Phi Beta Kappa

John Bohstedt, son of Mrs. Rachel Bohstedt, 709 Tenth St., West Des Moines, is one of six Cornell College seniors elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society. Bohstedt is vice-president of the Cornell senior class and is a student council member.

The FDA refused. Two months ago scientists at the National Institutes of Health reported that the mysterious drug in Krebiozen had been identified as creatine, a common body chemical that he said has no effect whatever on cancer. Durovic and Ivy denied that Krebiozen was creatine.

Last month a committee of doctors and scientists reported that Krebiozen was worthless as a treatment for cancer.

Dr. Edward R. Annis, president of the American Medical Association, called Krebiozen "one of the greatest frauds of the 20th century."

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**Service for the President**  
A waiter serves President Kennedy Friday night at a banquet sponsored by the New York City Protestant Council. The President received the council's first "Family of Man" award. Seated with Kennedy is George Champion, board chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank and banquet chairman.

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## KORTH'S BONUS TO BE PROBED

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP) — Senate investigators said Friday Fred Korth will be asked for the details of a \$30,000 bonus reportedly paid him by a Texas bank from which he resigned as president to become secretary of the Navy.

Korth, who recently resigned as secretary, is slated for further questioning by the Senate Investigations Subcommittee about his role in the Pentagon's controversial award of the TFX warplane contract.

The subcommittee seeks to learn why the contract went to General Dynamics Corp. of Ft. Worth, Tex., division.

**Favored Boeing**  
Military officials had made official findings that a rival design by the Boeing Co. of Seattle, Wash., promised a better, cheaper version of the TFX.

Committee sources said records of the Continental National Bank of Ft. Worth show that the bank voted Korth a \$30,000 bonus in December, 1961, shortly before he resigned as its \$35,000-a-year president to become secretary of the Navy.

The bank records were said to describe the payment as for services to the bank.

Korth declined comment, saying it would be inappropriate to do so before he appears before the committee.

**Letters, Yacht**  
Korth recently made public letters and documents which showed he entertained some of the bank's customers on a Navy yacht and wrote letters to some bank patrons on Pentagon stationery while serving as secretary.

General Dynamics was one of the bank's patrons.

**BAKER'S PLEA TO GOV. BROWN**  
SACRAMENTO, CAL. (AP) Gov. Edmund G. Brown said Friday Robert G. Baker tried to persuade him to favor continuation of a monopoly in the operation of Del Mar Race Track.

Baker resigned recently as secretary of the Del Mar majority in the U. S. Senate. The Senate Rules Committee is investigating some of his business operations.

Del Mar, near San Diego, has the third largest betting total of California's six race tracks. The state's share last year was \$3 million. Santa Anita and Hollywood Park handle more.

Brown said in an interview that Baker brought Clint Murchison Jr., Texas millionaire, to see him in Sacramento in May. Murchison heads Boys, Inc., a charitable organization which leases Del Mar from a San Diego county public agency and subleases it to Del Mar Turf Club, the operator.

The legislature then was debating a bill to end the Del Mar monopoly when the Murchison contract expires in 1969 and open it for bidding. Brown favored the bill, which passed.

Baker and Murchison opposed it. The Democratic governor said he presumed Baker intervened because the Murchison family contributed to the Democratic party.

Brown said he was impressed by Murchison's argument that most of Boys, Inc. charity funds were spent in California, but he made it plain that he favored opening the lease to bidding. He said he had met Baker in Washington and agreed by telephone later to meet Murchison here.

**KILLED IN LANDSLIDE**  
MANIZALES, COLOMBIA (AP) — A landslide caused by torrential rains swept away four houses here Thursday and four persons perished.

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## CAMP SITE

BY JAMES M. CAMP



Most of us have some real concern for the morals and the values of the times. We debate whether the use of prayers in our schools is good or bad . . . and we discuss whether teachers should be concerned with the building of a sound moral fibre in our youngsters.

Usually, we get out of this discussion by gently assigning the blame for our public behavior on the home, the church or the teenagers, and sneak off to see a ball game or plan tomorrow's work load.

As adults, we apparently preach better than we practice. There is a widespread feeling that strict honesty and ethics have a different meaning during the week than they have on Sunday.

It would seem, then, that all of us are to blame for the public decline in moral and social values. We fail more often, I suspect, by inactivity than we do by action. If we as individuals are honorable and fair in our dealings with others, we slip on our halos and figure we've done enough.

Is it enough? I recently read a newspaper ad on a motion picture. The ad read in part: "A story of passion, bloodshed, desire and death . . . everything, in fact, that makes life worth living."

Do you agree that passion, bloodshed, desire and death are the worthwhile things in life? Are those the things you wish for your youngsters, that their lives may be full? Of course not. The very thought is horrifying, isn't it?

Yet the ad was written and run with the sure feeling that nobody would protest this appeal to animal instincts, this base misuse of the words "worthwhile." Readers would not believe the claim to be true—but neither would we protest.

I protest. I think individuals like you and me can counter-attack, can help rebuild awareness of sound moral values. My own protest will take two approaches. First, I've renewed my determination to make sure the advertising from my own institution is above reproach . . . that it is honest and in good taste.

Second, the Camps will not buy the goods or services of any firm which abuses public intelligence in its advertising. If the claims for a product will not stand up under careful scrutiny, I'm assuming that the product wouldn't be a good buy. Since the only excuse for wild advertising and unethical business methods seems to center on obtaining customers, I'll strike back by refusing to be a customer. Perhaps this, more than sermons, will help to curb the abuse. This approach is not patented. Join me, if you feel like striking a blow for those values which you feel make life worth living.

*James M. Camp*  
President

United Federal Savings and Loan Assn.

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