

# CUBA: Built-In Campaign Issue May Be Salvation Of JFK Team

By ARTHUR EDSON

WASHINGTON (AP)—Suddenly, with hardly a warning, the show-down over Cuba dominates the nation's thoughts—and casts a murky, uncertain cloud over its important election.

President Kennedy, who had planned to campaign vigorously right up to Nov. 6, called off all political spears.

So did Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson.

**NO POLITICKING**

Even Cabinet members, whose influence on voters would appear to be minimal, were told not to do any politicking.

Will this display of solidarity in a crisis mean—as Democrats hope—that there will be a tendency to back Kennedy with votes for candidates he favors?

Or will it mean—as Republicans hope—that voters will see in this what many GOP leaders have contended all along: that the President needed a tougher line on Cuba—and that his actions prove Republicans were right all along?

Or is it more likely that most voters made up their minds long ago, and Cuba merely strengthens convictions already arrived at?

**STRANGE CAMPAIGN**

Even before the Cuban crisis, this had been a strange campaign. As usual in these off-year elections, local candidates and local personalities have predominated. But this year there was the unusual spectacle of a President and a former president, Dwight D. Eisenhower, trying to give it direction and purpose.

So let's look at the issues, as seen through the eyes of the men who have guided this nation's destinies for the past 10 eventful years:

**Cuba, as of Oct. 22**

Eisenhower: "In the circumstances of this present time, as described by him (the President), the decision had to be made. It had to be resolutely enunciated by the one man who speaks for us in all critical foreign affairs.

"As in all crises, America—as a unit—follows her constitutional leader. We must pledge him our help in whatever way we can be of help . . .

**SHOULDN'T DEGENERATE**

"But a united America need not and should not degenerate into a conformist, a silenced America. In our internal affairs, unity should not become an excuse for complacent submission by Republicans or a shield against our valid criticism of Democrats."

Kennedy: "My fellow citizens: let me one doubt that this is a difficult and dangerous effort on which we have set out. . . But the greatest danger of all would be to do nothing."

(At no point did Kennedy call for support from all political factions in this effort. As President, he seemed to assume that he would have it.)

Eisenhower: "Even if I knew that President Kennedy was contemplating such a thing as that (a Cuban invasion), that would be none of my business to talk about. I agree or disagree I still think that it is his responsibility and I should not talk about it."

**NOT HIS BUSINESS**

(In ruling out Cuba, Eisenhower differed with Republican congressional leaders, who said in a statement issued Oct. 17: "If we were asked to state the issue in one word, that word would be Cuba—symbol of the tragic irresolution of the administration.")

Kennedy: "This last administration ignored Latin America for eight years—and we paid the price."

Foreign policy, then and now

Eisenhower: "In those eight years (of Republican leadership) we lost no inch of ground to tyranny, we witnessed no abdication of responsibility. We accepted no compromise of principle. No word or withdrawal of principle. No walls were built. No threatening foreign bases were established. One war was ended and

incipient wars were blocked. "I doubt that anyone can persuade you that in the past 21 months there has been anything constructive on foreign relations to equal any part of that eight-year record."

"The dreary record of the past 21 months is too sorry to talk about."

Kennedy: "When the Democratic administration came to office in January of 1961, Khrushchev was on the move in Berlin, the Communist Giza was on the move in the Congo, Castro and the Communists had taken over Cuba, the Communists were on the move in Laos and South Vietnam."

**TIDE REVERSED**

"In the months since that tide has been reversed. We have taken initiatives in many parts of the world from Viet Nam to Berlin. Castro, reduced to a state of desperation, has invited Soviet help, and thereby sealed his own doom in South America and ultimately in Cuba itself."

Kennedy: "It was a cold day in January when this Democratic administration took office. The nation's engine was idling. We were in our third recession in seven years. Nearly 54 million Americans were out of work. Two million cities were decaying with slums for housing and congested transit and polluted water and increasing crime and increasing delinquency. Those working men and women who were unorganized were often denied a fair wage."

Looking backward

Eisenhower: "There were not enough safeguards for migrant workers, not enough homes for the elderly, not enough loans for small business. Unsuspecting housewives were sold harmful or worthless drugs, and the Congress for six years, been deadlocked in divided, divisive, do-nothing government."

Eisenhower: "I am sick and tired of telling the American people they did nothing for eight

years, that only if they will embrace the pie-in-the-sky platform of the so-called New Frontier they will be moving."

"What happened to the steel industry? What happened to the stock market and to business? I guess they think that all this is progress."

Eisenhower: "I am tired of their sluggishness in real crises that may peril the nation and their frantic haste to move votes out of manufactured crises; of their hysterical efforts to substitute for the deliberative processes of a Congress that we elect to represent us, the pronouncements and edicts of a tiny, self-assertive clique that represents little of experience and less of wisdom."

"The Washington record of these past 20 months represents a picture of political connivance instead of statesmanship; of selfish grabs for power instead of respect for our concepts of balance in government; of arrogant assertion of Washington infallibility instead of readiness to trust in the wisdom of the American people."

Kennedy: "At stake in this campaign is the prospect of continued progress in our country, progress toward more and better jobs and better houses, and better schools, and better opportunities for our fellow citizens, progress toward giving our children, whatever their parents' position or income or color, a fair start in life, progress toward giving our older people a chance to live out their lives in dignity and security, progress toward keeping America moving forward, ahead, in an age of the greatest period and the greatest promise in the history of the world."

"I think it can be said that we have marched effectively toward these objectives in the last 20 months. No Congress in a generation has done so much for the American people as this Congress under Democratic leadership has."

## BACKGROUND

**OF THE NEWS**

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON (AP)—The congressional election campaign is heading into its final 10 days in an atmosphere of enforced non-partisanship not paralleled since the Korean War days of 1950.

With the knowledge that almost anything can happen in the Cuban crisis at any time, candidates who were quarreling over domestic issues a week ago now are spending most of their time telling the voters how solidly they stand behind President Kennedy.

The President's decision to quarantine offensive arms shipments to Cuba and his assertion that further action will be justified if missile bases are not dismantled put all hands on notice that additional military action could come before Election Day.

The nonpartisan line, of course, was not a solid one. The Republican congressional campaign committee, for example, contended that the timing of Kennedy's actions suggested he was more concerned with votes on Nov. 6 than the threat of Cuban missiles.

**SOME GRUMBLE**

Individual GOP candidates, however, did not appear to be going along with this guideline. While some of them grumbled about what they called tardiness in the President's action on Cuba, most of them made it clear they are supporting the President now that the decision has been made. Politicians generally are wary of assessing the political impact of the President's moves.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, for example, said it is too early to tell how the voters will react. He said developments before Election Day may affect their decision.

Deputy Senate Democratic Leader Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota said that the do-something-in-Cuba issue which many Republican candidates — including Dirksen — were pounding "not only has been removed but liquidated." He added that any candidate who tries to make political capital out of the situation would find himself embarrassed.

Ordinarily a national crisis is supposed to strengthen the power that controls the White House. But it didn't happen that way in 1950. In the election that year, four months after President Harry S. Truman had ordered the Korean action, the Democrats lost 5 seats in the Senate and 27 in the House. Coincidentally, the Democrats



CRUCIAL POINT

In one of many speeches, President John F. Kennedy uses a familiar gesture during a stop in a recent campaign trip through Pennsylvania. Kennedy is campaigning hard to try to hold or increase the Democratic margin in Congress, in what he calls "a crucial and tight election." The entire House, a third of the Senate, and 35 governorships are at stake in the November election.

(AP NEWSFEATURE PHOTO)

confidence was emphasized. His Democratic opponent, State Sen. Richard Richards, for whom Kennedy had campaigned, was left out.

On the other hand, Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York helped Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California get an inner circle seat in Washington by arranging for a Pentagon and White House briefing of a governors conference committee on civil defense.

Brown's friends were happy about this break because his opponent, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, had been in the forefront of those who had chided Kennedy for not acting more firmly in dealing with Cuba.

**BENEFITS**

Two Republican governors seeking another term who also stood to benefit by being summoned to the civil defense conference are John A. Volpe of Massachusetts and Elmer L. Andersen of Minnesota.

The general opinion was that GOP candidates who had pushed the do-something-in-Cuba issue to Cuba would benefit politically from developments. One of these is Sen. Homer Capehart, seeking re-election in Indiana. Capehart's earlier call for a blockade and a possible invasion brought down a presidential denunciation of him as an arm chair admiral who wanted to send other people's sons to war.

Many Democratic candidates who were being badgered on the Cuba issue took up the President's line—that their opponents were warmongers. Most of them now are encountering some difficulties in suddenly shifting their stand.

**TALK ON CUBA**

The solution that Deputy Senate Republican Leader Thomas H. Kuchel of California came up with was to return home to talk exclusively about Cuba in his remaining campaign engagements.

Kuchel, living pressed for re-election, got a political windfall out of being summoned back to Washington with other congressional leaders for a briefing by the President on the Cuban situation.

Without his having to lift a hand, Kuchel's position as one of those taken into the President's

## Building Image . . .

# Pope John Now In Fifth Year

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Pope John XXIII Sunday begins the fifth year of his reign, still building a new image of the papacy.

Angelo Cardinal Roncalli gave his first pontifical blessing four years ago, just after his election as the 21st Pope. Few in the world then dreamed of the changes ahead for the traditional chair of Peter and the Roman Catholic Church itself.

Pope John, a short and stocky man with the robust look of his native northern Italy, plans a quiet observance for Sunday's anniversary, first of three milestones within a month. The anniversary of his coronation is a week away, Nov. 4. His 81st birthday comes Nov. 25.

Since that brisk autumn day in 1958 when his fellow cardinals chose him, Pope John has:

Raised the number of cardinals above the traditional 70 and thrice replenished the Sacred College until it reached 87 members;

Issued nine encyclical letters to the world's 500 million Catholics including the monumental "Mater et Magistra" (mother and teacher) which refocused his church's social teaching;

Psychologically prepared both Catholics and non-Catholics for a new Vatican spirit of Christian brotherhood that has already started melting an age-old icy barrier on the path to unity;

Thrown off papal confinement within the Vatican's walls by his ardent love of travel, whether by foot and car along Rome's rough cobblestones or by train on a historic journey across Italy;

Called together an Ecumenical Council, first for Catholicism in 92 years, to search out and restore the pure lines of the early church;

Revealed a highly individual approach to the papacy that has wiped out aloofness and caused a leading Protestant churchman to

describe Pope John as "the world's No. 1 public relations man."

Pope John's human qualities, perhaps more than anything else, have endeared him to his faithful and attracted a warmth of enthusiasm from the non-Catholic world.

The Bergamo farmer's son displayed his love for simplicity when he appeared at his window the night of Oct. 11, a few hours after opening the Ecumenical Council.

Thronged in St. Peter's square were a torchlight procession and 150,000 persons.

Pope John glared at the moon above, as he must have done many a night when a boy in a farm family of 13 children. Then he spoke what was in his mind: "Behold, even the moon has hurried out to shine upon us at the end of this glorious day."

Visitors from all nations find Pope John at his best when speaking in free conversation without the prepared text or notes.

Much of the pontiff's energy the past four years has been directed toward the council now in progress. In frequent references, Pope John has shown he considers it the most important single event of his pontificate.

His December 1960 meeting with Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, then archbishop of Canterbury, was the first encounter between the chief Anglican and Roman Catholic leaders since the Reformation. It was also a giant step toward the council and closer to the distant goal of world Christian unity.

His train ride to Loretto and Assisi 24 days ago was the first papal rail trip in a century. It confirmed in fact the end of "papal imprisonment" in the Vatican which came in principle with the 1929 Lateran pacts. It, too, was another way to emphasize the council then just a week away.

The vast gathering of 2,400 prelates will be taking even more of the Pope's time in the year ahead. But once it is over, its mark—and Pope John's—will be firmly imprinted on Catholicism for centuries.

## Girl Scout Troop Set At Belmont

(East Gaston Bureau)

Belmont — The first senior Girl Scout troop in Belmont's history is being organized.

Officials of the Girl Scout office in Gastonia announced that a troop will be organized Tuesday night at 7 o'clock at the home of Miss Lynda McGinty.

Miss McGinty will also serve as leader.

Girls in grades nine-through-12 who are interested are invited to this organizational meeting.

## Paper On Missions Will Be Delivered

Dr. Harry M. Moffett of First Presbyterian Church will present a paper on World Missions Wednesday at the church chapel for the Greater Gastonia Ministerial Association.

Dr. Moffett attended the recent foreign missionary consultation at Montreal called by the Presbyterian U. S. Board of World Missions. Delegates from Protestant churches and groups around the world met to discuss critical issues in their foreign missionary work.

Presiding at the meeting will be the association president, the Rev. James McQuere.

## Harrison Is Higgins Again

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—To the surprise of almost no one, Rex Harrison was signed Thursday to recreate his stage role of Henry Higgins in the movie version of "My Fair Lady."

Audrey Hepburn will play Eliza Doolittle and George Cukor will direct the Warner Bros. movie.

## "Folks 65 and over can get HOSPITAL-SURGICAL-NURSING HOME INSURANCE regardless of AGE or HEALTH!"

SAYS JESS P. GILES

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BACK ON THE TRAIL

Hitting the campaign trail again, President John F. Kennedy goes through a familiar crowd scene in Pennsylvania. In some ways it's like 1960, when he was campaigning for the Presidency. In many ways it's different — easier, because the path is smoothed for the President, and harder, because he's trying to drum up enthusiasm for Democratic congressional candidates.

# CD Agencies Step Up Emergency Activities

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Civil defense agencies on a national, state, and local level stepped up emergency activities today to meet any eventualities posed by the Cuban crisis.

At Washington it was announced that the capital's emergency relocation center at nearby Lorton, Va., is manned on a 24-hour basis.

The Defense Department said 60 million shelter spaces throughout the nation are scheduled to be stocked with necessary supplies.

At present, officials said, facilities for only several hundred thousand persons are immediately available.

At the Pentagon Friday, the Civil Defense Committee of the Governors' Conference convenes in emergency session. The committee is headed by New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Already there has been a sharp rise in consumer purchases of canned packaged foods.

Builders of home shelters, whose business had been slow, report a

sudden surge in inquiries and requests for fast construction.

In Little Rock, Ark., Gov. Orval Faubus met with top civil defense and military leaders. The state's radiation testing instruments were being checked, and CD leaders said they may go on television and radio soon to advise citizens on safety measures. The regional civil defense office was swamped with calls.

In Ohio, the Miami Valley Civil Defense Authority, in the Dayton area, called an emergency meeting tonight with all area news me-

dia. Director Dickson T. Burrows said 98 per cent of the people have no idea what the alert and take cover signals are in the two-county area.

The Los Angeles city civil defense director suggested housewives keep a two-week supply of food on hand and keep auto tanks full of gas.

In Tampa, Fla., residents snapped up guns, ammunition, canned goods, and battery-operated transistor radios. The city was swamped with requests for defense booklets.

## Both Conservative, Watch Big Spending...

# Voters Find Kitchin, Jonas Are 'Similar'

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The 8th District race in North Carolina is considered one of the key congressional elections in the United States this year. The outcome could answer some interesting political questions.

The choice is between two incumbent congressmen, Republican Charles R. Jonas, 55, a Lincoln lawyer, and A. Paul Kitchin, a Wakeboro lawyer.

Both men are conservatives and interested in controlled governmental spending. As attorneys, both men are legally-orientated in their thinking. Both are mature and present a courtly, dignified appearance.

Neither man has raised much fuss over local issues.

This similarity in two opposing candidates, may pose a problem to voters. Much of Jonas' strength in his stronghold, Mecklenburg County, has come from registered Democrats who crossed party lines to vote for him. He must sustain this vote to win.

Not only will the winner go to Congress, but many political observers believe the winner could be a gubernatorial candidate two years hence.

Thus, the Republicans are particularly anxious to win this election to use as a basis for strengthening the entire state organization.

The two congressmen found themselves in the same district as a result of redistricting by the 1961 Legislature when part of Jonas' old 10th was merged with most of the old 8th.

As a result, Jonas' home county of Lincoln and Mecklenburg, the stronghold of his election power, were merged with Union, Anson, Richmond, Montgomery, Lee and Moore counties from the old 8th.

In the redistricting, the four counties which went Republican in the 8th, were moved into other districts.

Thus, while Jonas retained Lin-

coln and Mecklenburg, he was faced with having to build an organization in six counties. At the same time, Kitchin was faced with having to make himself known in Mecklenburg.

Jonas, seeking his sixth term in Congress, is a member of the House Appropriations Committee, a job which keeps him out of the limelight, but which keeps him busy.

Jonas, a foe of wasteful spending in government, brought that up recently when he said the number of federal employees could be cut 10 per cent, without firing anyone.

"Normal attrition would do it if

we did not fill the vacancies which occur," he said.

He has charged that the Kennedy administration, to keep its promise to reduce unemployment, has added 150,000 people to the federal payroll. Jonas says the additions increased by \$750 million a year the \$14.5 billion annual federal payroll.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee, Jonas says he has blocked for a year the location of planned federal environmental health center near Washington so that North Carolina can continue pressing as a site for the center.

Jonas also has knocked what he

calls the administration anti-business attitude.

Kitchin, tall, former FBI agent, is seeking his fourth term in Congress. He is a member of the House Armed Forces Committee. He has based much of his campaign on an appeal for Democrats to vote for him as a good Democrat.

Until the President's speech of Oct. 22, Kitchin had made the Cuban situation an issue. In one speech, he said the Eisenhower administration "embargoed arms to Batista but sent aid to Castro."

He said he was opposed to "rash acts of war" such as sending in troops or blockading Cuba.

However, he added, "We will back up the President if he so decides it is necessary."

Kitchin also has questioned Jonas' statements that the 87th Congress was the "most extravagant in history." He defended the 87th Congress, and cited legislation which he said proved that much was accomplished.

Kitchin also is campaigning on a platform which includes States Rights, a strong United States, more jobs and less unemployment, a solvent United States, constitutional government, a sound farm policy and economy in government.