

EDITORIALS

Meeting Community's Real Needs By Combined Federal Campaign

The 27,000 federal employees in Weber and North Davis counties this fall will have the opportunity—for the first time—to make their "giving" more efficient and more effective.

Doors of Uncle Sam's facilities in our area no longer will be swinging all year as solicitors for various campaigns seek support on an individual basis.

There's going to be only one "drive"—appropriately named the Combined Federal Campaign.

Through payroll deductions, civilian and military employees of the federal government will be able to show their support of the United Fund, the nine national health agencies and four international service agencies.

The Combined Federal Campaign—CFC for short—opens Sept. 15 and continues until Oct. 1. The goal: \$200,000, to be divided among all participating agencies.

Representatives of the employes have agreed that 68 per cent of the contributions that are not designated for a specific agency will go to the United Fund of Northern Utah.

The remainder will go for support of the national health agencies and the international service agencies.

In the national category are the American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, Muscular Dystrophy Association of America, National Association for Mental Health, National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, National Foundation-March of Dimes, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, National Society for Prevention of Blindness and United Cerebral Palsy Association.

The international agencies are CARE, Radio Free Europe, Project Hope and the American-Korean Foundation.

The Northern Utah United Fund embraces 22 organizations—Alcoholism Center of Northern Utah, American Red Cross, American Social Health Association,

Arthritis Foundation, Blind Association, Boy Scouts, Cerebral Palsy, Children's Aid Society, Community Council of Social Services, Community Home Nursing Service, North Davis Mental Health Clinic, Girl Scouts, Hematology and Leukemia Foundation, Hill AFB Youth Group, Multiple Sclerosis Society, North Davis Dental Clinic, North Davis United Planning Council, Salvation Army, USO, Weber Mental Health Clinic, Weber Dental Clinic and the YWCA.

The 35 local, national and international agencies compose what is truly a super-united fund.

Among them they bring benefits to millions of persons throughout the world, including thousands in our own areas. This year, the Northern Utah United Fund alone will bring direct help to at least 50,000 persons.

Just think what life in our community—in our nation and around the globe—would be like if these organizations didn't exist! And they can't exist without voluntary contributions.

The Combined Federal Campaign has been used in several other areas on a pilot basis for the last few years. In each case, the total gifts to the unified agency exceeded the previous separate allocations.

The CFC also reduces costs of the government by conserving the time of employes who would be asked to solicit for each of the multiple drives. And, above all, it meets the wishes of government workers for a single campaign.

If the federal effort is a success, it will go a long way toward assuring that the Northern Utah United Fund, in its own campaign, will secure the \$347,000 that volunteer leaders know is needed to meet the agencies' needs.

The Combined Federal Campaign is long overdue. It should receive the wholehearted support of all government employes.

Its name has been changed seven times. Originally it was the Utah Army Quartermaster Corps Depot. For many years it was Utah General Depot. Three years ago it was designated as Defense Depot Ogden to indicate its responsibility to all branches of the service.

The workload has climbed with military emergencies and diminished during days of comparative peace. But it has always been ready, with its warehouses, its loading tracks and its skilled staff, to meet the needs of the country.

This was never truer than now, as the 4,000 military and civilian employes of the "Second Street Depot"—as many Ogdenites call it—prepare to begin their second quarter century of service.

DDO's 25th Birthday

The Defense Depot Ogden, a mainstay of the U.S. military forces' Defense Supply Agency, completes a quarter of a century of service to the nation this week.

Navy Capt. A. J. Fisher, commanding officer, and his staff are arranging appropriate ceremonies for Thursday afternoon. It was on Sept. 15, 1941, that the base was initially activated.

Through three wars—World War II, the Korean War and now the Viet Nam War—the facility has been responsible for the preparation, warehousing and shipping of millions of tons of supplies to our fighting men throughout the Pacific.

JOSEPH ALSOP



Many Asian Nations Applaud U.S. Stand in South Viet

BANGKOK, Thailand — It is high time for someone to speak out, loud and clear, about the great success already achieved in Asia by the American effort in Viet Nam. This does not show at home, where all eyes are upon the harsh, always continuing war. But it stands out a mile here in Thailand, in the aftermath of Gen. De Gaulle's strange and haughty Asian oration.

Sen. J. William Fulbright and his sympathizers used to warn the country, in hollow, tragic voices, that the American intervention to defend South Viet Nam would make every Asian an enemy of the United States. If these warnings had not been wholly misleading, Eastern Asia should now be resounding with acclamations for De Gaulle.

HEAVY PRESSURE Instead, the De Gaulle speech has been sharply condemned by the usually cautious Japanese; and in every other Asian country not aligned with the Communists, the speech has either been sharply condemned or simply treated as unworthy of comment. Nor is the response to De Gaulle anything more than the superficial symptom of a truly profound change in the Asian outlook.

The able foreign minister of Thailand, Thanat Khomam, summed up the change very succinctly. "A year and a half ago," he said to me, "there seemed to be no doubt at all that we should soon be faced with a Communist-controlled

axis running from Indonesia to North Korea, and including the whole of Viet Nam, Cambodia and eventually Laos. The pressure on the other Asian countries would then have been all but irresistible, and in some cases it would have been resisted.

"That threat has vanished now, and it can never be revived if the American effort in Viet Nam is successful in the end, as I am sure it will be. Instead, the non-Communist Asian countries are now moving further and further toward forms of cooperation, even partnership, which have great promise for the future."

The foreign minister's colleague at the development ministry, the astute and experienced Pote Sarasin, put the matter even more concisely. Viet Nam, he said, had been the decisive test, both of America's willingness to live up to American commitments and of the much-vaunted prospects of general Communist victory.

"Suppose you had done differently," he continued. "Every one is now convinced that the future does not lie with the Communists."

"But if you had done differently, it would be just the other way around. And in Indonesia, for instance, the sensible leaders would not be in any position to try to save their country from ruin, as they are now doing. Instead, everyone in Jakarta would be saying that Bung Karno was dead right all along. A few days ago, the courage-

ous Indonesian minister, Adam Malik, also happened to pass through Bangkok. Throughout a long and absorbing afternoon's talk about Indonesian problems and hopes, there were always two underlying assumptions.

The first was that the Indonesian Communists would have won in the end somehow, if the United States had left the Vietnamese to their fate. And the second was that the Indonesian future must still in a considerable measure depend upon a successful outcome in Viet Nam.

NOT FOR GRANTED

There is much other evidence of the same sort, ranging from Seoul to Manila, from Rangoon to Singapore, where the position taken by the brilliant leader, Lee Kuan Yew, is particularly significant. In Asia, more than almost anywhere, politics are governed by an acute sense of the trend of events; and except for the eccentric Prince Sihanouk in Cambodia, Asian leaders see the trend today, not as De Gaulle sees it, but as Pote Sarasin sees it.

That does not mean, however, that we can take the Asians for granted, even if the time comes when our effort in Viet Nam has succeeded. On the one hand, we cannot permit ourselves to indulge in the kind of arrogant outrage typified by Sen. Fulbright's proposed investigation of American activities in this country.

Here is a country that has given the United States every kind of assistance imaginable and with the freest and most generous hand, all on one signed condition, that this assistance should not be too publicly discussed. It is not going too far to describe Sen. Fulbright's plan to hold public hearings on these matters as a plan for giving aid and comfort to the enemy. If we want allies, we must treat them as equals.

ONLY YESTERDAY

20 YEARS AGO 50 YEARS AGO

New officers elected at the Belnap family reunion were Lester Belnap, Moreland, Idaho, president; Volney B. Belnap, Ogden, first vice president; Lee Stoddard, Hooper, second vice president; Della Belnap, Ogden, secretary-treasurer; and Marion B. Kerr, Salt Lake City, historian.

The Ogden Tabernacle choir was to furnish a musical program for the LDS South Ogden Stake quarterly conference in the Tabernacle.

Ernie Scheiner Jr. of Ogden had won his second consecutive Utah State Junior golf title by defeating Bill Bradford, 6 and 5 in Salt Lake City.

The Army's newest warcrafts were to be shown at Hill Field on Oct. 13. Among planes to be flown by Utahns were the famed "Shooting Star" P80, the "Sky-master" C54, the "Mustang" P51, and the attack bomber A26.

At a cost of approximately \$300,000, the Ogden, Logan & Idaho Railway Co. had completed work on its new cutoff between Hot Springs and Brigham City, a distance of 12 1/2 miles. The new route eliminates a heavy grade and curves on the old line which was built in 1910 by the old Ogden Rapid Transit Co., and cuts down time between Ogden and Preston by 17 minutes.

Weber County was leading in farm development work, said junketing farmers on a trip through Weber, Davis, Salt Lake and Utah counties.

Oregon Short Line announced special rates to Brigham City for Peach Day, Sept. 14, and to Salt Lake City for the Salt Princess Festival.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Christensen had left for the West Coast to visit friends and relatives.

"Remember the good, old days, when you could count on foreign films being the only sexy ones?"



'ILL AD LIB THE YOU-ALLS AND FOLSKY STUFF'



DREW PEARSON

Lincoln's 1848 House Talk Criticized Polk on War

WASHINGTON — There are certain similarities between the policies of Abraham Lincoln and Lyndon B. Johnson, together with one striking contrast, Johnson has probably done more for the Negro than any President since Lincoln; also more for education than the day when the land grant colleges were founded, also by Lincoln.

But the Republicans have got hold of one striking difference. They have secured a speech delivered by Lincoln Jan. 12, 1848, when a member of the House of Representatives, taking vigorous exception to a Democratic President over the war with Mexico.

The President at that time was James Polk. And the war he waged was precipitated by Lyndon B. Johnson's forebears in Texas who were determined to slice off a large part of Mexico and annex it to the United States. Had it not been for this war, Lyndon Johnson might have grown up a Mexican citizen, and never become Congressman from Texas.

Reason why Republicans are gloating over the Lincoln speech is first, because the Mexican War was as unpopular as the Viet Nam War is today; second, because it illustrates the argu-

as President Polk claimed. When the declaration was linked with a vote on supplies, however, only 14 voted against it.

"When the war began," Lincoln told the House, "it was my opinion that all those who, because of knowing too little, or because of knowing too much, could not conscientiously approve the conduct of the President in the beginning of it should nevertheless, as good citizens and patriots, remain silent on that point, at least till the war should be ended."

Some leading Democrats, including ex-President Van Buren, have taken this same view, as I understand them; and I adhered to it, and acted upon it, until since I took my seat here; and I think I should still adhere to it, were it not that the President and his friends will not allow it to be so.

"Besides the continual effort of the President to argue every silent vote given for supplies, into an endorsement of the justice and wisdom of his conduct—besides that singularly candid paragraph in his late message in which he tells us that Congress, with great unanimity, only two in the Senate and 14 in the House dissenting, had declared that, 'By the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States,' when the same journals that informed him of this, also informed him that when that declaration stood disconnected from the question of supplies, 67 in the House, and not 14 merely, voted against it—besides this open attempt to prove, by telling the truth, when what he could not prove by telling the whole truth—demanding of all who will not submit to be misrepresented, in justice to themselves, to speak out—besides all this, one of my colleagues (Mr. Richardson) at a very early day in the session brought in a set of resolutions, expressly endorsing the original justice of the war on the part of the President."

DULL BUT IMPORTANT

Lincoln, when a member of Congress, argued exactly the same way. His Jan. 12, 1848, speech is as dull as dishwater. It was delivered 15 years before his Gettysburg Address, by which time he had learned that short, pithy sentences were more effective than sentences which drooled on for half a page.

However, he had voted against President Polk's conduct of the Mexican War, and in explaining his vote he pointed out that when the House voted on a declaration of war alone, 67 Congressmen voted against it—not unanimity.

DIFFERING WITH POLK Rep. Lincoln then went on to show where President Polk was wrong.

"I went about preparing myself to give the vote understandingly when it should come," he told Congress. "I carefully examined the President's messages to ascertain what he himself had said and proved."

"The President in his first war message of May, 1846, declares that the soil was ours on which hostilities were commenced by Mexico."

This Lincoln described as "sheerest deception," since the true western boundary of Texas was in dispute. The fact that the Republic of Texas claimed the Rio Grande as its border, Lincoln said, did not make it so. Furthermore, the treaty with Texas signed by Mexican General Santa Anna, did not set up any valid boundaries since Santa Anna was "a prisoner of war—a captive—could not bind Mexico by treaty."

Lincoln would have had trouble delivering his speech in the hurly-burly House of Representatives today where few members listen, especially to a freshman Congressman. Obviously this freshman Congressman from Illinois had taken a long time to research his facts. He also delivered some acid opinions.

President Polk's conduct of the war, Lincoln summed up as follows: "He plunged into it, and has swept on and on, till disappointed in his calculation of the ease with which Mexico might be subdued, he now finds himself he knows not where. How like the half-insane mumbblings of a fever-dream is the whole war part of his last message!"

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON



Civil Rights Bill Sets Floor Debate Record

WASHINGTON — The civil rights bill recently passed by the House, and now stalled in the Senate, consumed more time in floor debate than any other bill in modern history, according to House oldtimers.

Some 61 hours were actually consumed in debate and voting on the floor. More than 100 amendments were submitted and 31 were adopted.

Title IV, the controversial housing provision, was modified and the lawyers in the House are still arguing about what it was they finally did pass.

HOW IT GROWS We now have 15 different agencies in Washington dealing in foreign aid programs. Their combined requests so far in 1966 total \$9.1 billion. This doesn't include military assistance in Viet Nam. If these requests are approved, it will make, together with the unexpended funds from previous years' appropriations, the staggering sum of \$26.9 billion.

So says Rep. Otto Passman, D-La., chairman of the appropriations subcommittee.

And we are having a hard time finding a measly \$10 million to start the Central Utah Project. With our own balance of payments out of whack almost as bad as England's, it seems to me this would be a good year to keep a little of that "gravy" right here in the States.

TEEPEE FOR VEEPEE Earlier this year Congress authorized \$750,000 for construction of an official residence for the Vice President. I voted for it because I think the President needs some relief from the heavy burdens of official entertaining.

During the debate the proponents of the bill suggested that perhaps we wouldn't need to spend any federal money because there would probably be a flood of gifts and contributions to aid the cause. But Rep. Art Younger, R-Cal., reports to date there has been received a grand total of \$4. One "wag" from San Francisco sent in a packet of Confederate bills.

WHERE DOES IT START?

Recently in Washington, Dr. W. Allen Wallis, President of the University of Rochester, made a speech in which he said, "Inflation can be generated only by the government. Business firms, labor unions, or consumers with excessive market power can do many objectionable things that are contrary to the public interest, but one objectionable thing they CANNOT do is cause inflation—or, for that matter, prevent it." All of which leads to the conclusion that you had better not worry about taking it with you ... because "it" is going to be gone before you are.



RAYMOND S. MOLEY

Strange Suggestions From Justice Agents

Either the hot summer has affected the judgment of some people in the U.S. Department of Justice or the attorney general has employed some mighty strange people. Two suggestions have come from that lawyers' enclave which show not only muddled reasoning but a distorted conception of the facts of life.

One of these is a suggestion that the government should cut the cost of living by setting limits to the cost of promotion of brand articles, including advertising. The other is a proposal to study the market for newspapers in the strike-ridden city of New York.

Since the second of these suggestions has been more recent and is more unusual, it deserves examination first.

HURT POST? Possibly at the instance of the rather specialized New York Post, unnamed officials of the Department of Justice have proposed a study of the New York "newspaper market" to determine whether the merged World Journal Tribune afternoon newspaper will make life too difficult for the Post, which for many weeks has enjoyed a certain scarcity value to readers and advertisers.

The federal government can claim, of course, that the demands of the labor unions which killed the Herald Tribune lie beyond the laws enacted by Congress. Restraint of trade by unions or by one union in a local situation still lies beyond the law, though in this case the restraint imposed has killed one newspaper, and has grievously injured two others. That lack of jurisdiction is the fault of Congress and the state of New York.

According to reports in the New York Times, antitrust lawyers in the Justice Department believe they have an obligation to determine whether the combined newspaper will bring "financial troubles to the Post."

In the course of two long strikes, one two years ago and the other this year, nobody in Washington seemed to feel concerned that these stoppages were dealing a death blow to the Herald Tribune.

But the proposal of the Justice Department makes no sense at all when it suggests a study of the "newspaper market." The "market" for a newspaper is not like the normal consumption of a product essential to life such as milk, soap or transportation.

It is not only the cost of defense that has created the annual deficit which in turn helps cause inflation. Since 1956 defense costs rose "only" \$20.5 billion but non-defense related spending for new and expanded domestic programs over the same period has risen \$52 billion.

No wonder we had roughly 4% inflation last year and are facing probably a 5% cost of living inflation this year.

After the election, cloakroom talk has it, Congress will be asked to come back into session to approve an additional \$10 billion for the Viet Nam war AND a fair-sized personal tax increase.

QUICK QUIZ

Q—Which is the only constellation to have a place on the flag of a nation? A—Cruz is the name given to the constellation which is entirely made up of the Southern Cross. Australia and Brazil use it on their standards.