

# U. S. Paying More Attention To Brazil

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign News Analyst

When, nearly two years ago, the United States announced its Alliance for Progress program for Latin America, it committed itself to more than just money. By pledging an all-out effort to help Latin Americans achieve a better way of life through democratic processes, it also placed its own prestige on the line. And any Latin American nation henceforth which might fall either to violent revolution on the left or to military dictatorship on the right delivered a blow against the United States itself.

It is with this in mind that the United States of late has been paying more than the usual attention to Brazil.

As of this minute, Brazil owes more than \$2.7 billion, about half of it to the United States, and has no money to pay it.

**Bonus Nearly Wiped Out**  
A Christmas bonus of one month's extra pay, which all Brazilian employers must pay their employees, was just about wiped out by vicious inflation which in the last year alone amounted to 50 per cent.

Black beans and meat had just about disappeared and Brazilians were standing in queues to receive small bags of rice at government-controlled prices.

Related to the sorry state of Brazilian finances were two other causes for concern.

One was a fear that the government might feel it had to resort to totalitarian means to solve its problems.

Another was Brazil's increasing flirtation with the Communist bloc.

At the center of this is Brazilian President Joao Goulart who on this coming Sunday hopes for a belated Christmas present in a frozen flocking.

On Jan. 6, Goulart hopes Brazilian voters will restore to his office the powers stripped away 16 months ago when he succeeded the resigned Janio Quadros. Under military pressure and in a move of questionable constitutionality, Parliament then set up a

David A. Macklin, Attorney  
ESTATE NO. 5744  
NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF GLEN L. CHRONISTER.

In the Circuit Court of Adams County, November Term, 1962, In the matter of the Estate of Glen L. Chronister, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Fauna Chronister as Administratrix of the above named estate has presented and filed her final account in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said Circuit Court, on the 18th of January, 1963, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said court and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be approved. And the heirs of said decedent and all others interested are also required to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate.

Fauna Chronister  
Personal Representative  
Myles F. Parrish  
Judge

12/26 1/2.

government of a strong prime minister and a weak president.

**Claims Must Have Powers**  
It is Goulart's claim that without restoration of his powers, he can do nothing to deliver Brazil from its present state.

In this there are two important question marks.

The first is Goulart himself.

In a visit to the United States last April, he apparently succeeded in persuading the U.S. government and many businessmen that he was moving away from the political left to the center and was sincere in his announced intention to set up tax, educational and farm reforms to meet requirements of alliance for progress aid.

Instead, Brazilian inflation accelerated and little progress was made on other problems.

In addition, Goulart was packing his cabinet with leftists and assigned leftist-leaning officers of his own choosing in the armed forces.

And herewith the second question mark.

Even should Brazilian voters give him the power he seeks, will Brazil's armed forces let him keep them?

## Chicago Livestock

CHICAGO (UPI)—Livestock: Hogs 11,500; mostly 25 lower; instances 50 off on 230 lb and down; No 1-2 190-225 lb 16.50-17.00; around 300 head 17.00; mixed No 1-3 190-230 lb 16.00-16.50; 230-250 lb 15.50-16.00; No 2-3 250-280 lb 15.00-15.50; 280-325 lb 14.50-15.00.

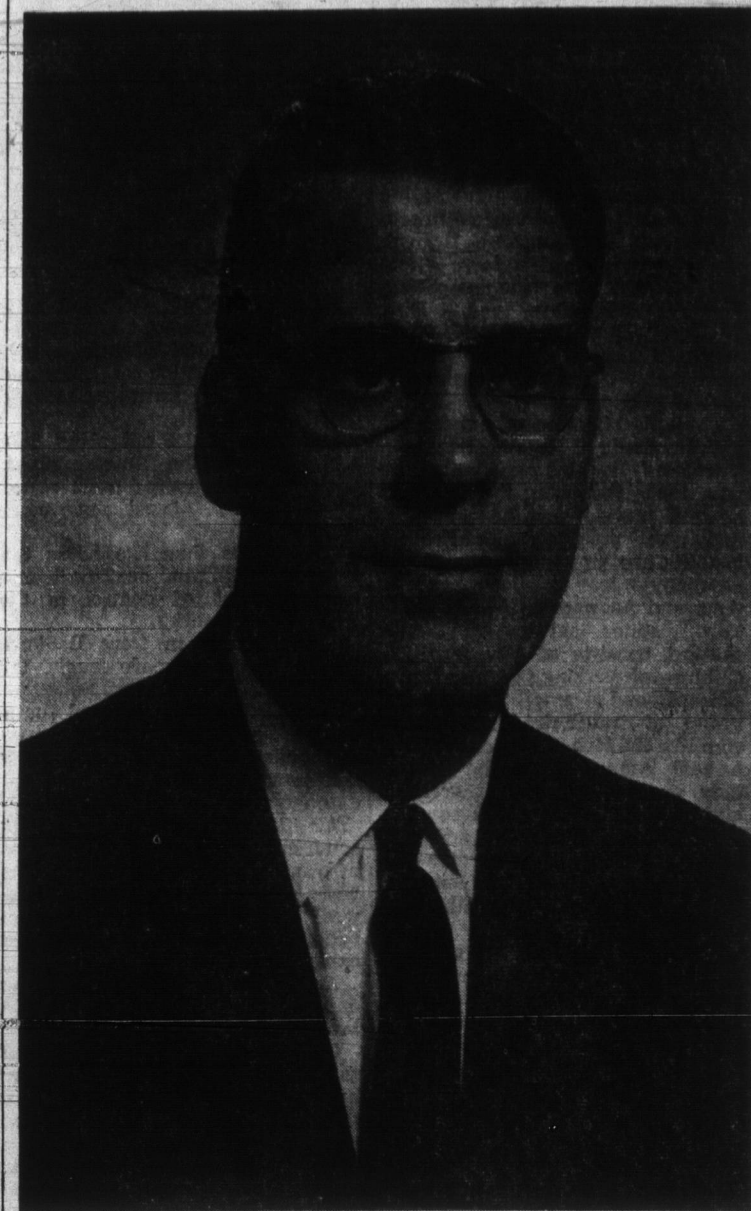
Cattle 12,000; calves 25; slaughter steers average choice and down steady to 50 lower; under 1150 lb mostly steady; high choice and prime 50 to 1 lower; heifers steady to 25 lower; prime and mixed high choice and prime 1150-1300 lb slaughter steers 28.50-29.00; half dozen or more loads at 29.00; bulk choice 900-1300 lb 26.75-28.25; most good steers 24.50-26.50; load high choice and prime 1000 lb heifers 28.25; bulk choice 26.25-27.50; mixed good and choice 26.00-26.25; good 24.00-25.75.

Sheep 15,000; slaughter lambs fully steady; choice and prime 100-114 lb fed western woolled lambs 21.25-21.50; choice and prime natives 20.50-21.00; good and choice 18.00-20.00.

## Anderson Woman Is Killed In Accident

DELAWARE, Ohio (UPI)—Mrs. Virginia Malernee, 41, Anderson, Ind., was killed in a two-car collision Monday night on U.S. 36 seven miles west of here.

The same accident injured three others, one critically. The most seriously hurt was the driver of the death car, Dennis C. Malernee, Anderson, believed to be the victim's husband. Also injured were Jay Malernee, 11, Anderson, and the other driver, Thomas Ben Lynch, 52, Dayton, Ohio.



Dr. Robert W. Fribley

## Sermon Series At Methodist Church

"Warm Up Your Heart Preaching Mission," a series of six sermons, will begin Sunday evening at the First Methodist church in Decatur; Rev. A. C. Underwood announced this morning.

The six sermons will be presented by Dr. Robert W. Fribley, pastor of the First Methodist church of Anderson.

Dr. Fribley's message will begin at 7:30 o'clock each of the six evenings, beginning Sunday and running through Friday, January 11.

Song leader each evening will be Darrell Gerig, with Mrs. Edgar Gerber the organist, Rev. Underwood explained.

**Anderson Pastor**  
Robert Wile-Fribley was born in Beverly, Mass., Feb. 9, 1914, and has served as pastor of the First Methodist church in Anderson since June of 1959. The Anderson church has a total membership of 3,500.

Retired from the U. S. Navy with the rank of commander, Dr. Fribley graduated from Logansport high school and DePauw University in 1935, where he graduated with distinction, receiving an A. B. degree.

His graduate study includes Boston University school of theology; seminar courses under Dr. D. Elton Trueblood at Earlham College, and a traveling seminar to Africa in 1955 under the sponsorship of San Francisco state college.

A member of the Anderson Rotary club and the Anderson ministerial association, Dr. Fribley is listed in "Who's Who in Methodism."

**Served Since 1934**  
Dr. Fribley entered the North Indiana conference of the Methodist church on trial in 1937, and became a full member in 1939. He has served in churches in Indiana, New Hampshire and Massachusetts since 1934.

He also served as a chaplain in

the USNR, attached to the Marine Corps, for 32 months, from 1943 to 1945, serving in the Pacific.

Dr. Fribley and his wife, Jane, have four children, ranging in age from six to 18 years old. His wife, a native Hoosier with an A. B. degree from Indiana U. and graduate work at Manchester College, is a home economics teacher.

## Indianapolis Livestock

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI)—Livestock: Hogs 9,800; barrows and gilts unevenly steady to 50 lower; 190-225 lb 16.50-16.75, some 17.00; 180-240 lb 15.75-16.50; 240-270 lb 15.00-15.75; uniform 240-260 lb 15.75-16.00; 270-300 lb 14.75-15.25; sows steady to 25, instances 50 lower; 300-400 lb 13.50-14.25; 400-600 lb 12.75-13.75; 500-650 lb 12.50-12.75.

Cattle 2,600; calves 100; steers early sales mostly 50 lower; heifers early sales weak to 50 lower; good and low choice steers 24.50-26.50; standard and low good 21.50-24.25; choice heifers 26.00; good and low choice 24.00-25.50; standard and low good 21.00-24.00; cows fully 25 higher early, mostly 50 higher later; cutter and utility cows 14.50-16.00; high yielding utility and standard 16.50-17.50; bulls fully steady; cutter, utility and commercial 19.00-21.00; few cutter down to 18.00; vealers strong to 1.00 higher; good and choice 30.00-37.00; individual choice 38.00; standard 26.00-31.00.

Sheep 700; strong to 50 higher; choice and prime woolled lambs 19.00-21.00; few lots 21.50; good and choice 16.00-19.50.

## Youth Is Arrested On Speeding Charge

Gerald L. Bailer, 22, 740 N. Eleventh St., will appear in justice of the peace court January 26 to answer to a charge of speeding.

Bailer was arrested by the city police at 5:15 a.m. Tuesday for traveling 50 miles an hour on Winchester St., a 30 mile an hour zone.

## KENNEDY

(Continued from Page One)

publican-opponent in mind, but expects the race to be hard-fought in the manner of former President Harry S. Truman's re-election battle of 1948. The President looks at the 1962 congressional and gubernatorial election results and finds the country politically is very closely divided.

He foresees no changes in his cabinet although he accepts the fact that after two years in office, some of his cabinet members may want to return to private business in the foreseeable future. This does not apply to Secretary of State Dean Rusk. There is no doubt in Kennedy's mind that Rusk will stay in his post.

**No Knowledge Of Departures**  
As for reports that Postmaster General Edward Day may be thinking of leaving the administration, Kennedy's position is that he has no knowledge of it. He feels it is possible that some of his administration associates may want to depart, but he knows of no definite plans at this point.

The domestic fate of the nation, in the Kennedy-frame of reference, is bound tightly to the international situation. While Communist expansionism may have been blunted momentarily by the recent Soviet experience in Cuba, the President feels the West must not let down its guard. He feels Western Europe should play a much larger role in assisting the have-not nations and not leave the burden primarily to the United States. He has the same attitude toward prosperous Japan.

In his opinion, Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev would have scored a resounding victory had his strategy of placing Soviet medium-range ballistic missiles in Cuba been successful. This would have given Russia a psychological boost with the rest of the world as great as that gained from Sputnik I in the last decade.

Khrushchev, however, learned in Cuba the United States would risk war when necessary and, in the President's opinion, the Soviet leader will now move with greater caution than he displayed in going into Cuba.

Kennedy is deeply concerned about conditions in Latin America. He plans to ask Congress for increased funds for the Alliance for Progress, but the boost over last year's figure will not be substantial because aid to South America produces a net drain on balance of payments. He regards Latin American relations as so important that he plans to travel extensively in the area in 1963 and next year, too.

There is a possibility he will meet this year with French President Charles de Gaulle who has a political problem in rationalizing his firm program for independent nuclear deterrent power with U.S. and British efforts to form a multilateral force with France within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

**Unrest Creates Problems**  
Kennedy does not want to see the western alliance begin to fragment into individual deterrents with inevitable and weakening imbalances. While the United States may have the edge over Russia in nuclear weapons, the President feels the means of delivery has become more important than kiloton-capacity of a warhead. This country has no more atmospheric tests scheduled at present and will continue to press for a test ban, but pending a workable agreement some underground testing will continue.

He sees added problems in 1963 because of unrest and great need in South America and Asia. He is confident Red China eventually will explode into a nuclear test bomb, but he does not forecast the time, according to associates. When Red China does test successfully, he believes this will add to Sino-Soviet friction. This could end up as a plus for the West if Russia then shifts toward her more historical identification with Western Europe. There are no signs of such a shift at present, but the President feels it may be a possibility over the international horizon.

His mood shortly before the new Congress convenes can be described as one of determination, admittedly more realistic than optimistic and quite receptive toward the philosophy that big government is dulling private initiative. Because of the time-honored seniority system in Congress, he feels he must proceed with caution in advocating any modernization of congressional procedure that might cut across the feeling of independence in the legislative branch. This, however, does not rule out his fight concerning makeup of the House Rules Committee.

**Sees Tough Tax Sledding**  
If the Rules Committee is kept at 15 members as the administration desires (Chairman Howard Smith of Virginia would like to

see it revert to 12), Kennedy then sees an opportunity to bring even controversial legislation to the floor for a vote. To keep vital bills off the House floor would be bad public policy in his opinion. Furthermore, Kennedy feels it would be a terrific responsibility for Republicans, as well as for a good many Democrats to put the powerful Rules Committee in control of those usually opposed to almost any action the Kennedy leadership would want to undertake.

Even with a favorable outcome in the Rules Committee fight, the President expects tough sledding for his tax proposals. Such important voices of labor and management as the AFL-CIO and U.S. Chamber of Commerce are for the tax cut, but the President also is aware of some rather important people in opposition.

He sees no point in putting the country through the wringer of a recession before adjusting tax rates downward. A recession, he continues to remind his friends, would cause the worst possible sort of federal deficit.

He plans another move against high federal farm subsidies which add annually to surplus stocks, particularly in wheat and dairy products. He is impressed rather negatively by the fact that because of large dairy surplus stocks, the average person on relief is getting twice as much butter as those not on relief.

In looking around the economy, Kennedy sees unemployment and its paradoxical aspects as constituting one of the nation's larger difficulties. Even with unemployment at 5.8 per cent in November, Kennedy finds it highly interesting that the stock market was rising and the general economic state of the nation was rather hopeful.

He feels that 1963 may be a pretty good year, but the unemployment problem will remain with the country because of automation and technological advance, plus a disturbingly high rate of school drop-outs—a situation that might be helped extensively by the youth opportunity bill.

## Mindful of Suggestions

The President is mindful of suggestions from some quarters that he may have been too cooperative with Congress for the good of his program and that more of a stiff attitude by the White House might be in order. He counters such arguments, according to friends, by pointing out simply that the Congress is Democratic—not like the Republican-controlled 80th Congress which Truman fought vigorously and to his own benefit.

He also realizes that some members of the House and Senate can block his programs with no real reprisal. Friends report that he cites an example of House Rules Chairman Smith carrying his own district by a much larger margin than the President ever could manage. Therefore, there is nothing he could do to Smith, nor does Kennedy see any form of his disapproval of the Rules chairman that would not rebound to the chairman's benefit in his own congressional district.

Kennedy cautions his associates not to write off a given Democrat in Congress simply because he opposes one piece of administration legislation. He has pointed to such powerful leaders as Chairman Wilbur Mills of House Ways and Means and Sen. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma as Democrats who opposed him on Medicare in 1962, but backed him solidly on foreign trade, the 1962 tax bill and debt limitation.

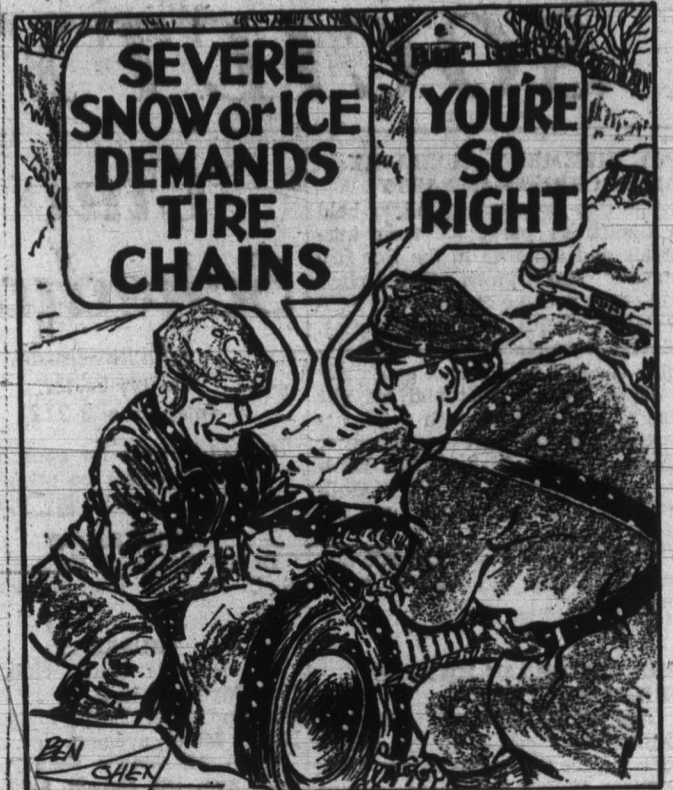
The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographical division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

## New York Stock Exchange Prices MIDDAY PRICES

A. T. & T., 115%; DuPont, 239; Ford, 45%; General Electric, 76%; General Motors, 58%; Gulf Oil, 39%; Standard Oil Ind., 47%; Standard Oil N. J., 58%; U. S. Steel, 44.

## Emergency Blood Shipment Rushed

LONDON (UPI)—An emergency shipment of blood of a rare type was rushed today to Accra, Ghana, where U. S. Ambassador William P. Mahoney Jr. was reported suffering from severe burns. Details of the ambassador's injuries were not immediately available here.



**PREVENT WINTER DRIVING WOES**  
The National Safety Council says: Always carry a pair of reinforced tire chains ready for use when needed during severe snow or ice conditions. They help avoid skid wrecks and prolonged traffic delays. Police say chainless vehicles are responsible for chaotic traffic tie-ups.

## Traffic Toll Over Highway Near 400 Mark

By United Press International  
Hopes that the nation's drivers would set a safety record during the four-day New Year's holiday vanished today.

However the National Safety Council estimated the final traffic death toll for the holiday period would be less than advance estimates.

The council's estimate before the 102-hour holiday period began was that from 420 to 480 persons would die on the streets and highways between 6 p. m. local time Friday and midnight Tuesday.

With late reports still coming in, United Press International counted 386 persons dead in traffic accidents during the long holiday.

A breakdown showed:  
Traffic 386  
Fires 73  
Planes 12  
Miscellaneous 131  
Total 602.

California led the nation with 46 traffic deaths. Texas had 35, Illinois 20, New York and Oklahoma 19 each and Pennsylvania

16. Florida had 14. Ohio and North Carolina reported 13 each and Georgia, Michigan and Virginia 12 each.

No deaths were reported in Alaska, Hawaii, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Wyoming.

The record low in traffic deaths for a four-day New Year's holiday was 375 in 1951-52. The worst year was the 1956-57 102-hour New Year's observance when 409 persons were killed.

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MILK	gal. 69c
EGGS, Grade A, Large	doz. 49c
JUICE, Grapefruit	4 cans \$1.00—Orange 3 cans \$1.00
BOILED HAM	lb 89c
MINUTE STEAK, ROUND STEAK	lb 69c
T-BONE STEAK	lb 69c
BOLOGNA	3 lbs. \$1.00
PORK LIVER	lb 19c
PORK LIVER	3 doz. \$1.14
JUICE, Grapefruit	4 cans \$1.00—Orange 3 cans \$1.00