

Herald and News

Editorial Page

The Real Difference

Both presidential candidates quite wisely make much of the need of America to be strong both militarily and economically. They differ only as to where we stand in the scale of strength, and how we can become stronger.

Great stress is laid on the fact that we are in a headlong race with the Soviet Union. Both men agree that our national safety — and the free world's — depends on our winning this competition. Few would quarrel with this.

Yet in all the general emphasis on the economic aspect of this competition, a major point is consistently overlooked. It is this:

If there were no threat of war, if disarmament were a reality, then the necessity of outrunning Russia economically would not be so vital.

Russia has thoroughly demonstrated that a slave society can largely master the problems of building an effective industrial system. Its output is great and still growing.

Many new nations around the globe may be forgiven for wondering what there is to choose — on economic grounds — between the two

giant rival societies, one free and one Communist.

In terms of productive measures, the differences may indeed not be great one day.

The big thing to remember is that what America and its friends really have to offer the uncommitted and emerging peoples is not just an example of superior economic capability and well-being.

The heart of our system is freedom. And this is something in which the Communists could not outrun us if their society were to last 1,000 years.

Who, knowing man's unquenchable thirst for liberty, can imagine that we will not have an undying appeal for struggling mankind so long as we preserve and enhance our freedoms?

Let the Communists produce as they will. We will probably go on out-producing them anyway.

But even if they should outmatch us in the factories, they can never compete for men's hearts and minds as can those who, like Americans, give themselves unreservedly to the life and cause of liberty.

Definition Of Democracy

Democracy in America is many wonderful things. But there are some things that it is not, and this needs to be understood better than it is.

Democracy is privilege but it is not license.

In its name, individual Americans are not free to violate or show disrespect for the property of others. A surprising number today seem to feel that democracy justifies a kind of "what's yours is mine" approach.

Nothing in the democratic way of life is intended, furthermore, to endorse unwarranted invasions of personal privacy. These often include rude excesses which appear to presume that in the strict personal sense, every man is every other man's friend.

Actually, the right to reject men and ideas is a strong element in our freedom.

Nor should democracy be taken as an abandonment of standards of character, and performance. If we do not respect excellence and the virtues of man, freedom cannot flourish. For it is not an invitation to enthrone mediocrity.

In our land there has been of late too great a tendency to accept failure as the proof of humanness and therefore to excuse it and to countenance error almost as if these things were in fact achievements.

To err may be human, but this old saying hardly qualifies as a fit national motto for a vibrant democracy.

There are sharp distinctions among men as to both ability and

character. Democracy is not a system dedicated to blotting out these differences in a destructive leveling process.

By education and every other reasonable means, democracy must foster—not smother—the development of men according to their capacity.

The equality in democracy is equality of opportunity. All must have the chance to develop the best that is in them.

Democracy is not a warrant to others to make your life and your property a community possession. Nor is it a giant mixer that renders all men alike in talent and purpose.

It is simply an opening of the door. Those who pass through must be free to walk at their own pace in their own way.

Better Tribute

Last year, after the Yankees' miserable (for them) showing in the American League pennant race, it was rumored that pilot Casey Stengel would not retire until he had one more flag under his belt.

Now it looks like the Yankees are in, and sportsbox grapevine says old Casey is definitely hanging up his cap. At 70 years of age, and with 50 of those years spent in baseball, Casey could still name his own terms for a job almost anywhere in the game.

That fact alone is a better tribute to the great manager than a lot of words.

Foreign Comment...

Red Chinese, Soviet Rift Not Serious

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

The West should regard with considerable skepticism the talk of a deepening rift between the Soviet Union and Red China. Disagreements, yes. But disagreements frequently occur within any family without any final break. So, with the USSR and Red China, the disagreements do not necessarily mean an impending split between the world's two greatest communist powers.

It is noteworthy that most of the "news" regarding the Chinese and Russian differences has come through Communist "leaks."

To this, then, has been added so-called evidence drawn from Red China's silence on Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United Nations, and on its notable lack of support for his plan for world disarmament in four years.

There also was Russia's marked lack of enthusiasm for China's border quarrel with India.

Special emphasis has been placed on the ideological quarrel between Khrushchev and Red China party leader Mao Tse-tung.

UPI correspondent Henry Shapiro, a close observer of the Moscow scene for 25 years, sees little of substance in the Khrushchev-Mao-Tse-tung quarrel.

Both, he points out, are dedicated Communists who might disagree on methods but never on the final objective.

It might well be that there is a personal rivalry between the two for prestige within the party.

The USSR, relatively stable after a little more than 40 years, disagrees with Red China's haste because it believes that time is on its side.

Therefore, it could sympathize with Red China's designs on Indian territory but disagree with the rough-shod methods.

It could agree with Red China's demands on Formosa but heartily disagree with any precipitate action which might unleash a war.

But for the world to believe that deep differences separate the two, simply works to the advantage of both Red China and the USSR, carrying as it does the possibility that it will pull the West into a false sense of security.

In a future not yet foreseeable, it may well be that important differences will arise. One cause might be China's explosive population problem. Another might arise from the proven fact that there can be no such thing as co-equal dictators.

The lands to the south of China are far richer than Russia's Siberian wastes to the north, and can support a far greater population than they now do.

But for the moment, Khrushchev needs a friendly China at his back. And China needs Russian industrial know-how. In addition, there are far greater worlds still to be conquered by Communism than either could gain by turning on each other.

Other Editor's
Opinions...

Burning Issue

(THE WALL STREET JOURNAL)

The man who wins the White House in November is also the man whose policies will largely influence government's attitude toward the national debt. Is it to be trimmed by deliberate effort to reduce spending, or is it to be regarded as an ancillary bookkeeping matter of little interest to "liberal" plungers?

The Democratic platform has made it clear that Mr. Kennedy is elected, American taxpayers will be forced to walk a number of spending planks: political realism, in that event, indicates the public will have to go even deeper into debt.

Thus, the Republicans have been handed a choice opportunity. They can offer the voters this fall yet more debt and more inflation in the manner of the opposition, or they can offer a policy of protecting the taxpayer's earnings and savings by tackling the issue from which the Democratic leadership has publicly covered. Unfortunately the Nixon-Rockefeller statement is also silent on this issue.

Perhaps the American people don't care anymore about the towering national debt that amounts to \$3,000 for every jobholder in the country, or about its nine billion dollar annual interest cost—nine billion dollars that might better be used for more visible ends. If that is the case, no one need be surprised if inflation consumes our money before we can even begin to hope of burning that 200 billion dollar mortgage.



Communist Chortling Over U.S. Troubles Premature?

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press News Analyst

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP) — The United States is hurting a bit from its brush with the neutralists, but the Communists are premature in jubilantly claiming a victory.

This jubilation could boomerang, and help turn an apparent American setback into another Communist defeat.

The Communists are in a poor position during this session of the U.N. General Assembly to point with pride. They grabbed eagerly at the neutralists' disappointment with the United States and made it

plain to all in the Assembly that they feel triumphant about it.

This looks like a major Communist mistake.

The Soviet bloc may impress the original five neutralist nations, who sponsored the proposal for a meeting of President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev, with claims of an American defeat. But they are doing something else.

The Asian and African nations who voted along with the neutralists are passionately jealous of their position of independence between the two great power blocs, Communist and Western.

By jumping for joy and crying victory, the Communists turned a spotlight on themselves and probably aroused misgivings among the Africans.

These African nations are in no mood to be claimed by the Communists as allies in a victory against the United States. They saw what went on in the former Belgian Congo from the moment of its independence.

They took due note of Soviet interference there. They proved their attentiveness by overwhelming support of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld's activities there to restore order in the face of violent Soviet-Communist attacks.

The five so-called neutral nations who sponsored the U.S.-Soviet summit resolution have acted somewhat less than neutrally on many an issue. President Tito of Yugoslavia, maverick Communist though he may be, has gone down the line all the way for Soviet proposals at this session. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana has indicated more than a little sympathy for the Communist argument in the Congo. Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic is deeply involved with the U.S.S.R. and often has exhibited hostility to the West. President Sukarno of Indonesia is being advised by the chief of the Indonesian Communist party who traveled to the United States with him. Prime Minister Nehru of India supports the Communists on the issue of Red China's membership and some others, although the West considers him basically a friend.

Those were the sponsors. The outcome of the struggle over the neutralist resolution likely would have little bearing one way or the other on their attitude regarding future issues before this Assembly.

But the United States still has an opportunity to convince the other Asians and Africans that its reasons for opposing the resolution were valid.

The President can hardly place himself in the position of permitting the United States to be directed, by the wishes of five government chiefs claiming to be neutrals, to do something he considers to be against the best interests of the United States.



YOUR POCKETBOOK

Products Designed To Loosen Purses

By FAYE HENLE

I hope you like pizza.

Why? Because the latest in homemaker gadgets is a "Pizza Porter." It's a circular plastic and insulated glass fiber carrier with a zipper closing and what the manufacturer calls a "convenient handle." Everybody knows that take-out pizza is the savior of the busy housewife. But who wants lukewarm pizza?

Why am I reporting this with such diligence? I'll tell you:

Time was when I could emerge from neither a supermarket, variety store nor discount house in any state but penniless.

Couple of times recently, I returned home with an unbroken ten-spot. My dejection was great. I mourned not for what I had not purchased; I wiped tears because I feared that I had matured to the point where there was not a gadget or a convenience left to thrill me.

My fears have been appeased and I feel young again!

From what I gather Big Business is downright worried that it has not on the market this fall enough of the really new for you and for me.

What's being done? Plenty! Probing more than 400 companies, the American Management Assn. discovered that these companies are planning to spend an average of 10.7 per cent more for the development of new products and processes this year than last.

In the competitive climate of 1960, new product development is what can make or break a company. And company executives know it. They do their best to learn two things:

Something really new being developed by a competitor.

Methods to determine the actual cost of developing a new product.

Most companies are trying to get more for their product development dollar, rather than spending more dollars for product development. It seems, however, that most companies are not at all certain how much it costs to evolve the new and this cost is an important basic factor in decisions.

If you are like me and find

nothing really to tempt you today, what might you hope for tomorrow?

There is promise that what will be sold tomorrow will really be different, for industry is fast learning that you and I will not accept a mere style change or the addition of a gadget as sufficient justification for replacement.

Some of what is coming is pure Buck Rogers stuff — a motion picture camera no larger than a pack of cigarettes. You'll also be able to paint your house with a paint that will promise to free you from bugs and insects for two years.

You'll be able to phone your oven and tell it to start the roast, wash your dishes with an ultrasonic dishwasher, preserve your foods with thermo-electric refrigeration, watch TV in-the-wall powered by a two-inch tube magnified seven times.

And for those afflicted with a heart ailment, there will be a microphone to flash trouble signaling a possible attack.

The years from 1960 to 1970 saw industry pushing mass production. From 1970 to 1980, the pitch was mass marketing. Now the big stress is on technology.

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EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Khrushchev Manner Hard To Reconcile

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — It may not have been noticed at the time. But there was a certain symbolic significance in the fact that right after Emily Post died, Nikita Khrushchev began his blustering before the United Nations. Politeness passed on. And the spirits of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini were reborn.

Attempts to analyze the personality of Khrushchev and explain what makes him behave the way he does are numerous. But they are all founded on surmise. Nobody really knows.

To some he is motivated by fear of Red China. To others he is simply the stooge of the Kremlin gang—the leaders of the Presidium who tell him what to do and how to do it.

But every time a prediction is made that Khrushchev is fighting for his political life, he comes back stronger than ever.

Nobody outside the Kremlin really knows what goes on inside. Some of the best American diplomats and students of Russian affairs refuse even to guess what pressure the next turn of the Communist screw will bring, or why.

That being the case, Khrushchev the individual becomes more interesting. Assume for the sake of argument that he is the real boss of Russia and that he got where he is by his own sheer ability, reckless ruthlessness and capacity for leadership.

Consider him as the new Soviet man—the product of a civilization that, held down by the Czars for years, is just now finding its own strength and is merging as a world power.

Other peoples have been through this experience, rising and falling—the Greeks, Romans, Mongols, Spaniards, British.

The United States is still in such an evolutionary cycle. It had periods of expansion, aggression, big-stick diplomacy.

Internally, the age of the robber barons was marked by self-made men who saw what they wanted, went after it, got it by fair means or foul, built personal empires along with the country.

Later came a new generation of labor bosses—big, brawny

men who saw what they wanted, went after it by fair means or foul, got it and built their empires along with the country. Throughout American history there have been bad men and gangsters who have thought themselves beyond and bigger than the law and whose exploits are still glamorized to the national shame.

These characteristics have not been confined exclusively to America's mobsters and gangsters. They are common to too many.

For years the foreign image of the average American has been of a rude, domineering loudmouth with too much money. He has swaggered his way around the world, criticizing all things foreign and creating the concept of "The Ugly American."

This has marred and often obscured the image of the real American with his ideals of democracy, his desire to help less fortunate people obtain his high standard of living, his self-sacrifice in two world wars and in the Korean war to keep other nations free from subjugation by Kaiser Wilhelm, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Joseph Stalin, Mao Tse-tung and their ilk, his generosity in rebuilding the civilization these monsters all but destroyed.

The Ugly American still stalks abroad and at home. His image is magnified and distorted by Communist propaganda.

But the truth of the matter is that the Ugly American is being replaced in world society by the Ugly Communist—the Ugly Russian. And this has been nowhere better demonstrated than by Nikita Khrushchev's performance at the United Nations.

The refinement that Emily Post stood for—not the artificialities of how to hold a teacup, but politeness in the deeper sense — have not penetrated Communist society, obviously.

There is no realization that a better world will be obtained by kindness, not insults and head bashing.

It is too much to hope that Khrushchev is going to mellow in his lifetime or that Communists in general will mellow in this generation. But in this perspective of how people behave in primitive societies, Khrushchev may be explained, if not understood.



THE DOCTOR SAYS...

Some Diagnosed Conditions False

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

"Athlete's Heart" and "Nervous Breakdown" are a pair of medical conditions you hear a great deal about despite the fact that neither really exists.

In technical terms, "Athlete's Heart" has never been defined. I imagine there is a general belief that the athlete's heart becomes enlarged (hypertrophied), just as his arm and leg muscles do, as a result of the strenuousness of his physical efforts.

Many careful studies, such as those conducted on men who formerly rowed on Harvard crews, show conclusively that the graduate athlete is no more apt to develop heart disease in general, or hypertrophy in particular, than classmates who engaged in no more exercise than was necessary to pass courses in physical education.

What happens, of course, is that each time a former athlete develops a heart condition, his ailment is attributed to earlier participation in sports.

After hearing of a few of these fatalities from what is glibly called "Athlete's Heart," who can blame the conscientious parent from raising objections to a son's activities on the gridiron, ball field or wrestling mat?

The second nonexistent condition to which I want to direct your attention is the "Nervous Breakdown."

Although this condition also has not been technically defined, it is usually pinned on the person who "goes to pieces" following some unusual strain such as a final examination, a family misfortune or a business failure.

It is the usual experience that when the subject of a "Nervous Breakdown" is thoroughly investigated, he or she will be found to have had a pre-existent disturbance that became intensified as a result of whatever strain happened to arise. Stated otherwise, the so-called "cause" of the breakdown was in actuality merely the straw that broke the camel's back.

There are at least two reasons why the truth about a "Nervous Breakdown" are of importance to many parents. In the first place, there is no need for any mother or father to fear that an unusually ambitious child may "go to pieces" as a result of overstudy.

Sons why the truth about a "Nervous Breakdown" are of importance to many parents. In the first place, there is no need for any mother or father to fear that an unusually ambitious child may "go to pieces" as a result of overstudy.

Secondly, if a hypersensitive child or adult does suffer a so-called breakdown following some unusual strain, members of the family need not rebuke themselves for failure to step in and prevent or halt the strain, whatever its exact nature. Quite certainly, if that particular strain hadn't broken the camel's back, the very next one would have.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "Understanding Mental Illness," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N. Y.

THEY SAY...

I was flabbergasted. I thought it was the patriotic thing to do. People have died for the right to vote. Maybe the way I did it wasn't right.

Indianapolis manufacturer Ralph Elvers, after six women quit their jobs with his company when he ordered them to register to vote.

All has been quiet in the capital... until someone could figure out how to... palm off the latest defeat as a victory.

—Adlai E. Stevenson.

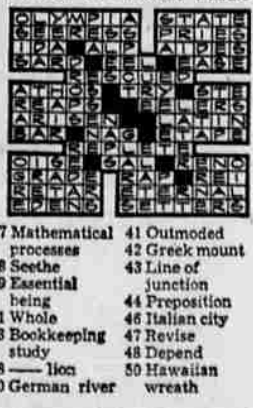
I always marvel at how four or five different companies making different products under different methods in different areas all wind up with the same price.

—Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), chairman of subcommittee investigating drug companies.

School Days

- ACROSS**
- Science room (coll.)
 - Arithmetic (ab.)
 - Sulk
 - Biblical priest
 - Toward the sheltered side
 - Kind of examination
 - First Latin verb
 - Scottish plaids
 - Heistates
 - Common
 - Rowing implement
 - Formerly
 - School book carrier
 - Great Lake
 - Consumed
 - Ascended
 - Exchanges
 - Take umbrage
 - Musical exercises
 - Baseball tool
 - Decimal units
 - Coin
 - Telegram
 - Hole
 - Willow
 - Pithier
 - Inane
 - Poem
 - Cloy
 - Erodes
 - Nothing
 - Low god
 - Arrow poison
 - Pippen
- DOWN**
- Botany subject

Answer to Previous Puzzle



Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, October 10, the 284th day of the year with 82 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning star is Mars. The evening stars are Mercury, Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in History: In 1845, the U.S. Naval Academy was opened formally at Fort Severn, Annapolis. In 1886, a tailless dress coat for men was introduced at the Tuxedo Club in Tuxedo, New York. Most of the guests were shocked at such informality.

In 1900, American actress Helen Hayes was born in Washington, D.C. In 1911, Chinese revolutionaries overthrew the Manchurian Dynasty. In 1913, in Washington, President Woodrow Wilson pressed a button that blew up the last obstruction in the Panama Canal.

In 1943, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was sworn in as president of China.

Thought for today: American paleontologist Fairfield Osborn said: "We do not live to extenuate the miseries of the past nor to accept as incurable those of the present."