

Editorial Page

Good Reasons For Meeting

There is a continuing game of guesswork as to why President-elect Kennedy went to visit Vice President Nixon at Key Biscayne in Florida. Probably a good deal of the guessing is close to the mark.

For one thing, Kennedy obviously wants our friends and foes abroad to understand that the sharp divisions developed in this country during a presidential campaign end when the ballots are counted. This was, in other words, a gesture of unity.

Evidence also points to a desire on Kennedy's part to rub out any personal animosities that might be left over from the sometimes harsh campaigning. A lingering hostility has marred the relationship between President Eisenhower and Harry Truman since 1952. It makes an unhappy chapter.

Some see in the Kennedy-Nixon meeting a move by President-elect Kennedy to win the vice president's support for the possible inclusion of one or two Republicans in key administration posts. The fact that they will meet again lends some credence to this speculation.

This might be a natural step in view of the closeness of the popular vote. Yet it could be a mistake to reason further that Kennedy feels his narrow margin makes him heavily

dependent on the GOP for the success of his programs.

He has given no indication he believes he is dealing from anything but the strength which goes with the winner.

There is another possible motive for Kennedy's gesture toward Nixon. While the president-elect may resort to sharp partisan utterance in a campaign, he is not and never has been a doctrinaire party man. He both speaks and acts in acknowledgment that we have two parties.

Many stern partisans on both sides do not. They often behave as if only their own party had a right to exist and win elections. Some go farther and suggest only their party can keep the country from ruin.

Kennedy is not of this order. After the Eisenhower sweep of 1952, he disdained partisan grumbling and graciously accepted the people's verdict. Inevitably, it is felt, he would be respectful of Nixon's excellent showing in this election.

But some who know him think he would have called on the vice president even if he had buried him in a landslide. For it would then have been more vital than now to exhibit belief in the vigorous future of America's two-party system.

Cause For Concern

The new and higher unemployment figures, running counter to the normal seasonal trend, are genuine cause for concern in a year which originally promised such good things.

When unemployment amounts to 6 per cent or more of the total work force, most economists and labor specialists believe the danger signals are up. Today's 3,500,000 total does surpass 6 per cent.

Furthermore, there is some fear that by January the figure may have gone past five million. That would, by general acknowledgment, give the nation its fourth recession in the past 12 years.

The current state of the economy was a subject for sharp partisan controversy in the recent presidential campaign. But the events of history indicate that recessions are bipartisan.

The first postwar decline of consequence struck in 1949, just a few months after Harry Truman won surprise election. It was cured by the rising defense outlays incident to the Korean war which broke out in mid-1950.

Since then, recessions in 1954 and 1958 have plagued the Eisenhower regime, and now a third threatens. Most observers believe the 1954 and 1958 declines cost the Republicans heavily at the polls, and many are saying that the spotty effects of the current slowdown figured markedly in the victory of president-elect Kennedy.

Whatever the direct political effects, the fact is we ought all to be troubled by the frequency of these downward swings, which seem to recur no matter which party is in power.

If the present drop finally earns the title of recession, it will mean we are having one every three or four years. That plainly is too often for the well-being of our citizens, too

often for a nation engaged in a deadly struggle with the forces of Communist tyranny.

It has been said many times since World War II that with our many built-in safeguards we are now almost depression-proof. Certainly we have suffered nothing of the magnitude of the Great Depression of the 1930s, nor do we seem likely to.

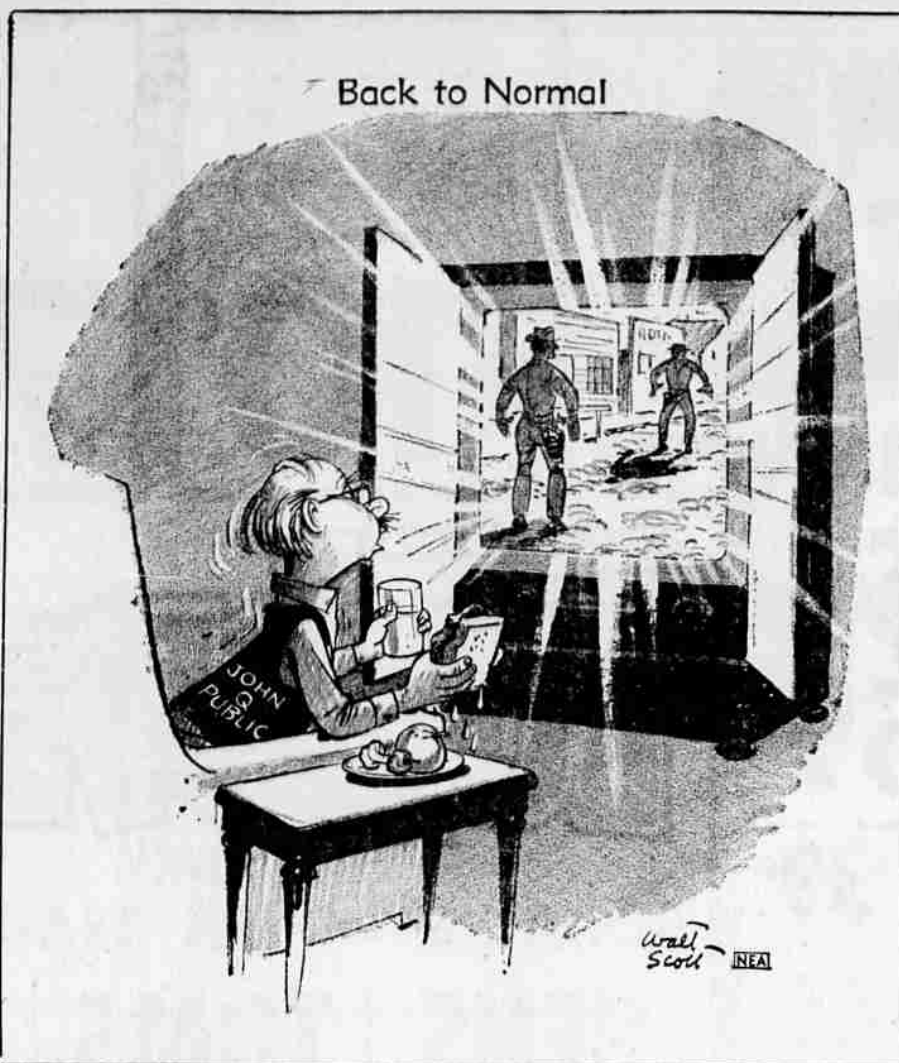
Yet important economic answers appear still to elude us. No one imagines that all cyclical ups and downs can be wiped out. But leaders in both parties, plus our scholars and our businessmen, should address themselves sharply to ways and means of preventing the frequent recurrence of declines steep enough to be called recessions.

They are a mark of persistent failure which we cannot endure but must cure, in the interest of our national safety and well-being.

Clamping Down

At least one university has taken steps to end a situation which has grown into serious proportions in recent years. The University of Illinois has announced it will no longer accept illiterate freshmen (more than one out of four last year). The school is discarding its intensified one-semester course in English, in which it has tried to teach incoming students what they should have learned about reading and writing their native tongue in 12 years of grade and high school.

The decision has been made not only in the interests of the university but in the interests of the freshmen—many of whom just flunk out with all the extra effort. The high schools did these young people no favor by granting them unearned diplomas; colleges cannot be expected to let them continue kidding themselves that they are getting an education.



WASHINGTON WINDOW . . .

Constitutional Amendment Could Provide Fireworks

By LYLE C. WILSON
WASHINGTON (UPI) — New census figures reducing the congressional representation of some states and increasing others reminds that there is a powerful, if unused, constitutional provision relating to civil rights and the congressional representation of the various states.

This provision is embraced in Section 2, Article 15, one of the reconstruction articles commonly known as the 15th Amendment. It was adopted by Congress in 1865 and became effective two years later.

The 15th Amendment provided that: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed."

A foot note to "The Constitution of the United States" edited by Thomas James Norton explains further: "Up to this time (1868) members of the House of Representatives were allowed to each state in proportion to the whole population and three-fifths of the slaves but this new provision (15th Amendment) made each Negro count as one."

The fraction of "three-fifths" in counting the slave population was imbedded in Article 1 of the Constitution dealing with the legislative powers of Congress. Norton explains that it came about this way:

"Although slaves were not citizens or voters, the number of them was considered in laying direct taxes. The three-fifths fraction had been agreed on in Congress when the question was whether, in the levy of direct taxes, slave holding states would be under-taxed (as Northern men contended) by not counting the slaves as population or over-taxed (as the South claimed) by counting them. The compromise then made as to taxation was employed as to representation in the House."

Norton concluded that the slave states received a disproportionate representation in the House of Representatives by reason of their slave population. The 15th Amendment club in the closet deals with voting rights for the offices of president, vice president, U.S. representatives, state executive, judicial and legislative officers.

When the right to vote in any such election is abridged to any qualified voter, the 15th Amendment provides that the basis of representation in such state shall be reduced in proportion to the number of persons whose voting rights have been abridged bears to the whole number of the state's qualified voters.

Norton further explains: "This enables the nation to inflict punishment upon the state for preventing citizens from voting—from voting for national officers not only, but also some officers of the state."

Power Never Used
Congress has the power to act under the foregoing provisions of the Constitution. It never has used this power to reduce the number of a state's representatives in the House. The weapon lies handy, however, to any mem-

ber of Congress minded to penalize alleged discrimination against Negroes in the South or desiring, merely, to get his name in the paper as a friend of the Negro.

Stranger things have happened in Congress than that some member, for his own reason, would challenge the congressional representation of some Southern states under terms of the 15th Amendment. The wholesale disenfranchisement of Southern Negroes is more often claimed in large numbers than it is legally proven.

The claims persist, however, and the 15th Amendment awaits the whim of any legislator who may believe it would be worthwhile to raise in the new 87th Congress a legislative ruckus of large proportions.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), estimated last week that about three million Negroes in some Southern states were denied the vote in the Nov. 8 election. More specifically, Wilkins cited Mississippi registration figures.

He said 8,000 Mississippi Negro citizens were registered of a Negro voting age population of 435,000 in that state.

Thomas James Norton's "The Constitution of the United States—Its Sources and Application" is a 319 page book which discusses the Constitution sentence by sentence, explaining why and how it was phrased as it is, and by whom. The book is a short course in basic government equal to a college course in civics. The price: 69 cents paperback, cloth bound \$2 postpaid from the Committee for Constitutional Government, 210 East 43rd St., New York City.

Thoughts

Let him sit alone in silence when he has laid it on him. — Lamentations 3:28.

It has been said with some meaning that if men would rest in silence, they might always hear the music of the spheres. — Arthur Helps.

My persecutions, my sufferings, what befell me at Antioch, at Iconium, and at Lystra, what persecutions I endured; yet from them all the Lord rescued me. — II Timothy 3:11.

Thou art never at any time nearer to God than when under tribulation; which He permits for the purification and beautifying of thy soul. — Miguel Molinos.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Weigh Faults Of Mental Treatment

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for NEA

The general understanding and treatment of nervous and mental disorders have been more greatly advanced in recent years than in all recorded medical history. Yet you constantly hear complaints from reasonable people who have been unable to obtain satisfactory neuropsychiatric care for themselves or for some member of their family or who have been disappointed at the wide gap between promise and fulfillment.

Perhaps the following explanations will help to lessen and even prevent some of these dissatisfactions and disappointments:

—Mood drugs, shock treatments and operative procedures (psychosurgery) relieve only the symptoms not the disease. Like aspirin and related pain-killers, they sweep the manifestations under the rug.

—In exchange for benefits obtained from each of these forms of symptomatic treatment, a penalty may be exacted. Mood drugs occasionally are habit-forming and frequently produce undesirable side effects. Although these side effects are usually of only minor importance, they may be serious and at times fatal.

—Since none of these treatment methods is precise, it is impossible to predict in advance when the effort will be successful, whether wholly or by balance, and when partially or wholly unsuccessful or even harmful.

—The conscientious physician acts to protect his own and the patient's best interests when he postpones treatment until interested parties can be made acquainted with possible benefits and probable risks.

In the case of a disturbance that is not incapacitating, it is wise to heed the ancient teaching of "noli nocere" (Be ye unwilling to do harm).

In the case of a disturbance that incapacitates the patient and/or threatens the peace and welfare of family or community, it is wise to consider the teaching of the Father of Medicine who favored "desperate remedies for desperate situations."

If you are forewarned of the limitations and possible risks of treatment, you're not apt to be so dissatisfied or disappointed when the outcome isn't as favorable as you wished. And if you're one of the many who has profited, you have more cause for rejoicing. I'll discuss psychotherapy in another column.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "Understanding Mental Illness," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care of Herald and News, Box 409, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Reds Eye U.S. Youth In Membership Drive

By PETER EDSON
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — The Communist party is launching a new drive to recruit American youth.

Having failed in efforts to take over labor unions, American Negroes and front organizations of fellow travelers in this country, the Communies have apparently figured they will have to recruit and train a new generation of young folks.

Plans are under way to form a new national youth organization, patterned after the American Youth Congress which the Communists took over and ran — into the ground — during the great depression of the 1930s. Efforts will be made to present the new organization as an "independent" group dedicated to "progressive" ideas and programs.

The objective is to entice young people into supporting Communist peace drives for disarmament, banning of nuclear tests, support of Soviet Russian programs in the U.N., recognition of Red China and backing for Fidel Castro in Cuba.

Key to this organization drive is the launching of a publication, "New Horizons for Youth." Its first issue, a four-page tabloid put out by Youth Publications, 709 Broadway, New York, made its appearance in October.

It is offered for sale at a dime a copy or a dollar a year. But most copies of the first issue appear to have been given away on college campuses in the big industrial states where there is some hope of enticing students into left wing causes.

An editorial in the first issue says the paper "has been conceived and is written by youth for youth. We are an independent group, and rely on our own efforts."

Actually, Daniel Rubin, listed on the masthead of the paper as its editor, is a member of the Com-

munist party, U.S.A., national committee and is its national youth director. He is 29.

Managing editor of the paper is listed as Joseph Bauer, but his real name is Seymour Robert Joseph. He is a 32-year-old Communist, a youth organizer for the party in Queens County, N.Y., and a speaker at Communist youth rallies in the New York area.

Even without these identifications, however, "New Horizons for Youth" is so obviously Communist — slanted in material that it is anything but independent. Its disguise is amateurish.

In the middle of page one is an announcement of a "world youth forum" to be held in Moscow next September.

"News" in the publication supposed to be of interest to American youth includes stories on demonstrations of youngsters at Democratic and Republican national conventions, sit-ins throughout the South, peace marches to observe the 16th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima on Aug. 6, protests against House Un-American Activities Committee hearings on Communists in education, held in San Francisco last May.

This last item appeared under a heading, "San Francisco Youth Tell Off J. Edgar." This is a reference to the fact that the marchers — 62 of them were arrested on riot charges, later dismissed — had denied FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's charge they were agitated by Communists.

The paper gives its biggest play to protests against school segregation in an apparent bid for Negro youth support. Other protests are against the anti-Communist oath in government — backed student loan applications and unemployment among youth today.

The main theme throughout is to capitalize on discontent and stir up more trouble wherever possible.

Russian Citizen Has Reason For Confusion On Elections

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press News Analyst

If the Soviet man-in-the-street tries, on the basis of what he has heard or read, to figure out what happened in the U.S. election, he is going to be a mighty bewildered citizen.

Throughout the campaign Ivan's newspapers told him Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice President Richard M. Nixon were Tweedledee and Tweedledum. The American voter, he read, had no choice at all. Both candidates, said the Communist press, served exactly the same interests and had the same predatory imperialist aims.

Even when it was over, a typical official press comment was that "it is impossible to see without a magnifying glass any marked difference between the Republican leader, Nixon and the Democrat leader, Kennedy."

But then Ivan also was told that the election was a repudiation of the Republican party. For Ivan, there was no explanation of how the American voters could repudiate a policy if there was no difference in policies.

Nor did his press attempt to explain to him why an American electorate could repudiate a political party while a Soviet electorate could never hope to do so. "Millions of Americans," Moscow radio told its home audiences, "have given their reply to the arms race, to military provocation and to the aggravation of the cold war which was the foundation of the Eisenhower administration policy."

The election, continued the broadcaster, expressed the people's "profound disapproval of the political course of the U. S. government."

In 1940, Philip Murray became head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, a post vacated by John L. Lewis.

In 1945, 200,000 members of the United Auto Workers Union went on strike against General Motors.

Thought for today: English writer Charles Dickens said: "Do other men for they would do you. That's the true business precept."

If both parties are, as the press has told Ivan, incurably imperialist, how can Comrade Khrushchev expect President Kennedy will represent "the people" any more than President Eisenhower did?

Wasn't President Eisenhower once described by Comrade Khrushchev as a man of peace? And when President Eisenhower succeeded President Truman, who until then had been the main devil in the Soviet press, didn't Ivan read that the Americans elected the Democrats and of warmongering and arms-racing?

If an imperialist president is such a menacing dictator, oppressing the American people, how come they can remove him?

Ivan tends to shrug his shoulders, defeated by his puzzlement.

Those Russians who do otherwise just get more bewildered, like a fellow I met in a Moscow department store seven years ago.

Sizing me up as an American, he sidled up and demanded: "Is it true all Americans have automobiles?"

I nodded and he squinted suspiciously. "Then tell me this," he pursued. "Why does Truman have aggressive designs on the Soviet Union?"

"Just a minute, I said. "Truman's not present now, Eisenhower is."

He gave me a grin and a knowing wink and said: "Yes but you know, and I know—Truman's still the boss."

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Monday, Nov. 21, the 326th day of the year with 40 more days in 1960.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Mercury and Mars.

The evening stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:
In 1684, French author, philosopher and historian Francois Voltaire was born.

In 1877, Thomas Edison announced he had invented a talking machine.

In 1925, Red Grange played his last varsity game with the University of Illinois.

In 1938, the western border area of Czechoslovakia was forcibly incorporated into the Reich and all inhabitants made German citizens.

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THEY SAY . . .

In the field of international organization we are in a primitive state of society just as savage as the animals.

—George V. Allen, director of the U. S. Information Agency.

It's a great honor. But, oh, dear, what would the children say? —Muriel Clark, London school teacher elected president of the British Sun Bathing (nudist) Assn.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Q—Which is the oldest American race track?
A—Saratoga in New York State is the oldest. The second oldest is Pimlico, Baltimore, Md.
- Q—Was Benjamin Franklin born in Philadelphia, Pa.?
A—No, although generally associated with Philadelphia, he was born in Boston, Mass.
- Q—Do plants give off oxygen?
A—In the process of photosynthesis in green plants the absorption of carbon dioxide is accompanied by a release of oxygen.

Having Fun

ACROSS

- 1 Ike's favorite sport
- 5 Money players
- 9 Tennis term
- 12 Century plant
- 13 Antidotes
- 14 Swiss canton
- 15 Sailing by force
- 17 Drink slowly
- 18 Flies
- 19 Fancies
- 20 Disparaged
- 23 Health resort
- 24 Priestly garment
- 27 Golf mounds
- 29 Hauling equipment
- 32 Funeral vehicle
- 34 Astronomy
- 36 Whirled
- 37 Sullen
- 38 Parent
- 39 Sialk
- 41 River in Scotland
- 43 Country hotel
- 44 Dry
- 46 Times for skiing and sledding
- 49 Wilberna
- 53 Insect
- 54 Holding back
- 56 Japanese name
- 57 Turn
- 58 Cry of bacchanals
- 59 Actor Chaney
- 60 Feminine suffix
- 61 Repose

DOWN

- 1 Spaces
- 2 Medley
- 3 Feminine appellation

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

AMALTHEA THOMAS
TOPIC KINGS
ARTS AND CRAFTS
EUCLEIDIAN
REPTILES
TRI BEAR
GIBBER DEM
DIPLORE DEEP
REPTILES PAN DOG
OLEATE DANISH
MERWIN OLEASB
ABSENT WARNED

NEA