

Herald and News

Editorial Page

A Lesson From Russia

"It appears that the Soviet Union may be gravitating away from the government-planned economy and adopting some of the ways of a free economy while we are gravitating away from a free economy and adopting a government-planned economy."

That significant observation was made by Edwin Vennard, managing director of the Edison Electric Institute. He based it on a recent article in Barron's magazine, written by Paul Wohl, which dealt at length with "creeping capitalism" in the Soviet Union. For example, Mr. Wohl pointed out that the Soviet government now officially tolerates free collective farm markets—and these are a very important part of the economy indeed, as they supply

the bulk of the fresh fruit, vegetables, dairy products, eggs, poultry and meat consumed by Russian city dwellers. As another example, he observes that close to a third of all the new housing which went up in the cities between 1957 and 1959 was privately built.

Actually, the Soviets have long been moving away from what might be called pure communism—simply because it didn't work. They have had to offer incentives—and any incentive system is capitalistic in nature.

It's ironic that while this is going on in Russia, we give more and more authority to government, and move closer and closer to a planned economy.

Heavy Weather For Jet Age

In the new task force report to President Kennedy on United States aviation goals for the 1970s, air experts have a key sentence: "Clearly, considering the projected growth in air traffic and the increasing number of persons that are carried in a single aircraft, unless there is a substantial lowering of the accident rate, losses by 1970 will be totally unacceptable."

Task force men struck actual loss projections from their report. But they can be guessed at with reasonable soundness.

In 1960, admittedly not a good safety year in the air, U.S. domestic airlines flew more than 30 billion "passenger miles." The 336 passenger deaths amounted to 1.10 fatalities for every 100 million passenger miles flown.

If the same accident rate were to apply to a projected 57 billion passenger miles in 1970, the fatalities would total 627—more than were recorded in 1955, 1956, 1958 and 1959 combined (and these were years with heavy numerical totals.)

As indicated, the trouble today is that one crash can cost upwards of 100 lives. And our 1970 sights are now set on a supersonic plane which might carry as many as 175 passengers.

Obviously, major safety break-throughs are needed if we are to prevent such catastrophic losses. In the task force's view, this means better planes, more and safer airports, vastly improved air traffic control systems with heavy reliance on advanced electronic technology.

The report does not suggest, for all its effort to accent the positive, that U.S. aviation is remarkably well placed to achieve the important break-throughs needed by 1970 in safety and other matters. Strong negative elements run through the study.

Civilian aircraft development is now so expensive that the estimated \$500 million to \$1 billion cost of the proposed supersonic plane will have to be borne largely by government.

This 2,000-mile-an-hour craft, with its huge capacity, presumes a greatly expanded market. Yet the task force notes that the airlines in 1961 are having serious trouble finding enough passengers to fill existing subsonic jets.

They have taken most of the railroads' market and need new worlds to conquer. The report flatly chides the lines for not being more enterprising and imaginative.

It also lays blame at the government's door. The CAB is charged with loose rule-making, the result being excessive competition for some carriers. Our overseas lines are said to be handicapped by foreign competition assisted by too-generous U.S. government concessions.

So the task force sketches an industry whose foreground presents sleek jets and glass-and-steel airports. Yet behind the facade are shaky economic props, a tangled competitive situation, technical facilities inadequate to future safety requirements.

Aviation's "promising 1970s" seem a long way off.



UN General Assembly Faces Imposing Agenda In Session

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
The U.N. General Assembly opens its 16th regular session Tuesday, primed to discuss everything from Berlin to birth control.

It is confronted with a record and back-breaking agenda of 93 items and the prospect of a split session that will carry the 99-nation world parliament well into next spring.

Birth control is among the agenda items, submitted by Denmark and Sweden under the title of "Population Growth and Economic Development." Argentina already has protested its discussion. Opposition was expected from other heavily Catholic countries.

Berlin is not on the agenda. Neither is the question of a seat for Communist China.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Monday, Sept. 18th the 261st day of the year with 104 to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning star is Venus.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:
In 1850, Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act, permitting a slave-owner with a certificate of ownership to reclaim a slave who escaped into another state.

In 1851, the first issue of the New York Times newspaper was published.

In 1927, the Columbia Broadcasting System went on the air with a basic network of 16 stations.

A thought for today: English philosopher John Locke said: "New opinions are always suspected, and usually opposed, without any other reason but because they are not already common."

Concert

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Percussion instrument	1 Let fall
2 Kind of concert	2 Rant
3 Song for one	3 Soviet stream
4 Musical	4 Musical
5 Unusual	5 Arctic
6 Poems	6 Poems
7 Persian poet	7 Dance step
8 Egg-shaped	8 Musical composition
9 Handheld	9 Leave out
10 Pleasant	10 Trimming
11 Spanish ball	11 Mineral rocks
12 Singer Smith and namesake	12 Weight unit
13 Sharp	13 Organ part
14 Beetle	14 Swale
15 TV receiver of music	15 Upon
16 Morning (church)	16 Bow
17 Kind of bit	17 Knights
18 Marbles with music	18 Colt's mother
19 Harbor	
20 Musical measure	
21 Musical sound	
22 Individual	
23 Backchannel	
24 Beloved	
25 Merry	
26 Writing table	

Expected to Dominate
But those two questions, whether formally submitted for debate or not, are expected to dominate the Assembly's discussions.

Disarmament and the problem of a ban on further nuclear tests—the latter previously voted by the Assembly in a resolution already violated by Russia and threatened with violation by the United States—will occupy much of the Assembly debate.

President Kennedy is scheduled to present the U.S. view on the world situation, nuclear tests and disarmament in an appearance before the Assembly late this week. Kennedy's will be a one-day stand. For that, he was being criticized by some diplomats who held that he was little more than a name in many parts of the world and should stay at the United Nations for an appreciable time to make better use of his prestige and influence.

Full-Time Job
But Washington thought was that the President has a full-time job as chief executive of the United States and is available for consultations with others in his capital, only an hour's flight from New York.

The diplomatic circus of last fall, a hippodrome of world leaders led by Nikita S. Khrushchev, is not expected to be repeated. Only a few top men are expected to drop in on the assembly at intervals during its session. For instance, Indonesia's President Sukarno, who came for talks with Kennedy earlier last week, will not stay around for the opening.

Russia was counted on to bring

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—The symbol of the pawnbroker is said to have been adapted from the symbol of what famous family?
A—The Medici family of Florence, Italy.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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When a scoffer is punished, the simple becomes wise; when a wise man is instructed, he gains knowledge.—Proverbs 21:11.

Man is never helped in his suffering by what he thinks for himself, but only by revelation of a wisdom greater than his own. It is this which lifts him out of his distress.—Carl Jung.

I am not at ease, nor am I quiet; I have no rest; but trouble comes.—Job 3:26.

There are no crown-wearers in heaven that were not cross-bearers here below.—Charles Haddon Spurgeon.

Disarmament Agency Proposal Stirs Row

By FRANK ELEAZER
United Press International
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Why, in the face of the Berlin crisis, renewed Russian A-tests, bigger draft calls, and a vast buildup in U.S. arms spending, is Congress today in the process of creating a new disarmament agency?

Americans up to and including Chairman Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., of the Senate Armed Services Committee are asking that question. Sponsors of the move say, however, the question is based on a gross misunderstanding of what the new agency is intended to do.

"A good many people seem to think it is being set up to work against the Defense Department," said Chairman Thomas E. Morgan, D-Pa., of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. "Actually, there is nothing anti-military about this. In fact, it will make our defense even stronger."

The Senate, by a 73-14 vote, appeared to have shared Morgan's view. It passed and sent to the House a bill to create the new agency and put it to work.

Explain Provisions
Morgan and Rep. Walter H. Judd, R-Minn., speaking for the foreign affairs committee's GOP minority, explained what they termed a vast misunderstanding about the bill Thursday in winning rules committee clearance for the House vote.

They said it reflects no intention to disarm the United States, unilaterally or any other way, overnight. Especially, it contemplates no disarmament on the part of this country in the face of a powerful military threat from the Communist bloc.

But, they said, "some day" arms reduction must come, and the United States must now get ready to talk about it and stand on safe ground in so doing.

The two legislators said the United States sometimes in the past has been in the position of talking — as for instance at the ill-fated nuclear test ban discussions — without knowing all it needed to know.

Judd said U.S. delegates to the talks on a nuclear ban had conflicting advice from scientists on whether it would be possible to detect secret underground violations of a prohibition on nuclear tests.

Would Employ Experts
The pending bill contemplates employment of as many experts as needed to find answers to such questions as this, so American spokesmen can speak with one voice.

Morgan said employment of 243 persons was contemplated in the first year. He said 55 persons are now employed on disarmament problems in a State Department disarmament section. Morgan estimated the cost of the new agency's operations in its first 12 months at about 6 million.

Rep. Ray J. Madden, D-Ind., a rules committee member, put the matter another way. He said if the new agency "did nothing but expose the fact that Khrushchev is a faker on disarmament it would be more than worth what it cost."

Rep. Wayne L. Hays, D-Ohio, a foreign affairs committee member, put it still differently. "Some form of nuclear control is inevitable in 10 or 15 years," Hays told the rules group. "The only question is whether it's going to be with or without people."



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . . Several Courses To Fight Measles

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

Here are the choices open to the conscientious parent and the informed physician when the problem of measles arises, as suggested in the first of these columns:

Let the disease run its course. In which case, the child faces an illness of two to three weeks with the possibilities of complicating bronchitis, pneumonia and brain involvement.

Request protective immunizations with the measles virus vaccine, soon to be made available to all physicians. Following vaccine injection, the child may be expected to have a very mild attack, lasting one or two days. There will be no complications. And preliminary investigations suggest that the immunity will be life-long just as in the case of recovery from an attack that has been permitted to run its natural course. This is called an artificially induced active immunity.

Investigate the possibility of obtaining the benefits of injections of measles modifier (gamma globulin) as soon as a known exposure occurs. Given in sufficient dose within the course of the first week following exposure, gamma globulin may prevent the disease entirely.

This has the obvious advantage of sparing the child any discomfort whatsoever. But it has the disadvantage that the immunity it provides is of short duration. Within a few weeks of this sort of passive immunization, the child is just as susceptible to attack as it was before the injections were given.

However, when gamma globulin is given after the first week of exposure, that is to say in the second week of the period of incubation, the child may be expected to develop a mild measles attack. This bout of "modified measles" lasts but a few days. It is not accompanied or followed by complications. And, since it combines active with passive immunization, it gives lifelong protection just like recovery from an infection that's been allowed to run its natural course.

Unfortunately, supplies of gamma globulin are limited since it is a derivative of human blood plasma. And, in order that these limited supplies may be put to the best possible use, it has been agreed to confine protective injections of gamma globulin where the need is greatest. That is to say, for youngsters under the age of 2 years and for older children whose resistance has been lowered by some other disability. Such as heart trouble, rheumatic fever, asthma or some congenital deformity.

Now if you find all this confusing at a first reading, will you please save these two columns and study them again when you have free time and can concentrate on the information they are trying to convey? For, what you learn may save you and your children from weeks of discomfort at the very least. And this saving can best be obtained if you, the

alert parent, take the initiative either before or just after exposure to the disease has occurred.

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

THEY SAY . . .

Communism can't be shut down in Latin America. It must be shown up. This should be an object of our policy. But when a resort to arms was taken in Cuba, then the error was compounded by allowing a corporal's guard to attempt an army's work.

—Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho).
We have overregulated and overtaxed some parts of the (U.S. transportation system) with little regard to what is expected. We have underregulated and undertaxed some parts with little regard to the effect of the whole.
—Clarence D. Martin Jr., Undersecretary of Commerce for Transportation.

If we are going to get to the moon first, we are going to have to have some moonlight work.

—Rep. Ken Hechler (D-W.Va.).

It doesn't offend me at all, any more than when you refer to some of these great duos in American life like cornbread and cabbage and ham and eggs and the Cherry Sisters and Gallagher and Sheen.

—Sen. George Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), on his meetings with House GOP leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) being dubbed as the "Ev and Charlie Show."

The reason he (Castro) proclaimed a socialist revolution is that in a sense he had no alternative. We never pushed Nasser (of Egypt) and Kasser (of Iraq) to the wall and forced them to decide either for us or the Soviets.
—Prof. Zbigniew K. Brzezinski, Soviet affairs expert of Columbia University.

The tide of history is not on their (the Communists') side — or on ours. For history is made by men, and it will move in the direction that strong and determined and courageous men compel it.
—President Kennedy.

This is ridiculous. A fellow my age shouldn't be pitching no-bitters.

—Warren Spahn, 40, of the Milwaukee Braves, approaching the charmed 500-win circle with a no-bitter for his 290th victory.

The ideal of freedom is not the property of a given group, or race, or party, but a value that is fundamentally and universally human. No people will be truly free until all men everywhere are free.
—Tom Mboya, African nationalist leader in Kenya.



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

Washington D.C. Has One Industry -- Government

In Washington, D. C., every man has enemies except one. He is a short bushy-haired character who wears a crooked grin and a tilted fedora. He talks tough to hide his buttery heart and his name is George Dixon.

He writes a humorous newspaper column out of an office that looks as though it had been occupied by one Collier brother.

Mr. Dixon looks like a man who has the numbers racket concession at a school for backward children. The opposite is true. He is a soft touch for any hard luck story; he adores children and has been refashioned into a creditable gentleman by Ymela, the daughter of Senator Dennis Chavez of New Mexico.

The fact that she happens to be his wife only makes the task more heartbreaking. Mrs. Dixon is a petti-four of a woman, a bit bigger than a bon bon and not as hard on the surface. She has goaded Mr. Dixon, the scourge of Georgetown, into writing a book. It is called "Leaning on a Column" and it is being published today by Lippincott.

ditional Christmas party and it was stacked with personages so notable that even I recognized them from their pictures. I arrived at the same time as the owner of the Hope Diamond, Evelyn Walsh McLean.

"Mrs. McLean wore no mammoth diamond that night, but covering her chest was a huge jeweled cross dangling from a chain. At sight of it, Mrs. Patterson exploded, 'Evelyn, I gave you that to hang at the foot of your bed!'"

"'Migawd, Cissie,' screamed Mrs. McLean, 'I couldn't lug my bed here, could I?'"
Dixon is the fun-loving Rover boy among Washington columnists. He is a gentle debunker, one who likes to point out the human frailties of the Washington statesmen and their consorts. He is the only columnist, so far as I know, who reported the fact that a lady sneaked up behind Representative Hale and pinched him. When Hale turned around the lady apologized: "I'm sorry," she said. "I thought you were Mr. Justice Frankfurter."

The book explains something which, to my way of thinking, has been a perennial Washington mystery: the absence of good saloons and night clubs.

"In Washington, unless otherwise stated, it is assumed that cocktail parties are from six to eight, exactly the right hours to ruin the evening for the greatest number . . . it is a fact that after you have been in Washington any length of time you tend to favor freeloading over payloading. A salon can outdraw a saloon just by leaving

its front door unguarded."

The columnist draws a quicker, and sharper portrait of the capital city than any other writer: "Our only industry is government, but we don't govern ourselves. Lobbyists do not lobby in lobbies, but in schmoof-filled rooms. Lame ducks don't fly and we still maintain horse troughs, for the birds."

"Most of our farming is done on the Senate floor. If you want to talk a cop out of a ticket, do it with a foreign accent. More people go to our ballpark to root for the visiting team than the home team. We have more women than men, but we also have an oversupply of bachelors."

"We have the nation's highest per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages, and the driest speeches; also the highest per capita number of white-collar workers, possibly from washing so much dirty linen."

I once asked George Dixon where he learned to write and he said: "On fences." The staccato style could only have come from picket fences. He writes late in the afternoon, first exhausting all the excuses for not writing: last minute phone calls, bathroom, looking out window at nothing, walking down hall to chat with David Senter. When all else fails, and Mrs. Dixon phones to say: "We're an hour late already," George sits to the typewriter and writes very funny material.

Still, I would not exchange places with him. He has a friend who phones at 4 a.m. to yell: "This is Judge Crater. Where is everybody?" . . .