

Editorial Page

Welcome Home

The whooosh of jets is a comforting sound in this age of international stress and strain.

It means that the nation's defenses are alert and ready to meet any threat that might be launched against us by an aggressor.

It means that an active crew of Americans is back on the job in the Klamath Basin to provide round-the-clock protection for all of us.

The sound of the jets rolling overhead has been called the "Sound of Freedom." It is also, in our minds, the "Sound of Safety," the sound of a vigilant force ever ready.

There is no need to tell these men of the necessity for constant vigilance since this is their daily watchword.

The need for increased vigilance is for

the rest of us, not these men who know the dangers and are trained to meet them.

It is for us to gird ourselves against the dangers of complacency and irresponsibility that can destroy a nation from within.

While these men make certain the nation is strongly alert to any threat from an alien enemy, we should be equally alert that the nation is strongly alert to attacks from the enemy within.

As the F-101's move back into operation at Kingsley Field, we bid them welcome with open hearts.

The community welcomes them back to the many places they occupy in its midst, not just as airmen, but as civic workers, as fathers and husbands, as Americans at work on the essential job of keeping our defenses strong.

Welcome back . . . we missed you.

Common Market And Commonwealth

(The Christian Science Monitor)

Two developments now focus world attention on the possibility of Britain's joining the European Common Market. One was the meeting in London recently of parliamentary leaders from the Commonwealth of Nations. The other is the current setting up of committees, "working parties" and so forth, which will study the problems of completing a British tie to the European Economic Community or EEC, as the Common Market is officially called.

because Commonwealth delegates could not see how EEC leaders could make sufficient concessions to cover Commonwealth needs.

For example, under Common Market rules Britain's heretofore tariff-free market for certain Commonwealth products would have a wall around it. Indian officials are reported as saying that their losses in British markets would be so great as to endanger India's plans for economic development. Australia, New Zealand, Canada, as well as newer nations like Ghana, also see themselves likely to be penalized by Britain's search for new markets in Europe.

Meanwhile American pressures for a trans-Channel economic union continue, as may be noted in Senator Fulbright's speech last week before the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, urging members of that body to make it as easy as possible for Britain to move forward toward Common Market membership.


At this point they are hardly more likely to take the "long view" that Senator Fulbright urges upon them than Washington is to help unify Britain with Europe by committing the United States to a transatlantic customs union.

Perhaps the most striking thing about this speech so far as Britons and Commonwealth leaders are concerned is that it reflects an advance in American awareness of Common Market problems. There was a time when American pressures seemed to be exerted directly on Britain to join the EEC, and British protestations about Commonwealth interests were often treated by American observers as mere excuses for hesitating.

British leaders have made clear in the last few days—and they must keep it clear—that if a choice between Commonwealth and Common Market has to be made Britain will choose the Commonwealth. This states the prospect at its darkest however. The negotiations will be long-drawn-out, product-by-product affairs in which each interest will be balanced against all the rest, including those of Commonwealth and other European nations which joined with Britain in the Free Trade Association partly as a prelude to Common Market negotiations.

The depth of Commonwealth opposition to Britain's loosening its overseas ties in order to tighten those with Europe has not even yet been fully disclosed. But the meeting of Commonwealth finance ministers early in September is now known to have been a bitter affair, with virtually the whole conference opposing British moves toward the Common Market

In naming the year 1964 as a likely date for British entry into the Common Market the negotiators have indicated the size of the job they are undertaking.



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . . Constant Care Required To Keep Cities Cleaned

No city in America looks as bad, and smells as bad, as Newark, New Jersey. It sits astride five railroads and a half dozen main highways only eight miles west of New York. On the New Jersey Turnpike, many drivers roll the car windows up when they smell Newark around the bend.

to publicize its kill-a-rat campaign.

Some of the friendliest rats are to be found in city hall. These are the proponents of status quo; the gentlemen who are afraid that any movement toward cleaning up the city is bound to set up an opposite motion from plant owners and industrialists and will reflect itself in campaign solicitations and votes.

This city, only a handful of years ago, was one of the most progressive in the East. It is the home of 10 large insurance and casualty companies, including Prudential. Newark Airport is one of the busiest in America. It is a paint and varnish center, has big breweries, bakery plants, chemical works and meat packing.

In Newark, the county courthouse is imposing. It should be. It was designed by Cass Gilbert. In front of it is a bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, seated. This was executed by Gutzon Borglum and is, next to the heroic statue in the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, the finest in the land. It is impossible to study this statue without being touched by the eternal sorrow of the 16th president.

In the decade after the turn of the century, the population of Newark jumped 41 per cent. In the last decade, it dropped from 438,000 people to 405,000 and is still falling. Why? Newark has fine colleges, good hotels, a library with an annual circulation of almost 3,000,000 books, 300 churches, a museum, two daily newspapers, and a cultural history which goes back to 1666, when the city was founded by Capt. Robert Treat and 30 Puritans.

I stood around the courthouse, looking down Market Street and chatting with some old timers. Newark, at one time, was a fine residential area. I asked what had happened to the rich families. Almost all of them have moved out to the Oranges, to Montclair, to Short Hills.

What happened to Newark is worth time and study by any municipal planning committee. As a complex of industries, it is thriving. Its dollar volume is high. So is the decay.

The question was asked of one old hanger-on from the Brienbach administration of the late 1920's. "What's the matter?" he said. "You been asleep like Rip Van Winkle?" Maybe I was, I said.

In the 1920's, the intersection of Broad and Market Streets carried more traffic each day than Times Square, New York. Today, at Broad and Market Streets, one can barely see the sun at high

noon. The neon signs of the shops appear to be extra bright because the city is covered with soot. Once, there were beautiful homes on High Street and around Weequahic Park and up in the Roseville section.

Today, some are boarded up, some are rooming houses, many of them need something to cover the cracked paint on sagging porches. The Ironbound section was always the poorest. It also had the liveliest crime rate. It squats, peeling in its own stench, beside the Passaic River.

The dumps on the east side are exposed. It is unfortunate that the only glimpse millions of transients get of Newark are the dumps, the rats, and the concomitant assault on the nose and the eyes. It makes no friends for the city, and any municipality which deliberately exposes its worst side to visitors is remiss in the field of public relations, as well as in cleanliness.

Once, the area around Newark Bay had many picnic grounds and boating facilities. The water became unsafe for bathing in the 1920's and has become worse. This is also true of all the inner harbor waters in the New York area. All the old picnic grounds and the old German schuetzens are gone.

Other cities in the area share responsibility for making the tidal waters of New York disease laden and dangerous. To draw attention away from Newark for a moment, consider the case of New York City which plans a big world fair in 1964. One of the newspapers chose a time like this



OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS Is UN The Only Alternative?

(The WALL STREET JOURNAL)

"The problem is not the death of one man—the problem is the life of (the United Nations). It will either grow to meet the challenge of our age—or it will be gone with the wind, without influence, without force, without respect. Were we to let it die—to enfeeble its vigor—to cripple its powers—we would condemn the future. For in the development of this organization lies the only true alternative to war."

a turning-point at which it is in danger of disintegration, in fact if not in name.

Yet it is necessary to consider not only the eloquence and its motivation, but also the substance. Is it true that if the U.N. goes, we condemn the future? That the U.N. is the only true alternative to war?

We think these assertions do not reflect the real trouble in the world, and so it is a question whether it is useful to make them. The U.N. has many functions and activities, and it can be argued that in some local-war situations it has helped create or preserve peace. But the U.N. has never been able to deal with the fundamental threat to peace, namely the aggressive aims and acts of the international Communist conspiracy against mankind. It could not, because the Communists are part of the U.N. and the unworkable concept of cooperation with the Communists is built into its structure. This is exactly what threatens to wreck the U.N. as well as other things.

So if it is unrealistic to expect the U.N. to change the Communist goals, it seems equally unrealistic to argue that the collapse of the U.N. would automatically plunge the world into war. It would be a shock to many people in the world, of course, but it would not of itself make the Communists more aggressive than they already are (you can't make a totality any more total) or provide them with any new opportunities for their aggression. The world would not "degenerate" into power politics because, regardless of the U.N., it has never stopped being a world of power politics.

And if that is so, it also seems a little dreamlike to try to give the U.N. a new lease on life by making it the forum for a new American plan for "general and complete disarmament under effective international control," as the President did. Here again, the purpose is understandable—not to let the Soviets get away with their self-invented image as the only champions of disarmament and, on the positive side, to make

clear to the world that we are still pursuing that goal ourselves.

But, as a practical matter, what hope is there in this? The President himself, in listing all the truly prodigious American efforts to reach a safe disarmament agreement with the Soviets from 1945 right on, admits how little hope there is. The Soviets have never agreed to anything on disarmament, and today they are more intransigent than ever and more inclined to use their powerful weapons in the attempt to browbeat the world into surrender without war.

It is therefore hard to see how making the U.N. the instrument for "complete disarmament" is either going to bring about disarmament or save the U.N. In fact, as a matter of idle speculation, it is interesting to think about the situation if the U.N. actually could be greatly strengthened by virtue of being the enforcer of world disarmament. We believe the American people should be more leery of such a prospect than the President was yesterday when he said "it would not usher in the era of the super-state." A U.N. with such enormous power could only be a super-state.

This is not the immediate question, though; it is instead the future of the U.N., and more importantly the future of U.S. policy regarding the U.N. If the U.N. is becoming, as it increasingly is, an organization working against U.S. interests, then the U.S. must reappraise the situation.

We are not here criticizing Mr. Kennedy for saying hopeful things about the U.N. But we hope that at the same time the U.S. Government is considering the possibility of alternatives to the U.N. One alternative would be trying to strengthen and broaden the "concert of free nations," as Senator Fulbright is advocating. That at least builds on the truth about the world, which is that there is no such thing as a unity of nations but the direct opposite—a Communist block dedicated to the subjection of the free nations.

Whether we like it or not, we are going to have to think about alternatives. And it does no good at all to start from a despairing assumption that the U.N. is the only alternative to total war.

These words reflect the general eloquence of President Kennedy's speech recently. It is perfectly understandable that he would want to use his rhetorical powers to give the U.N. a lift in its current confusion and disarray. And there is little doubt that the U.N. is at

Almanac

Today is Friday, Oct. 20, the 293rd day of the year with 72 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 1873, P. T. Barnum opened his Hippodrome in New York City to house his "Greatest Show on Earth."

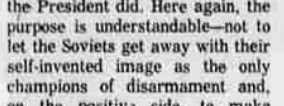
In 1944, American troops landed on the eastern coast of Leyte Island in the Philippines. And General Douglas MacArthur, who was forced to leave the islands two and one half years earlier issued a proclamation to the Filipinos that began: "I have returned . . ."

In 1953, Corporal Edward Dickenson, one of the 23 U.S. prisoners of war who originally refused to be repatriated after the Korean War, changed his mind and asked to be returned to the United States.

A thought for today: Italian philosopher Nicolo Machiavelli said, "Where the willingness is great, the difficulties cannot be great."

Speaking of Sports

- ACROSS
- 1 Football or Soviet play
- 5 Baseball weapon
- 8 Poker player's tool
- 12 Upon
- 13 Be obligated
- 14 Tropical plant
- 15 Italian money
- 16 Small
- 17 Bristle
- 18 Fired up
- 21 Polo mount
- 22 In toto
- 23 American League slugger
- 26 Guided
- 30 Employed
- 31 Hurried
- 32 Harlem room
- 33 Racing vehicle
- 34 Baseball's "The Man"
- 35 Mimic
- 36 Soviet headquarters
- 38 Concerning
- 39 Regatta tool
- 40 Excavate
- 41 Convulsion
- 44 Measures of time
- 48 Nobleman
- 49 Wire measure
- 50 Learning
- 51 Great lake
- 52 Sick
- 53 English school
- 54 Paper measure
- 55 Pasha
- 56 Tennis terms
- DOWN
- 1 Buddies
- 2 Tilted
- 3 Rail
- 4 Boxed
- 5 Nodded
- 6 Intimidated
- 7 Golf accessory
- 8 Chess piece
- 9 Yachting term
- 10 Repetition
- 11 Deceased
- 19 Hebrew measure
- 20 Winter sports vehicle
- 22 Solar disk
- 23 Hockey gear
- 24 Eaters
- 25 Existed
- 26 Bridge
- 27 Rodeo
- 28 Parade equipment
- 29 Missile
- 31 Agitate
- 34 Bridge triumph
- 35 Los —, home of the Angels
- 37 Mohammedan
- 38 Point a weapon
- 40 Hand truck
- 41 Prophet
- 42 Peel
- 43 Melody
- 44 Track meet event — race
- 45 Memorandum
- 46 Horse's gait
- 47 Oriental coins
- 49 Among



Thoughts

They spend their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave.—Job 21:13.

Oh, how a small portion of earth will hold us when we are dead, who ambitiously seek after the whole world when we are living.—Philip, King of Macedon.

The God of our fathers raised up Jesus, whom ye slew and hanged on a tree.—Acts 3:16.


Jesus Christ, the condescension of divinity and the exaltation of humanity.—Phillips Brooks.

Let us lift up our hearts with our hands unto God in the heavens.—Lamentations 3:41.

Prayer, in its simplest definition, is merely a wish turned Godward.—Phillips Brooks.

You shall not steal.—Exodus 20:15.

An honest man's the noble work of God.—Alexander Pope.



CROMLEY IN WASHINGTON . . . Reds Prepare Drive For Key 5-State Area

By RAY CROMLEY
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The American Communist party has sent its leaders throughout the United States a secret "National Plan of Work" for the "final period" of 1961.

forces" in the "labor, youth and Negro people's movements."

Mastery of the theory and practice of the united front policy is a key task before the whole party —before every organization, every member," says the plan.

Communists are to give "utmost attention" toward building these united fronts and "creating closest ties between Communists and non-Communists on all levels."

Communist district leaders are told that they are to see that "every" Communist unit and "every comrade" in their district must discover or case those issues "which are of concern" to the labor unions, the mass organizations and other community groups in their neighborhoods. They are to use those issues as a means of developing these "united fronts."

The plan goes into detail on the organization of Communist clubs: They shall meet twice monthly. They shall have three-man-or-more executive committees.

Youth membership is to be increased 50 per cent.

Young people are to be made officers in senior clubs.

The plan requires a step-up in ideological education. "The World Marxist Review" and "Public Affairs and Foundations of Marxism-Leninism" will be used as texts.

"The Organization Bureau shall be responsible for regular check-up of the plan and report to the National Board."

Reports are, however, that the Supreme Court's decision that Communists must register has put a severe crimp in the Communist party's program for carrying out this "National Plan of Work."

The plan is based on "political estimates" made by Gus Hall, the party's strong man. It was adopted by the American Communist party's national executive committee.

The plan calls for concentrating the Red efforts in five key states.

"We designate for concentration Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and California," the plan says. "We shall select Harlem in New York and the South Side in Chicago for major concentration. A separate plan should be prepared for the South."

Communist district leaders throughout the United States have been told to pinpoint key target areas in their districts. They are told that these key targets are to be "the main industries" and the "Negro communities" in their districts.

In these target areas, the Communist henchmen are told, they are to give their first attention to "reaching Negro workers and youth" and to "single out the reaching of women."

"We must," says the plan, (make) "our party the party of the workers, the party of the Negro people."

Key objective of the National Plan of Work for late 1961 is the developing of united fronts with "left wing" and "progressive

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

Suppose I reported to you that, after giving a new tranquilizer to a group of 60 hospitalized patients for six weeks, I received the following evaluations:

Ten patients said they felt less tense and more relaxed. Four experienced a feeling of unusual well-being. One, each attested to improved sleep, better insight, increased resistance to fatigue and a lessening of a psoriasis rash.

Nurses in charge of these patients independently noted that 13 were more sociable. Seven showed improved spirits. Six were more relaxed. Three each appeared more co-operative or slept better.

The psychiatrists in charge, also independently, found nine more comfortable and less anxious, seven less moody, six more energetic and sociable, two sleeping better and one with an improvement of his rash.

Suppose I then reported to you that, after giving a new pepper-upper to another group of 60 patients, I received these evaluations:

Six patients said they felt more relaxed and less tense. Three experienced well-being and cheerfulness. Two were more energetic. One each attested to better appetite and improved digestion.

The nurses in charge of these patients independently noted that 14 were more sociable. Three seemed less depressed. Two were more energetic. Another pair was more alert. One man slept better and another had a better appetite.

And the psychiatrists in charge, also independently, found six of their patients more cheerful and less depressed. Another group of six was more sociable and communicative. Three appeared more interested in their surroundings. Another trio was more active and showed more initiative. Two more less tense. Another pair was less worrisome. And one each slept better, ate better or gained weight.

The reason I thought these reports might interest you rests in the fact that they are the results of a study made at the Westchester Division of the New York Hospital after the first group was given an orange tablet that contained only milk sugar and enough quinine to give a bitter taste. And the second, a yellow tablet of milk sugar and a lime salt to give a bland taste!

Thus, in each instance, the patient received a dud pill without his knowledge or the knowledge of the attending staff. With the exception of those who conducted the experiment, no one knew that the new "tranquilizer" and the new "energizer" were blanks.


Here's how the true investigators summarized the experience: "The tendency to ascribe improvement to what were considered to be active drugs illustrated the dubious value of studies which do not employ controlled procedures — double-blind tests in which neither patients nor doctors know what is being given."

But what a gold mine for those

who write and broadcast into those "facts" that yield testimonials for their product!

Dear Reader: Dr. Hyman appreciates your comments and questions but regrets that the heavy volume of his mail doesn't permit him to answer each individual letter or post card. However, he will comment in columns like the above upon matters of general or unusual interest.

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.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . . Dud Pills Mistaken For Real Test Data

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Appreciation

The McCloud Community Recreation Council wishes to thank you for your cooperation with our publicity chairman in helping to make our Fiesta the success it was. We indeed owe you a great debt of gratitude.

Karl R. Olovson, president,
Gene Sisk, vice president,
Allen H. Carter, executive vice president,
Ann Glynn, secretary,
Guido Cottini, treasurer,
R. Hargreaves, trustee,
S. J. Caswell, trustee,
Floyd Glica, trustee.

THEY SAY . . .

The world situation is all fouled up. It always has been. I see no reason for a change.

—Historian WH Durant.

In most underdeveloped countries, private enterprise is on probation. . . . Its justification is no longer to be measured only by the project rate it is able to earn (but by) its social utility to the economy.

—G. L. Mehta, Indian business leader.

If censorship were an effective means of preventing obscenity, many of its critics would be silenced. The plain fact is, however, that it does not suppress obscenity, it drives it underground, leaving only works of art and ideas to be censored.

—Atlanta, Ga., Superior Court Judge Luther C. Alverson, ruling the city's movie censorship law unconstitutional.