

Herald and News Editorial Page

Farm Economy Looks Good

Despite the vagaries of weather and a host of other ups and downs, the American farm economy goes on exhibiting remarkable resilience.

A fresh batch of figures from the Agriculture Department underscores this characteristic.

The market value of all farm land in the nation is up about \$3.3 billion from a year ago. Farm real estate debt comes to barely 10 per cent of total value. Foreclosures and distress sales in a recent 12 months were probably no more than 6,000. Farm sales for delinquent taxes are now virtually unknown.

Demand for farm land is extremely strong, yet only about 100,000 sales took place in the year that ended this March 1. That represented an 8 per cent drop from the previous year, and the smallest number of transactions since the early 1930s.

There is perhaps one artificial note in the picture. Farms standing in the projected path of urban sprawl around our growing communities are said to bear inflated price tags. Some of this land may remain in agriculture much longer than the prices suggest.

The "farm profile" provided by recent figures offers no encouragement to those pol-

iticians who will, in 1962, issue new clarion calls for rescue of the "family farm."

Nearly half the farm land sales in a 12-month period embracing 1960-61 were for the purpose of enlarging existing farms. Ten years ago only a fourth of reported sales had that objective.

With the steady enlargement of U.S. farms, the small parcels are becoming rarer. And not for a long time have they been capable of sustaining families which do not have other major income sources.

As part of this process, the tenant farmer is slowly disappearing in most regions of the country. Owner-operators bent on making their farms more efficient in use of machinery are buying up many tenant-operated tracts.

Right now 79 per cent of U.S. farm operators own part or all of the land they operate. That proportion is the highest since farm statistics began to be tabulated 81 years ago.

The movement of people from farm to city goes on. But, though this shift has both economic and psychological causes, it clearly does not reflect a decline in the over-all health of our agricultural economy.

The American farm seems to be in the grip of forces that are making it steadily stronger.

Back To Goon Days?

(Portland Oregonian)

President James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters Union has been talking for several years in terms of alliances with other transportation unions, notably Longshoremans, and of common nationwide or regionwide times of expiration of labor-management contracts.

Thus, it was not unexpected that the talk should be heard at the Western Conference meeting of the Teamsters in Portland, or that Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremans and Warehousemen's Union, should be here to confer with Hoffa. Both unions are "outlaws" by definition of the AFL-CIO. Both were kicked out of the federation, the Longshoremans on charges of Communist infiltration or worse, and the Teamsters on charges of corruption and gangster tactics attributable to some officials.

Discussion of affiliation of the Teamster and Longshore unions of the West Coast arouses memories of the pre-World War II days when Teamster Dave Beck's goon squads and Harry Bridges' dock hands were battling with more than words to organize the warehouse workers. This was one of the inter-union jurisdictional fights which caught employers in the squeeze and was part of a pattern involv-

ing conflicts on many fronts between John L. Lewis' Congress of Industrial Organizations and Bill Green's American Federation of Labor.

Now, with the AFL and CIO again in the same "house of labor," if uneasily so as in the case of sawmill and woods workers, the Teamsters (ex - AFL), the West Coast Longshoremans (ex-CIO), and a few other big unions are on the outside. The big independents did not "choose to disaffiliate," as did Lewis and his United Mine Workers. But they are out and the AFL-CIO is not about to take them back until they clean up the conditions which led to their ouster.

None of the dissident leaders of unions outside the AFL-CIO, including the powerful Hoffa, has the stature in labor enjoyed by John Lewis in his heyday. It will not be smooth sailing for them to buck the federation, if that is their intention. Teamster locals in several cities have been "disaffiliating" with Hoffa. But the AFL-CIO has hesitated to set up a rival union for truck and taxi-drivers. There may be rough times ahead whether it does or it doesn't. And, as usual, employers and innocent workers will be caught in the middle of a power struggle of union leaders.



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

Interesting, But How Do We Get Them Stacked?

Most of my reading is done in the late hours. Last night, after riffling through a book called "The Great Ideas Today," the light was extinguished and I spent a few minutes, while waiting for consciousness to tiptoe from the room, asking how much I could remember of what I had read. The book is a scholarly review of new facts, new discoveries in the sciences and arts.

I was shocked to find that the first thing which popped out of the memory file was two old lines of poetry written by Emily Dickinson:

That love is all there is
Is all we know of love.

It had been stuck in the literature section of the book on the whim of Mark Van Doren, unbidden, the sweet, sad truth tripped through my mind. The next thing I recalled was a hypothesis about dreams. Everyone dreams, even those who think they don't. Sigmund Freud thought that dreams discharged accumulated energy which might otherwise disturb the sleeper.

Two psychiatrists, William Dement and Nathaniel Kleitman, made tests on sleepers. They attached electrodes to the eyelids. When the lids flickered, it was assumed that a dream started. The patients were promptly awakened. They were permitted plenty of dreamless sleep, but were aroused when dreams began.

For two nights, they showed no effects. On the third and fourth nights, they had hallucinations. The more their dreams were interrupted, the more severe the mental changes. Dr. Dement

thinks that dreams have been underrated. They may preserve sanity.

Another remembered item was the work of Dr. Anna Aslan, a Rumanian researcher, who experiments with aged people. She claims to have arrested the degeneration of old people by daily injections of novocaine. At Rockland State Hospital, doctors tried the novocaine on schizophrenics who resisted all other therapy. The patients improved if the injections continued for several months.

No one knows what induces cancer, but the virus theory got a boost when men at the National Institute of Health isolated one from mice who had leukemia. When it was injected in other mice, they got—not leukemia—but solid tumors. Other cancer tests, in Los Angeles, tend to show that cigarette smoking alone may not cause lung cancer, but that smoking plus polluted air will do it.

At this stage, I was beginning to be happy over what I remembered of what I had read. Another fact that came to mind was an article on the speed of porpoises. One was clocked racing off the bow of a ship at 19.7 knots. Porpoise speed averages about 12 knots, although the gray grinnings can move for short distances, at 21 knots. The Blackfish Whale, much faster, circled a ship moving at 22 knots.

Scientific tests have shown that birds do not migrate according to changes in weather, or availability of food. The experts are beginning to believe that birds—in addition to animals and some fish—have built-in calendars and

clocks. Hamsters, for example, who sleep all day and play all night, were kept in utter darkness for ten days. They awakened at sundown each day, and went to sleep at dawn.

Most of the rest of what I recalled was fragmentary. Rattlesnakes can detect a difference of one one-thousandth of a degree in temperature. They can sense a warm-blooded animal nearby in stygian darkness. Thousands of stubby-winged moths flew from the Sahara—where the French had detonated an atom bomb—to England, a distance of 1,500 miles. All had radioactive bodies.

One of the problems in America is that the old imitate the young, instead of vice versa. When the first space stations are built, they will be in the form of a wheel. The floors will point outward, and the ceilings will be toward the hub. The spin of the wheel will create a centrifugal force, so that scientists will be able to walk and work in comfort, side-saddle. This supports a theory of Einstein's, that gravity and acceleration are indistinguishable.

The earth requires 365 days to go around the sun, but the sun and its satellite planets require 230 million years to complete one round trip around the universe. The sun is a cool body, as stars go. A mass of human beings, comparable in size to the sun, would generate 5,000 times as much heat.

Sleep came suddenly, in mid-thought. For 7 1/2 hours, I floated in a dreamless void. When I awakened, I couldn't remember anything, even the name of the book . . .

UP TO HERE . . .

Total taxes in 1960 were \$629 for every man, woman and child.



WESTERN EUROPE, CRISIS OF 1961 . . .

Long-Term Berlin Talks In Offing As Stalemate Sets

(Crisis 1961—Part III)

Editor's Note: Besides their differences with the Soviet Union over Berlin, the Western Allies have problems among themselves as well as pressing problems at home. What are some of these differences? What are the prospects of East-West talks? Who will conduct them? UPI Foreign News Analyst Phil Newsom discusses them in the following dispatch, the last of three dealing with

"Western Europe, The Crisis of 1961."

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

LONDON (UPI)—The prospects for East-West talks over Germany look like this: no major developments between now and Nov. 15. Later, possible negotiations at the foreign ministers' level. A summit session perhaps in 1962.

The forecast is based on personal conversations with top American officials in Western Europe and with Foreign Office spokesmen in Bonn, Paris and London.

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev is expected to be tied up with affairs of the 22nd Communist party congress until at least the end of the first week in November.

In Western capitals, Khrushchev's withdrawal of his Dec. 31 deadline for the signing of a separate peace treaty with Communist East Germany came as no surprise. Not in so many words but in effect it was being predicted in Paris and London three weeks ago.

Even before a foreign ministers' conference can be considered, other differences remain to be ironed out. One is the insistence of the United States shared by both Britain and France that no negotiations can be undertaken under Russian threat.

Another is the differences among the three Western Allies themselves. Roughly their positions may be lined up with the French on one side, the British on the other and the United States in the middle.

French President Charles de Gaulle feels that the Russians generated the present crisis, now let them get themselves out of it. Meanwhile, the West should sit tight.

The Anglo-American positions

range downward from there, with the British probably the most anxious to talk.

Serious problems at home color the actions of both Britain and France so far as the Berlin crisis is concerned.

In France it is the continued preoccupation with the war in Algeria.

That war has run nearly seven years and drains France not only of manpower but of around a billion dollars a year.

In Britain, the problem far out-ranking Berlin in the public mind is that of membership in the European Common Market.

Under the Treaty of Rome, the present six members of the Common Market bind themselves not only to economic agreements but also to work toward an eventual political union. They are Italy, France, West Germany, Luxembourg, The Netherlands and Belgium. All are Britain's allies in NATO.

British Commonwealth members for whose agricultural products Britain has been the chief market dislike the idea thoroughly. Pressed to extremes their opposition could result in the eventual break-up of the British Commonwealth system, one of the world's greatest stabilizing factors.

Who would be the Western representatives at any foreign ministers' meeting with the Soviet Union's Andrei Gromyko?

They would include French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, an experienced diplomat who also is a loyal follower of De Gaulle and who would follow De Gaulle's hard line.

Representing the British would be Lord Home, British foreign secretary.

When Macmillan announced Home's appointment several months ago, British newspapers were derisive. They described Home as a nobody and a know-nothing. Home has fooled them all and turned out to be a tough spokesman and bargainer.

On the sidelines would be the German foreign minister whose identity will remain unknown until the new West German cabinet is formed. The voice, however, will be that of Adenauer, one of communism's most unyielding opponents.

For the United States it would, of course, be Dean Rusk. In European eyes, he is still largely untried. Berlin will be his big test.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—How long does it take subsoil to turn into topsoil?

A—It may take nature from 200 to 1,000 years to build a single inch of topsoil.

Q—What does the new word "FeeVee" denote?

A—Pay television.

Q—How fast does blood circulate?

A—All blood in the body passes through the heart every two or three minutes.

Travel Talk

- ACROSS
- 1 Thailand
- 5 - Angeles, California
- 8 French resort
- 12 River in Tuscany
- 13 "Honey" president
- 14 German river
- 15 American educator
- 16 Golf device
- 17 Gong
- 18 Superficial
- 20 Cher
- 21 East
- 22 Mineral rock
- 23 Thorny
- 24 Fall
- 30 Peruvian city
- 31 American patriot
- 32 Posh eggs
- 33 Biblical name
- 34 Scandinavian
- 35 Confined
- 36 Medicines
- 38 British lake division
- 39 Conjunction
- 40 Matched group
- 41 Aoudia
- 42 Coves
- 43 Rabbid
- 44 Resident
- 45 Ostrich
- 46 Eye-shaped
- 47 Moukley
- 48 Church part
- 49 Lampreys
- 50 Dance step
- 51 Waste allowance
- DOWN
- 1 Houston's namesake
- 3 Trouble spot in Asia (var.)
- 3 British princess
- 4 Western state
- 5 Turning device
- 6 Mind
- 7 Watch
- 8 Leeds
- 9 Nelson
- 10 Scotsman
- 11 Author Gardner
- 12 Weep
- 13 City in Pennsylvania
- 14 Heraldic band
- 15 Narrow board
- 16 Site of Leaning Tower
- 17 Moslem priest
- 18 Vespa
- 19 Russian city
- 20 Zero
- 21 Footgear
- 22 Pomesa
- 23 Russian river
- 24 California city
- 25 Invalid
- 26 Discussion groups
- 27 Most
- 28 Animal fat
- 29 Cloys
- 30 Knock

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS

1. THAILAND
5. ANGELES
8. FRENCH RESORT
12. RIVER IN TUSCANY
13. "HONEY" PRESIDENT
14. GERMAN RIVER
15. AMERICAN EDUCATOR
16. GOLF DEVICE
17. GONG
18. SUPERFICIAL
20. CHER
21. EAST
22. MINERAL ROCK
23. THORNY
24. FALL
30. PERUVIAN CITY
31. AMERICAN PATRIOT
32. POSH EGGS
33. BIBLICAL NAME
34. SCANDINAVIAN
35. CONFINED
36. MEDICINES
38. BRITISH LAKE DIVISION
39. CONJUNCTION
40. MATCHED GROUP
41. AUODIA
42. COVES
43. RABBID
44. RESIDENT
45. OSTRICH
46. EYE-SHAPED
47. MOUKLEY
48. CHURCH PART
49. LAMPREYS
50. DANCE STEP
51. WASTE ALLOWANCE

DOWN

1. HOUSTON'S NAMESAKE
3. TROUBLE SPOT IN ASIA (VAR.)
3. BRITISH PRINCESS
4. WESTERN STATE
5. TURNING DEVICE
6. MIND
7. WATCH
8. LEEDS
9. NELSON
10. SCOTSMAN
11. AUTHOR GARDNER
12. WEEP
13. CITY IN PENNSYLVANIA
14. HERALDIC BAND
15. NARROW BOARD
16. SITE OF LEANING TOWER
17. MOSLEM PRIEST
18. VESPA
19. RUSSIAN CITY
20. ZERO
21. FOOTGEAR
22. POMESA
23. RUSSIAN RIVER
24. CALIFORNIA CITY
25. INVALID
26. DISCUSSION GROUPS
27. MOST
28. ANIMAL FAT
29. CLOYS
30. KNOCK



CROMLEY IN WASHINGTON . . .

America Lagging In Missile Defensives

By RAY CROMLEY
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The United States has only itself to blame for the nakedness of American defenses against missile-carrying enemy nuclear subs.

First of all: Basic research on the sea has been neglected for two decades. Now, U.S. scientists trying to solve antisubmarine warfare problems don't know the fundamentals.

They aren't sure just how sound acts in the ocean. They don't know the sea currents precisely. They don't know the exact characteristics of plant and fish life. They don't know the different thermal layers of the ocean or the precise effects these layers have on electromagnetic waves.

This is knowledge that should have been built up over 20 years. Without it, U.S. experimenters have to work almost by trial and error. They try one thing, if it doesn't work, they try another. An excellent program of basic research has been down on paper for two years. If it's actually carried out, it should bear real fruit in 12 to 16 years. It will be a big help in six to eight years.

Most of the heavy spending for antisubmarine warfare research and development the past few years has not gone into basic research. The real money has gone for the cut-and-try tinkering. Tinkering is costly.

It leads into a lot of blind alleys. It is slow. It leads to half answers.

Tinkering doesn't point to the real breakthroughs that will make the U.S. safe against atom-powered subs armed with ballistic missiles fired underwater.

But having started too late, the U.S. is now trying to make up the lag with huge expenditures. This leads to waste in buying equipment. It leads to buying systems that are quickly obsolete.

Second: The U.S. antisubmarine defense program is hit-and-miss and disorganized.

Part of the program is under one

department, part in another; some pieces are in one section, some in another; part in the industrial firm and part in that, in dozens of little bits, pieces and boxes, with little co-ordination and no overall leadership.

The program therefore limps and shuffles along aimlessly. Good work done in one laboratory isn't tied in with work done in another.

When a promising lead does come to light there's no ASW czar to jump in and overthrow routine, transfer a shock force to take advantage of a possible breakthrough.

The Navy learned the value of a ramrod task force when Vice Adm. Hyman Rickover took over its nuclear sub program. The Navy learned it again when Rear Adm. William Francis Raborn Jr. successfully pushed through Polar, in ahead of schedule. These men made sure nothing stood in their way. The Army learned the same lesson in the Manhattan Project which developed the atom bomb.

These lessons so far have not carried over into the antisubmarine warfare program.

The Soviet Union hasn't made the same mistakes. For more than a decade, Soviet ships have been roaming the seas in numbers gathering basic knowledge. They've been studying the ocean bottoms, currents, the propagation of sound. The Reds have been stressing basic science.

Whether or not the Soviet Union is now ahead of the U.S. in ASW, the Reds have for this long period been building up the basic knowledge they require for a breakthrough.

Indications are that the Reds have this research assigned to a task group. They've set up a system by which all work in this field is quickly correlated for possible breakthroughs.

There is a danger the Reds will find this breakthrough first and be able to detect and effectively defend against Polaris-type subs before the U.S. can do the job.

Think for a while of what that will mean.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Wives Should Not Be Blamed For Alcoholic

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

Sometimes I get as provoked with advice-givers as some of my readers do with me. For example, a recent writer in the Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol presumes to say that the wives of alcoholics can usually be placed in one of the four following categories:

The Suffering Susan whose need to punish herself is her dominant characteristic.

Controlling Catherine who is driven by an unconscious need to marry a man whom she feels to be inadequate or inferior.

Wavering Winifred whose chief characteristic is self-doubt and a need to be needed. And

Punitive Polly, usually a career woman, who is rivalrous and aggressive with men.

Then, too, the article avers, there are the fiancées who believe that, once happily married, the husband will have no further need for excessive drinking; who may be displaying simple ignorance rather than an unconscious need for an alcoholic mate.

In these instances, it goes on, marriage itself "may hasten the progression of alcoholism." And, after marriage, the categorized wife may light her husband's attempt to gain help and "knock the props from under him at all turns, seemingly needing to keep him ineffectual."

This column, being for family consumption, cannot be written as

I should like to write it.

But if these views are a fair sample of the scientific studies being made on alcoholism, maybe we ought to call quits and make a fresh start. For, of all the long-suffering and abused women on earth, there are none to compare with the wives of alcoholics. And, as a matter of fact, no more long-suffering and abused males than the husbands of alcoholic wives.

Of course, the wife of an alcoholic may exhibit, at some time in her life, one or more of the characteristics of the women categorized by the writer of the article.

Driven to desperation by economic privation, shame, worry, lack of sleep, insecurity and concern for her children, she may try any and every device known to womankind.

And, when each of these fails, she may try the opposite. Kindness instead of nagging. Affection instead of coldness. Submission instead of aggressiveness.

But to shift the responsibility for a man's alcoholism to these devices and to state authoritatively that wives "break down quite rapidly" when alcoholics "achieve sobriety" has the same hollow sound to my ears as the speeches of Castro and Khrushchev when they label us the "aggressors" and "warmongers."

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

Other Editors' Opinions

The Wasteland

(The Wall Street Journal)

Once upon a time the whole of our continent was a wilderness, inaccessible to all save the hardy and venturesome, its timbers untouched by the lumberman's axe, its plains unfurrowed by the farmer's plow and its hillsides unscathed by the miner's shovel. In Senator Morse's phrase, it was a place of grandeur.

So now the Senate has just passed a bill to preserve up to 15 million acres of what's left of this wilderness. The idea is bound to have its appeal to those, like ourselves, who sometimes regret that our lives take us far from nature. The idea can even move men to rhetoric, as it did Mr. Morse, who proclaims that no one can walk in the wilderness without being "a better man for

having come that close to the spirit of the Creator."

The idea seems to have also moved the Senators to forget that if we had left this continent in all its grandeur it would still be a wasteland. This bill doesn't stop at merely preserving natural beauties from unwise "exploitation." These 15 million acres could be put to no use whatsoever. Every inch of its land would lie fallow; all its minerals remain untouched; its trees grow old and die not only unused but unseen. This million of acres would be serving nothing. For even roads would be prohibited, and only a handful of the hardy and venturesome would be able even to see its beauties.

And we can't help wondering, now that the bill moves over to the House, if it will in any one to ask what sense it is, in the name of preserving a wilderness, to create a wasteland.