

'Yes, Virginia ...'

THOSE WHO profess to be experts at divining the antics of Communist boss Nikita S. Khrushchev contend that many of the actions taken in connection with East Berlin and East Germany were intended to humiliate the United States before the eyes of the world.

If, as most military men insist, the explosion of the latest two "super bombs" had only a "political purpose," it seems inescapable that this was Khrushchev's way of humiliating the United States—along with the NATO powers, the United Nations, the "neutrals," the "nonaligned" and possibly the Chinese Reds to boot.

We must say that Khrushchev did a good job of it.

All concerned, except Red China and Albania, almost literally got down on their knees and begged Communism's top boss not to add the last blast to the freight of radioactivity already circling the world from his two months of continuous testing.

Khrushchev gave the back of his hand to everybody—from the British Labor party to India, whose spokesmen already were only too eager to equate the dirty air tests of the Soviet Union with the several underground tests conducted by the United States after the USSR already had violated the "gentlemen's agreement."

Yes, we would like to think that Khrushchev's conduct was a great mistake politically; that it will open the eyes of the "neutralists," that it will awake and energize NATO; that it will show up the United Nations as presently constituted for the pathetic sham that it is, and that it will clear out some of the wormy influences that too long have contained and shaped the foreign policy of the United States.

But we doubt it. By every rule of logic, Khrushchev should have quit when he was ahead on the resumed testing of bombs. The rush of men and nations to prostrate themselves at his feet in gratitude for not adding the last 50 or 75 million tons of energy teeming with atomic contamination would have been truly spectacular.

We can assure ourselves—as we have on previous occasion—that this time Khrushchev "went too far," and that we have won a great victory in the "battle for the minds of men."

This we will believe only when we see it proved.

When the super blast came, President Kennedy was making a political speech somewhere down in Arkansas.

White House press agents were grinding out a release stating that the President has assured an eight-year-old girl in Michigan that Santa Claus

DAILY THOUGHT:

True worth is in being, not seeming,
In doing each day that goes by,
Some little good—not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
For whatever men say in their blindness,
And spite of the fancies of youth,
There's nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.

—Alice Cary.

was safe—that the Russian blasts near the North Pole hadn't hurt him.

The administration had just announced that it will NOT spend millions already appropriated by Congress to build more of the B-52s—the only vehicle we possess capable of carrying bombs of the size Russia exploded.

Adlai Stevenson, our ambassador to the United Nations and just five years ago a great exponent of nuclear disarmament (which, as we have seen, would have been a one-way proposition), made a speech declaring that Russia had taken a "great leap backward."

He said the day of the test would long be remembered "for a display of violence on a scale unheard of in human history to this time."

Let's see how long Adlai and the UN remember it, and what they do about it.

Last Friday the UN voted 87 to 11 to appeal to Moscow not to test a 50-megaton bomb.

The thing exploded on schedule in the atmosphere not far from where U. S. and British sailors and merchant seamen risked ever-present death along the Murmansk run. It probably exceeded 50 megatons. Remember the Murmansk run? It was the Arctic route for lend-lease supplies to save Red Russia after Adolf Hitler broke with his World War II crony.

Will the UN pass a resolution of censure? It did recently, you know, when a member state exercised the right of free speech in the General Assembly. And it also acted swiftly and fiercely when Communist politicians in the heart of Africa were restrained for a while in their take-over of industries and precious raw materials from little Belgium.

The deadliest implication of the Russian bomb tests is not to be found in the clouds of radioactivity which "didn't hurt Santa Claus."

The deadliest implication is that Khrushchev has nothing but contempt for the free world—and that he will continue to do as he pleases, when he pleases, where he pleases.

Unless we counter him vigorously and intelligently, some day he may be telling his grandchildren, "Yes, Virginia, there WAS a Santa Claus."

Looking At Record

'Peace Corps More Successful Than Anticipated'

BY WILLIAM HESSLER
Foreign News Analyst

WHEN THE Peace Corps was first projected, more than a year ago, I had serious doubts. I doubted the wisdom of trying it, and its chance for survival without real trouble if it were tried. But, like most people, I was prepared to look at it with an open mind and to revise my appraisal on the basis of its performance.

Pitfalls Are Many

While respecting and even admiring the earnest and idealistic spirit of those promoting the idea, I was fearful of several things. First, I saw the possibility of resentment among labor groups in the countries where young Americans went to work.

Second, I was troubled that Peace Corps members would either (1) arouse local envy if they lived on U. S. standards or else (2) get sick or die of starvation if they lived on

local standards of the more backward countries.

Third, I anticipated that a large number of young, energetic Americans, especially males, would stumble into a good deal of personal trouble, in the absence of the discipline possible with a military group. Finally, I doubted that such a corps could limit its recruits to the genuinely dedicated people who alone would be useful and effective in these projects.

At this point, I am inclined to revise my appraisal considerably. The Peace Corps is far better managed and more successful than I anticipated. It has had far less trouble. It seems to me a much sounder enterprise than I had visualized in advance.

My questionings were not from any lack of approval for the basic idea. The United States over the decades has always been eager to share its resources, its skills, and its ebullient faith in man's destiny with other peoples. I have seen the work of Amer-

ican missionaries in many countries of Asia and Africa, and I know how great their contribution has been, especially in education. The Quakers and some other groups have done fine things with their work camps abroad for young Americans.

Difficult To Adjust

My concern was that government would not be able to do the same sort of thing, because a public enterprise is different in important ways. I have kicked around in underdeveloped and primitive countries a good bit. And I am quite prepared to be uncomfortable and to take some risks to health in order to see and learn and report.

But having no taste for martyrdom, I try (in low living-standard countries) to stay in the best hotels, air-conditioned in the tropics, and to eat in the best restaurants. With the benevolent indulgence of The Enquirer, I usually have man-

aged to do pretty well in the less elegant parts of the world. But having seen how the natives live, I was perhaps more conscious than many persons of the formidable adjustment problem that was waiting for recruits to the Peace Corps.

Sargent Shriver and his lieutenants have done some wise things with the Peace Corps and avoided many pitfalls. They have raised the average age markedly from the original blueprint. They have recruited slowly and screened carefully. They have not let the corps become a refuge from military service.

Only Few At Work

They have chosen projects with the utmost care, and without haste. And they have put heavy stress on education, which is the field of greatest opportunity and greatest need, and also the field to which Americans can bring the most expertise.

Nine months after its launching, the Peace Corps has had around 14,000 applicants, of whom 9,000 have taken exams. But there are only about 400 overseas, of whom only a handful are actually at work. The others are in training in the U. S. A. Even next summer, only about 2,000 to 2,500 will be recruited and in training.

This is a slow start, but that surely is wise. I've been asked how a few hundred young people can accomplish anything significant in the whole, vast, underdeveloped world. This doesn't worry me, for I have visited countries in Africa where a hundred or so missionaries did the entire educational job for 30 or 40 years—plus a sizable part of the medical

care and public health. If they are skilled and tactful and dedicated, a few people can do an amazingly big job in a country that's starting from scratch.

The Nigerian incident—the indiscreet postcard—is of no importance. It probably was a good thing, because it dramatized for all present and future Peace Corps volunteers the dangers of indiscretion—in a way that no warnings from their supervisors ever could do. But of course the incident gave the dedicated enemies of the Kennedy administration, the Peace Corps and international co-operation a peg on which to hang their hostilities. They were alert to opportunity.

No doubt there will be more incidents, and more frictions. GIs on duty abroad are involved in them frequently. So are tourists—and newsmen, for that matter. It would be strange if Peace Corps volunteers did not run into antagonism now and then.

In Good Tradition

There are two sets of people who are out to smear the Peace Corps—our chauvinists at home, and Communist agents or sympathizers in the countries concerned. Between them, these unconscious partners may work some injury to the standing and the effectiveness of the Peace Corps.

But basically it embodies a valid and honorable American tradition. It is a tradition of doing good in the world, and especially among less fortunate peoples—as intelligently as possible, and always generously. No nation ever damaged itself by acting in that spirit.

Innocent Bystander

Ollie M. JAMES

Thursday Thursts

DON'T BLAME us for this—it's all Jack Guinn's fault. There was a bartender who had a doctor for a regular customer. Late every afternoon, the medico would come in and ask for a daquiri—with an almond in it. Came one day when the doctor asked for his regular

potion, and the bartender found he was out of almonds. But, being a quick thinker, he cracked a hickory nut and put the kernel in the drink. The M. D. gasped and said: "What is this?"

The bartender gulped and said: "A hickory daquiri, doc."

EDGAR M. HELTMAN, an inland importer's agent, wants us to guess the largest buyer of bingo gambling equipment in this country.



'How Come A Milkman Can Ride Him—And New Frontiersmen Can't?'

Readers' Views

Name For Communist System: 'Comilitarism'

Ridicule is one of the most powerful forces in the world. The problem is to show that Communism is ridiculous.

We can start with the word, "militarism." Militarism and the will to power are synonymous, or almost so. The Communists, as stated by Khrushchev, have the will to power over the whole world. They try to hide behind the sweet-sounding, co-operative word, "Communism," when they really have a selfish will to power for the Russian Communist party itself. Militarism is an older term than Communism or capitalism.

Communism is certainly basically more militaristic than is capitalism, so I suggest a new word, "Comilitarism." (Later it could be Comilitarism or Comilism.) This word puts Communism and militarism together as they really are.

If the powerful press would stop using the word "Communism" and substitute "Comilitarism" for it, a lot of the glamour would go.

Why not poke some fun at these "ists?"
GORDON E. PAPE, 2508 Union Central Bldg.

'How Long Do We Wait For Action?'

What exactly is City Hall doing about the underground garage and rejuvenating downtown Cincinnati? I would personally like to know before I cast my vote for members of City Council!

The present Council has debated, hashed and rehashed, and the only result as far as I can see has been a lot of newspaper space and nothing positive to show for it! How much longer do we have to wait until some positive steps are taken toward face-lifting the Queen City? It's been years now, hasn't it?
MRS. ELIZABETH A. WALKER, 3316 Bevis Ave.

'Apology Owed To Mel Allen'

We, the people of the City of Cincinnati, are not so enlightened after all, and it's a sad travesty upon our sports-minded populace, that even at World Series time certain individuals must hurl anti-Semitic remarks at members of the "visiting firemen."

Mel Allen, the loquacious "Voice of the Yankees" was on the receiving end of some

extremely vicious insults outside the Yankee dressing room, following the fifth and final game of the 1961 World Series.

I am as ardent a Redleg fan as any in Cincy, but I deplore the conduct which certain of our fans displayed against Mel Allen. Realizing

Frenchman Writes:

Europe Needs United Germany

BY ALICE WIDENER
NEW YORK: A French colleague, Maurice Ferro, has sent me a copy of the lead article "Le Prix de Berlin" (The Price of Berlin) which he wrote for Le Courrier du Parlement (Parliamentary News). Since Ferro is a first class journalist and staunch supporter of the de Gaulle government, his article may be taken as an authentic expression of the French view of the Berlin crisis.

Here, in my own translation, is the substance of Ferro's article:

Germany At Stake

"Mr. Khrushchev told former President Paul Reynaud in their talks at the Kremlin, 'Berlin is only a drop of water that cannot swing the balance-weight to one side or the other.'"

"The head of the Soviet government is entirely right. For in his view, Berlin doesn't count. The real stakes in the great diplomatic battle taking place between East and West is of a vast significance than the former capital of Germany; what is at stake is the whole of Germany."

"To gain most, Moscow deliberately creates the impression of seeking least—West Berlin as a 'Free City.' ... This seeming paradox ceases to be one when Berlin is considered merely as a simple detonator or a strike-fire."

Real Iron Curtain

Ferro reviews Khrushchev's demands, threats and assurances that all he wants is to sign a peace treaty with East Germany, oblige the Allies to deal with an East German authority and put West Berlin under international control.

"Mr. Khrushchev has affirmed this doctrine again

and again," writes M. Ferro. "To lend it more weight, he authorized the authorities of Pankow to build a concrete wall on the site where, figuratively, there is an Iron Curtain."

"Nothing more was needed for the United States immediately to entangle itself in negotiations with the Soviet Union that were camouflaged euphemistically as 'soundings-out.'"

"France tried, in effect, to bring home (to the West) the political necessity of keeping cool and of proclaiming, once for all, that the West is in Berlin because of its right to be there, that nothing can make it get out, and that if necessary, it is ready to use force to make others respect its rights."

Washington Takes Pulse

"This position put the Soviets in a situation where they would have to be the askers on the diplomatic level, and eventually would be clearly marked as aggressors in the event of a restraint of free access."

"In words, this was also the American position. And the British one too. But, rather than wait for a solicitation from Moscow for new talks, Washington preferred to go ahead and take the pulse of the Soviet diplomats."

"Thus Dean Rusk met twice with Mr. Gromyko in the marginal area of the United Nations and then President Kennedy received the Soviet minister of foreign affairs in Washington."

"These meetings resulted in no positive result. The press made much of the Kremlin's intransigence. Now there is a single difference in the situation—one of tone. Moscow no longer threatens; it merely demands with a smile."

"So much for the facade. Now it seems, according to reliable sources, that Mr. Rusk in his discussions al-

luded to a guarantee of Central European disengagement in exchange for a Berlin settlement."

"Herein lies the American imprudence. With a Bundeswehr without nuclear arms, the Allies will be merely in the same position which they effected in 1954 for the Atlantic Alliance. But if Central Europe were to be declared a 'nuclear-free zone,' then the European Community on which NATO depends will lose its main territorial support. The Americans couldn't effectively operate their military forces solely from France, and they would be obliged to retreat back across the Atlantic. Then Europe—which is on the road to unity—would incorporate within itself the germ of dislocation. The economic community of Europe is impossible without political and strategic community."

"In return for the new (Free City) status in Berlin, the Soviets demand de facto recognition of East Germany and the crystallization of a divided Germany. If the Allies (from whom the Soviet Union nibbles away their position each day) were to give Germany the impression that their strength is only mythical, she will justifiably seek security in the only place where she can find the key to her reunification—in Moscow."

In French Interest

M. Ferro pleads, "Let us not commit the error in France of rejoicing over a divided Germany. Our interest lies in having her within the European community. In such a context, Germany presents no danger to France. Allied with the Russians, however, Germany will become a threat. By giving in now to the Soviets, the West will push Germany onto the road of temptation."

More Than Diplomacy

THIS WEEK a team of seven cabinet-ranked U. S. officials will be in session with their opposite numbers in Japan. Headed by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, the American team includes the Secretaries of Treasury, Labor, Commerce, Agriculture and Interior, plus the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. They will meet steadily with high Japanese officials at Hakone, a resort near Mt. Fuji, for almost half the week. Next year, a like team of Japanese will come to the United States, and if the scheme works well it will continue with alternate visits.

It is an unusual kind of diplomacy. The only real precedent, in U. S. practice, is to be found in the annual meetings of American and Canadian cabinet officers, which have been going on for eight years. These have been notably successful.

The object in the sessions with

Voice Of The ENQUIRER

It's not the increase in the atomic fallout, but the scare whipped up by half-baked experts, that plays into the hands of the Commies.



WASHINGTON WILL be asked to provide a billion dollars for fallout shelters and the Russians tell their people to wash the family pig and the family cow. We think of people first; the Russians think of pigs and cows.

President Kennedy informed a Michigan girl that he "talked with Santa Claus yesterday." Some Republicans have gotten the idea that he talks with Santa Claus often than that.

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