

Citizens Want Show Of Resoluteness By Government

BY DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON: There is a lot of talk nowadays about "extremists," and President Kennedy on his trip to the Pacific Coast devoted a large part of his speeches to what he calls "extreme opposites." The President spoke of "two groups of these frustrated citizens" who resemble each other in that they believe that "we have only two choices—appeasement or war, suicide or surrender, humiliation or holocaust."

Many Voices Heard

He implied there is a middle ground—firmness without rigidity, flexibility in negotiations without advancing "any proposals which compromise the security of free Germans and West Berliners, or endanger their ties with the West."

The average man may not quite understand the nuances of such words, and he is hardly to be condemned for saying that all he wants is for his own government to be resolute and stand on principle, and not to give the impression that it is weak-kneed or wavering or begging for mercy.

Many voices are heard on foreign policy. Conflicting statements by a variety of spokesmen in the West tend to confuse large numbers of Americans.

But the really important

question is: What causes all this "extremism?"

Perhaps it is easier to understand what provokes extremism when a few of the domestic issues about which the same complaint is made are carefully examined. Thus, the other day Vice President Lyndon Johnson, in a speech at Detroit, said that "the Communists are going to wage a war of doubt and disunity" and that "the leaders of world Communism know that in this ugly business they will find many unwitting allies without our own society."

Reaction Of Public

He spoke of those who are "urging the people to distrust their own elected leaders, their own long-cherished institutions," and added that "these are the people who scream that the judiciary is biased and that its decisions ought not to be obeyed."

When the average American, however, reads that the Supreme Court again and again renders decisions

whose effect is to help Communist party members in this country to avoid jail, and when, after six years of litigation, the Department of Justice lawyers go into court, throw up their hands and declare they cannot hope to convict some known Communist because of technical deficiencies in the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court, it is natural that resentment should be aroused.

In Other Instances

This happens, too, when rapists and other criminals are released after repeated offenses as the claim is made that they cannot be punished because of some technicality, such as a prolonged delay in arraignment.

It is deplorable, of course, when any member of the John Birch Society characterizes former high officials of the government as "conscious agents" of the Communist conspiracy. It is even more regrettable when supposedly conservative groups mail out literature with blanket indictments of certain civic organizations whose views on public questions they happen to dislike.

Extremism is to be deplored, but it is a natural

phenomenon in a society where controversy flourishes. It will not be eliminated merely by denunciation or exhortation. Extremists too often are begotten by extremists of the opposite side.

It may behoove some of the technically-minded in the judiciary, for instance, to restudy the doctrine of "a clear and present danger," as expounded by the late Judge Learned Hand. In a famous opinion rendered in 1950 in a case against organizers of the Communist party in America, he wrote:

"The question before us, and the only one, is how long a government, having

discovered such a conspiracy, must wait. When does the conspiracy become a 'present danger'?"

"True, we must not forget our own faith; we must be sensitive to the dangers that lurk in any choice; but we must choose, and we shall be silly dupes if we forget that again and again in the past 30 years, just such preparations in other countries have aided to supplant existing governments, when the time was ripe."

We hold that it is a danger 'clear and present.'

This was upheld in 1951 by the Supreme Court and it is still worth pondering.

Innocent Bystander

Ollie M. JAMES



Tuesday Tripe, Tra La

CHARLENE GEST, the beautiful redhead in our peerless personnel department, asks if we know what they call a diver who is afraid of the ocean. We whipped out our slide rule and figured it must be "Chicken Of The Sea." . . . If you're still with us, our sister Virginia

asks if we know why they took all of the telephones out of China. No, it has nothing to do with the old dime problem. It's simply that there are so many wings and wings that they were always winging the Wong number.

SPEAKING of double bills, word reached us that the Airway neighborhood theater in the Highlands in Louisville recently featured: "THE PRIVATE LIVES OF ADAM AND EVE" and "THE PLEASURE OF HIS COMPANY." We're not hep enough on the movies to know who played the lead in the latter picture, but we assume it was the serpent. If not, it's a serpent in an over-sight.

HUGO VALERIO, who's seen teaching painting at Norwood Tech, says one of his pupils—Mrs. Margaret Schwinn of Shawnee Trail—found that her new hobby attracted the attention of the neighbors. One remarked: "Since you've been taking art you walk around like you're sketching everything you see. When are you going to cut off your ear?" "Oh," said Mrs. Schwinn quickly, "I'm not that advanced!"

A remark like that would have puzzled us up pretty good, but apparently everyone except us knows that Vincent Van Gogh, the celebrated Dutch painter, was mentally ill and did cut off one of his ears.

Keep the cutlery away from Salvador Dali—but he COULD stand a little trimming on his mustache.

WE DIDN'T realize until recently how much money there is in painting. What

It's a good thing Mr. Rembrandt didn't try to paint that scene. He'd be a dead man today if he'd tried.

From the way things have been going recently, the Congo is the never-never land.

If a woman is an angel in disguise, the disguise seems to be perfect.

A. A. KINGMON, 315 Broadway.

Request More News Of Clermont County

I would like to say a loud "amen" to Mr. Kuether's comments made in the Saturday, November 11, edition. Many of my friends made the same comments on the day after elections, and I sincerely suggest that it be made someone's job to see that news other than "tragic" news be reported about Clermont County. Most definitely election news!

MRS. JOLENE KOHLE, 558 Batavia Pike, Cincinnati 44.

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Overshooting The Mark

AMERICA IS embarking on a long-range effort to weld the Atlantic democracies into a closer economic unit and to speed their economic growth. To this end, it has proposed to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development—20 non-Communist states of Europe and North America—that it proclaim its target to be a 50% expansion of the collective gross national product by 1970.

This has stirred interest among the members, but also has aroused some serious doubts. Such an achievement would entail an average growth rate of the United States, more than twice that of the United Kingdom and substantially more than those of Sweden and Canada.

The goal is not necessarily unattainable. But is there any point in announcing to the world a target that might prove much too high? It might be better for the OECD countries to do their level best and see what can be achieved. If they make the quota, there will be plenty of chance to crow about it. If they set a goal and miss, they merely give the Soviet Union an opportunity to tout its own horn at the expense of the democracies.

DAILY THOUGHT:

I hold it true, what'er befall;
I feel it, when I sorrow most;
'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.
—Tennyson.

The plain fact is that four of the OECD countries—the U.S.A., U.K., Sweden and Canada—are among the lowest in economic growth rates, and quite likely to stay that way. They have mature economies, and have now the highest living standards in the world. They have made the race and won. And there is no reason why at this point they should pick up the Soviet challenge; for the USSR is in many ways at the stage the United States went through in the 1890s, a time of explosive growth.

A higher growth rate is undoubtedly desirable for nearly all these countries. It is worth-while to shoot in that direction, and especially to see what can be done through closer economic integration of the Atlantic democracies to bring about a mutual stimulus to economic advance. But setting an arbitrary target for the next eight or nine years is not necessarily the way to go about it.

Curb On Fare-Cutting

MOST DOMESTIC airlines, with higher operating costs and expensive new equipment to amortize, have been hard put to stay in the black. And a good many have not succeeded. For a time, notably in 1961, there has been a rash of promotional special fares. These included a half-fare for young people aged 13 to 22. Of longer standing is the family fare on a Monday-to-Thursday basis. There also have been some "economy" fares, at 25% below jet-coach rates, on highly competitive routes.

In the main, these have been attempts to tap new markets, to introduce air travel to categories of people who have not flown much, if at all. Men have done a surprisingly large share of the total airline flying. The family fare was designed to get women and children to fly also. The youth fare was aimed at the college and high-school traffic.

But the youth fare brought in

some abuses, and did not build much of a new market. The family fare has been less than a full success. And in any case, the increased volume of traffic did not make up for the fact that the airlines were carrying those people more cheaply. So the last of the 11 air carriers that tried youth fares — American, TWA and Delta — are giving them up next month. American also is giving up the family fare, after trying it for quite some years.

There are some new bargains in overseas air travel, where the profit margin has been larger and allows some fare-cutting to get greater volume without undue risk. But on the domestic routes, the pattern is to get back to a greater uniformity of fare structure. Department stores may always find it advantageous to have anniversary sales, golden jubilee bargains, white sales, and so on. But airlines seem to have a quite different merchandising problem.

Clear Skies For Business

THE SHARP UPTURN in retail sales in October is perhaps the most welcome of many encouraging business indicators. All through the recession of 1960 and until lately, savings have been accumulating. The typical consumer was holding back, avoiding commitments that could be delayed. This mood evidently is changing.

Meantime, new investment in plant and equipment is on the rise; and preliminary surveys suggest that industry will be laying out something like \$40 billion for expansion and modernization or new plant. This, of course, will make itself felt in a substantial upturn in construction. Indications are that residential building will increase even more rapidly than factory construction.

To these and various other signals of a solid advance in business activity,

there is added the stimulus of a considerably enlarged government spending program. The great bulk of the increase is in the defense field. But so diverse are the requirements of the Pentagon nowadays, almost every section of the country will feel the impact, as will an astonishing variety of industries.

Thus all three of the basic ingredients in the national economy reveal an upward trend — consumer spending, business investment, and government expenditure. Virtually all of 1961 has been a period of recovery from economic recession. It is a fair guess, on the evidence at hand, that 1962 will prove to be a period of sustained activity at a very high level. Before many months, the concern of the Federal Reserve Board may be how much longer to stay with a policy of easy credit.

Cincinnati In Autumn

WINSTON CHURCHILL once said of Cincinnati that for him it had a strong European flavor, in great part because of its river and hill setting. These days, when fall has stripped away nature's camouflage, the terrain lies bare. River vistas that impelled Mr. Churchill's remark are longer than during the green days of summer. From any given spot, it is possible to see more of the city's extent and so get a

Voice Of The ENQUIRER

Our dark suspicions expert says the next big advance in working safety would be seat belts for swivel chairs.



Readers' Views

'Welfare Worker Cannot Separate Mother From Child'

THE ARTICLE by James Devane, "Aid to Unwed Mothers Encouraging Illegitimacy?" in the November 1 issue of The Enquirer (one of a series), stands out in the welter of anti-welfare propaganda of recent months.

The very title, which suggests that women are encouraged by the ADC program to have illegitimate children, is ridiculous. I have checked with the State Welfare Department and find that the current monthly grant for a newborn child, assuming the mother and one other child in the home, is \$20.50.

If the typical ADC mother's morals are as low as the article points out, the addition of \$20.05 for an illegitimate child might produce a net loss in the mother's earning potential. ADC is not indiscriminate giving and everyone is not eligible.

I agree with Mrs. Olive Holmes of the Juvenile Court that some changes are needed. However, I feel that her basic ignorance of the ADC program places her in

no position to suggest these changes.

How familiar can Mrs. Holmes be with the average ADC mother when she attributes to them the sweeping derogatory generalizations contained in her statements in the article?

It is not the ADC office that has the legal right to take children from the home, as she infers, but Judge Benjamin Schwartz, Mrs. Holmes' boss, who makes these decisions.

It is not the welfare worker, whom Mrs. Holmes describes as a clerk, that can separate the mother and her children, but Mrs. Holmes and her colleagues that have a statutory right to do this.

Does Mrs. Holmes know that the cost to the taxpayer to keep a child in an institution or boarding home is more than four times the cost of keeping the same child with its mother?

There may be some merit in Mrs. Holmes' plan to turn the clock back and revert to the former mother's pension program. I agree that, other things being equal, locally

administered and controlled welfare programs may be better. However, how does Mrs. Holmes propose to either raise additional state funds to replace the Federal funds that would be lost, or to encourage the Hamilton County taxpayers to vote the large levy essential to support the entire program through local funds?

I suggest that Mrs. Holmes confer with Sen. William Daddens, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in an effort to do some planning for this. In the meantime, Mrs. Holmes can begin to develop an action program in her own agency to correct some of the faults that she has discerned among so many broken homes in Cincinnati.

MRS. MABEL CLARK, 2215 Maple Ave. (former social worker).

'Germans Are Not Threat To Peace'

How is it possible for some to be so mentally blind as is reflected in statements sometimes made concerning Russia and Germany? One woman

an raves about the Germans being a threat to peace because of their resurgent militarism.

How she could possibly overlook the hard fact that whatever limited military power the Germans have, it was first of all forced upon them, since the majority of Germans have been unwilling to rearm; secondly, it is under our strict control at all times; we, in effect, with Britain, France and Russia, too, still occupy that country. Call it by any other name you please, it is still occupation militarily.

Thirdly, the only real "militarism" is the unprecedented general military and naval developments by the United States, Russia, Britain and France, with the only real military force, nuclear weapons.

The threat of military resurgence by Germany is cleverly used by the Soviets as a diversionary tactic to draw attention away from what they themselves are doing. That we should offer them immunity against the Germans, as we have been doing, is either stupidity or abject

cowardice. That such offers have not been effective proves how the Soviets have been using us to their advantage.

It is incredible, yet the "neutrals" led by their apparent leader, Nehru of India, who was just given the "red carpet" treatment by our President, have directly and indirectly been pointing the finger at us to stop nuclear testing. No insane asylum could show such utter loss of reason and honesty!

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It's New Subnation

South Becoming New Social, Political, Economic Area

BY WESTBROOK PEGLER

NEW YORK: If there can be such a thing as a dominion without separate, independent sovereignty, that is the term I would apply to the new social, political and economic area which is now developing in the Deep South and the Southwest.

To be sure, the Western states of the Southern tier are Southern, but I need not labor the fact that the temperament of Arizona, New Mexico and Southern California is different in many obvious ways from, say, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

The expanse of country between the Atlantic and the Pacific, south of a meandering line which you can describe as well as I, is in

rebellion against New York and Boston, or Harvard, and is developing a cohesion, if not actual unity, of its own.

As we all know, many of the new people of this area went there from Northern states.

Inspired By Objection

But relatively few of them went there from New York, few are New Englanders and the majority of the influx has barged in from Midwestern states, including even the Dakotas, since the Second War.

This is a new subnation, so to speak. It is inspired by a proud, highly intelligent objection to the impudence of the Life-Look type of magazine press which has been

sewaging abuse of the South into the South and Southwest for a long time.

The teevy coverage of public disorders in the South, which were organized from offices in New York and Washington, also contributed to this anger.

I have found it hard to get it said in print that the holy saints themselves had ugly expressions in their moments of righteous fury against wrong, but they must have.

Our very own mothers were not at their most winsome when they were driven to distraction by hecklements. And the women who were picked for presentation in print and on the teevy as typical Southern womanhood in screaming, riotous scenes were neither typical nor as wrong

and guilty as they were intentionally made to seem.

Moreover, the incitations were obviously mechanical and now, in their normal moments, with the fomentation absent, we see no such hideous demonstrations.

Less Energy Loss

The Southern tier, as a whole, has an obvious advantage in climate over the states of the North. That makes for higher efficiency.

There is less loss of energy from the long onslaughts of the Northern winters. Fuel is no such expense. Thousands of new homes are rooted right into the ground without cellars or air space.

It is a nicer place to live in. The people are cleaner. They behave better. There is

nothing anywhere that even suggests the badness of notorious streets in the middle of Manhattan. The anarchy that New York police and judges have mentioned is unknown in the South.

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