Probable Khrushchev Visit

The prospect that Premier Khrushchev will attend the United Nations session in New York next month and visit with President Kennedy does not change the Berlin problem. There is no indication that the Russian leader is ready to make any basic change in his pressure to push the Western allies out of Berlin. Nor can he have the slightest hope that the United States and its allies are disposed to yield their present rights. But it is reasonable to suppose that, if Mr. Khrushchev is eager to come here, he is also eager to talk with President Kennedy, and that in itself may be a calming influence.

It is well to remember that the meeting of the two leaders, if it comes about, will be incidental to Mr. Khrushchev's visit to the U. N. President Kennedy has not invited him to Washington, but only indicated a wish to see him if he comes to New York on his own initiative. These facts should keep the meeting in proper perspective. Nevertheless, it should afford a useful opportunity for a review of the Berlin situation and for further discussion of the stalemate between the two countries on disarmament.

President Kennedy will also doubtless welcome another meeting with his opposite number in the U. S. S. R. because it will afford him an opportunity to re-emphasize the determination of the Western powers to stay in Berlin and to maintain free access to it. The President himself may not be able to state this decision more positively than did Ambassador Foy Kohler in his conversation with Mr. Khrushchev in Moscow this week, but it will be more impressive to have it come from the President in person, and it may be useful for the Soviet Premier to see for himself the unity of the American people in support of this principle.

It cannot be said that Wladyslaw Gomulka, the Polish Communist leader, has contributed anything to the discussion of Berlin by talking about a great-power guarantee of access to West Berlin for everyone. What he has in mind is merely the Moscow formula of a neutral, demilitarized city. Once the Allied security forces were out of Berlin, the Communist East German regime would be free to work its will in that city. Talk of this sort merely emphasizes the East-West deadlock, but, as West German Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder remarked, "Talking is better than fighting." On that restrained note the prospective meeting between the President and Mr. Khrushchev will probably be generally approved.

30 Years of Legal Aid

As the Legal Aid Society observed its thirtieth anniversary this week, the people of Washington are entitled to congratulations on what has been done to bring "equal protection of the laws" within reach of people unable to pay legal fees. Last year the Society handled 7500 cases for people in need of legal advice and aid not connected with criminal charges. In recent years the Legal Aid Agency created by Congress and supported by tax funds has provided legal help to persons accused of

The need for legal services to many persons who are unable to pay for it will not be questioned by anyone acquainted with what the Legal Aid Society does. For example, desperate women and children are frequently given help in the collection of support money. The Society is credited with the collection of more than \$72,000 last year for support of families who might otherwise have been on relief or in need of private charity. In many instances advice given through the Society has prevented the breakdown of homes and contributed much to mental health and stability.

In this complex age legal aid is no less essential to the well-being of people in distress than medical aid or economic aid. Without some means of providing legal advice and representation in court the ideal of equality before the law would be quite meaningless for a large segment of the population. Even with its present budget of \$52,000, the Legal Aid Society and its branch office at Howard University Law School are able to handle less than half the cases in which there is genuine need for legal services, without fees. Some members of the legal profession have contributed generously of their time and means to this cause. Yet it is obvious that, after 30 years, the Legal Aid Society is still near the beginning and not the end of the enormous task that it has undertaken.

Running Against Castro

Like an apple of discord, Cuba has been thrown into the congressional campaign. Republican leaders say that Cuba is the "dominant issue" of the congressional election—and the Democrats reply that Fidel Castro took power in 1958 "during the Republican Administration." This suggests that American voters will have to batten the hatches; bombast and balderdash may attain more fury than Hurricane Ella.

In making this choice of issues the Republicans may be underestimating the native intelligence of the American voter. It does not take much sophistication to discern that the Republicans, who are quite free in crying havoc, are themselves profoundly divided as to what should be done about Mr. Castro. The Republican campaign statement tries to fudge over the differences by urging with bland ambiguity that the GOP "must offer the alternative of a resolute foreign policy that bars any further retreat."

One signer of the statement is Sen. Barry Goldwater, who favors an invasion. The Arizona Republican, however, had the misfortune to remark in an interview the other day, "If you left it up to the American people tonight, we'd be in Cuba tomorrow." Well, it so happens that George Gallup put it up to a sample of the American people, and the results do not bear out the Senator's warhawk analysis. No less than 63 per cent of those responding said they did not agree that the United States "should send armed forces to help over-

throw Castro." The Gallup findings are confirmed by an independent, and extensive, survey conducted by Newsweek. In 2000 interviews covering 50 states, the magazine's correspondents found nine of 10 Americans rejecting the invasion solution. While the poll showed widespread concern and frustration, it also found that the Cuban issue was not perceptibly changing votes.

Mr. Goldwater should give the American voter more credit for common sense. The man in the street is not taken in by the beguiling clang of sabers. He knows that an invasion of Cuba under sibly the last chance to save this matchless natural present circumstances could be the match that treasure on Lake Michigan.

would ignite a larger conflict. In a follow-up poll, Mr. Gallup found that 51 per cent of those responding feared that an all-out war could re-

sult from an armed attack on Cuba. Since the Democrats in the past have cynically scratched at the same scab, they are not in a position to be piously outraged by the current Republican efforts to make political capital out of Cuba. But two wrongs do not make a legitimate campaign issue. The fact is that Cuba is not a party problem, but a national problem. The present precarious relations between Havana and Washington require a good measure of self-restraint from leaders of all parties. Noisy campaign nonsense serves only to weaken confidence in American leadership, to make the country look ridiculous, and to bring joy to the propagandists in Castro's Cuba.

Home on the Range

Few women can have contributed more to the joy of life-more accurately, perhaps, to the joy of living-than Irma S. Rombauer, who died on Tuesday at the age of 86 at her home in St. Louis. There is hardly a bride in America—or a groom, either, for that matter-who has not been the beneficiary of her witty, warm, wonderful cookbook, The Joy of Cooking.

When she became a bride herself in 1899, Mrs. Rombauer was quite incapable of telling a spatula from a savory. By her own account, she placed "many a burnt offering on the altar of matrimony." It was this baptism by fire that led her to write, in a tone of conversational intimacy, for the benefit of other brides, a compendium of recipes as distinguished for ingenuity as for the pragmatism of the author's approach. She wrote with a love of cooking and with a regard for the problems of a cook. She must have relished life, and it is sad that she should have had to take

Comradely Capitalism?

The current debate among economists in Moscow over introducing profitability as the criterion of industrial efficiency raises some intriguing questions. Is Soviet Russia moving toward a market price system? And if so, how will her political institutions be affected?

In an enterprise economy consumer needs and production are coordinated through the impersonal mechanism of the price system. Decisions to produce goods and services are made in thousands of independent organizations or business firms which are motivated by the prospect of earning profits. Success or failure depends on the ability of their managers to meet competition and correctly anticipate changes in consumers' tastes. But the Bolsheviks, after an interlude of relatively free enterprise in the 1920s, established a highly centralized, rigidly bureaucratic system in which decisions governing the allocation of productive resources are determined by a top-level planning board. As a result they have experienced chronic difficulties in coordinating industrial activities and providing incentives for greater economic efficiency.

These difficulties have been compounded by the blind adherence to ideological dogma which precludes the adoption of rational techniques for planning and coordination. In 1939, the Soviet mathematician L. V. Kantorovich independently developed the mathematical underpinnings of linear programming, a technique for effectively minimizing costs in processes involving a number of productive factors, but his work was ignored by the Russians before those methods were fully developed in the United States. And until recently the Soviets paid little attention to input-output analysis, a powerful tool for over-all planning developed by Wassily Leontiev, a Russian-born economist at Harvard University.

The controversy of the moment centers about a revolutionary plan proposed by Prof. E. Libermann of Kharkhov. It would substitute profitability for arbitrarily established production quotas as the principal criterion for plant efficiency and permit managers wide latitude in purchasing raw materials, hiring labor and introducing new tech-

If these hotly-debated proposals are ever put into use, they may touch off a series of far-reaching political changes. The existence of a cadre of independent industrial decision-makers engaged in the fierce but comradely pursuit of profits would hardly be compatible with the oppressive political system which now exists in the U. S. S. R. Such a development might well lead to a greater measure of political freedom and provide an ironical footnote to the history of philosophic thought. For it was Karl Marx who insisted that all political change is borne on the winds of economic necessity.

What Congress Conserved

The record of the 87th Congress on conservation issues was so good that it is a pity that over-all accomplishment fell short of being truly outstanding. The chief negative item was the failure to enact the wilderness bill passed by the Senate but blocked by crafty manipulation of the rules in the House. Congress also left in limbo once again legislation to establish a Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park along the Potomac, and once again the blame falls on the

Nevertheless, Congress did add three new national seashores—Cape Cod, Padre Island in Texas and Point Reyes in California—the first major additions to the National Park System in the continental United States in 16 years. Moreover, Congress commendably gave approval to a Federal program that will aid cities in acquiring "open space" lands for recreational use.

No less important though indirectly related to conservation, Congress finally gave its permission for the construction of what will be the world's largest nuclear power plant in Hanford, Wash. An expanded Water Pollution Control Act, of the kind the country needs, was finally adopted during

When the next Congress meets, it will have opportunity to round out unfinished businessbeginning with the wilderness bill. Surely the C. & O. Canal Park will finally receive the endorsement it deserves, and a Land Conservation Fund, passed over by the last Congress, should be approved in the next. Finally, there remain the Indiana Dunes. Plans to gouge out a harbor at Burns Ditch have been momentarily stayed, and next year Congress will have what is pos-

"This Pair Feels Pretty Good"



Letters to the Editor

Cultural Courtesy

Constitution Hall.

recent performance of the

Philadelphia Orchestra at

in the aisles as though at a

political convention hunting

for their seats after the en-

trance of Conductor Eugene

Ormandy. Instead of the quiet

suspense and awe gripping

the audience as the conductor

stepped to the podium, it was

Conductor Ormandy who had

to wait with arms upraised for

the audience to stop talking.

As an international capital

as well as the Capital of the

United States, and in its role

as a patron of the arts, its

position of dignity and pride

should be upheld. The fact

that the world's master artists

perform here cannot attest to

Washington's cultural appre-

ciation if her audiences do not

ANDY WOLFF.

Latecomers milled around

Obscenity and Law

01962 THE WALLMOTEN MET CO.

In his letter of Oct. 13, Congressman John Dowdy claimed to speak for "most of the people of Washington." I take exception to this claim. Not only do I doubt that Congressman Dowdy has any way of knowing what most people in Washington think, I also doubt that many reasonable men would associate themselves with the peculiar sort of thinking displayed in Mr. Dawdy's letter.

Among the many assertions in this letter are two which are simply unacceptable. The first is that "reasonable men have no difficulty in knowing what is meant by obscenity, lewdness and indecency.'

The second is that "sex-mad magazines are creating criminals faster than jails can be built." The fact that this latter assertion is a quotation from Mr. J. Edgar Hoover does not make it reasonable or authoritative.

In regard to the first assertion, the question of what is obscene, lewd or indecent is, and always has been, arguable. Some of the finest minds in the history of human thought have pondered this question over the centuries with uncertain results. Part of the answer, at least, seems to be that the definition of these terms is a matter of personal prejudice. For Congressman Dowdy to claim that he now has the final answer with which all reasonable men should agree is absurd.

The assertion made by Mr. Hoover and quoted by Mr. Dowdy is ridiculous in form and specious in substance. The argument that reading "sexmad magazines" creates criminals begs the question of cause and effect. In their Pornography and The book Law, the Drs. Kronhausen argue that not only is reading pornography a symptom and not a cause of deviation, but also that it is probably a socially desirable symptom, in the absence of cure. The deviate who can content himself with vicarious satisfaction is less likely to molest the little girls about which Congress-

man Dowdy is so concerned. Congressman Dowdy is, of course, free to argue his prejudices, and even to persuade Congress to enact those prejudices into law. But I object to his attempt to attribute them to "most people in Washing-

HARRY W. QUILLIAN. Arlington.

-Slots Issue

On your Oct. 10 editorial pag you are for permitting pornographic literature to be printed in the District and against slot machines in four Maryland counties as being "immoral"! Which has the greater incitement to just and immorality: pornographic literature or slot machines?

If slot machines are immoral because of the socalled sin of gambling, just what are the various race tracks in Maryland, such as Laurel, Bowie, etc., which you never condemn?

If clergymen of one religion can speak against slot machines, and sponsor drives to outlaw slot machines as being sinful and immoral, without cries of church interference in government affairs, why are not there editorials of churchstate separation when clergymen of another religion make public statements against birth control and sterilization at

taxpayers' expense? In the counties and the State

of Maryland there are many The Opposition's Case important issues that should be discussed, such as taxes,

better qualified and better paid teachers, schools for the 1 ndicapped, roads, zoning, Bay fishing and oystering, etc., yet we are deluged with a torrent of words, from the Governor on down, all on that extremely important issue of slots and pinball machines! missed. JOSEPH HANYOK.

As a newcomer to Washington, I must say that I was shocked and embarrassed at the lack of propriety exhibited by the audience at the

> If anything it is felt that the Scandinavian countries are our rightful allies. There are principles to be considered and not just economic factors. Perhaps it is correctly argued that production in Britain would be increased by membership of the Common Market, but will not this be bought at too great a cost in political terms? Will not this union of conservative governments prevent the freedom of the Labor Party to plan Brit-

Again, is the Commonwealth to be sacrificed? There are these who regard the Commonwealth as more than an economic mariage de convenance consecrated by a nebulous ideal. The attachment of the Labor Party is not an opportunist and ostentatious display of loyalty to old friends and allies; it is based on the belief that in the Commonwealth lie possibilities

Hotel 2400

show cultural courtesy.

Washington.

The Adam Clayton Powell Foundation has an option to buy Hotel 2400. It is seeking a 100 per cent insured FHA loan to pay the full purchase price and all costs of conversion to housing for the elderly. The amount involved is roughly \$5 million. Whether Hotel 2400 should be converted to housing for the elderly is a question that has many

The Adams - Morgan Community Council, the Planning Committee of the Adams-Morgan Area Project and its Land Use subcommittee all take the position that Hotel 2400 could best serve the community were it to continue as a fully integrated hotel. It is one short block from the Meridian House Foundation and the International World Center. The hotel has met and is meeting a real need for the increasing number of Government-sponsored officials, educators and citizens from all over the world who partake of the indoctrination programs conducted at the Meridian House to foster international understanding and friendship.

Housing for the elderly is an over-all community problem. Hotel Roosevelt is already in the process of conversion to this purpose. Is it sound to locate another such facility two blocks further "up the hill" on one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city, with no neighborhood shopping facilities and no yard space whatever?

As for the Adam Clayton Powell Foundation, would it not be more conservative to build a new structure in a more suitable location and one designed to meet the needs of elderly people.

BETTIN STALLING, Member of the Adams-Morgan Community Council and the Planning Committee Washington.

As an English reader of your paper I would like to question the enthusiasm of your correspondents writing on Britain and the Common Market, I think that it is too little understood that there is a considerable case for an opposition rather lightly dis-

Mr. Gaitskell is not a Conservative dreaming of the glorious imperial past when Victoria was on her throne and all was right with the word. On the contrary, an intelligent and moral man, he is anxious for the future of Britain tied to a Europe dominated by conservative governments.

ain's economy along socialist lines?

that are not to be found in a

weary Europe.

JON WHALEN. Washington.

Query on Cuba

If Cuba is in the fearful lutches of the Kremlin, and Catro is planning to overthe Western Hemithrow sphere, how is it possible to square such facts with the recent official Soviet statement urging the United States to reestablish diplomatic relations with Cuba, and with Castro's appeal for trade and the negotiation of outstanding prob-

lems with the U.S.A.? Wouldn't it be to the interest of both the Russians and Castro, if they were conspiring to use Cuba as a base for sinister and aggressive purposes, to keep the American Embassy closed and all Americans off the island?

MARK W. CORNELIS.

Annual Battle

The annual battle of the leaves has begun. To one who has built his house in a beech wood, it seems a losing battle. Sometimes the city's leaf picker-up er vacuums up the leaves that we rake into the street. Sometimes the leaves rot in the street while the truck cleans the other side of the street or other blocks of our street.

Would it not be possible for the Sanitation Division to publish in the papers the schedule for picking up leaves block by block so that the householders could rake the accumulation of leaves into the street with some assurance of a cleanup?

RUTH RETICKER. Washington.

On the Hustings With Pat Brown

By Marquis Childs

LOS ANGELES-Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, the big, genial, easy-appearing Governor of this state, is asking the voters to re-elect him to a second term. But even though his petition is reinforced with the elaborate and costly techniques of electronic communication and the devices of a high-powered publicity apparatus his problem is to convince enough Democrats to take time out to vote on Nov. 6.

Registered Democrats outnumber registered Republicans about 4-to-3. Whether they can be fired up by election day is a question no one in the Brown camp is prepared to answer.

That is one reason so much stress is put on President Kennedy's visit at the end of next week. The President's popularity rating is high in California and the appeal of his personality here where the cult of personality grows as lush as the vegetation is believed to be potent. For two days up and down the length and breadth of this fantastic state he has promised to do his best for Brown and the others on the Democratic ticket.

What gives this a slightly ironic twist is the fact that four years ago Brown carried California by a majority of more than a million votes while in 1960 Kennedy lost California by the hair-line margin of 35,623 out of a total of 6,506,578 cast. The President's opponent, it is hardly necessary to add, was Richard M. Nixon, who is today the Republican candidate for Governor.

AS THE Governor shoulders his way into party headquarters in the town of San Fernando, an old community entirely surrounded by the urban sprawl of Los Angeles County, he smiles goodnaturedly, picks up a little boy wearing a Mexican hat and a scrape and poses for photographs. He shakes hands all around and then mounts a podium at the end of the room to talk briefly in his rather hoarse voice about the need to get out the vote, while children shout and laugh and jiggle balloons that say "Brown for Governor."

Back in his plush bus loaned by a business supporter-complete with air conditioning, desks, tables, lounge chairs, said to cost \$85,000—the party makes for Mott Street. There are thousands of streets like this in Southern California, pepper trees and brightly blooming flowers in the front yards. The Governor goes from door to door of the modest bungalows.

The major meeting of the day is in the Aquatorium in the City of Commerce, both of which could happen only in California. The City of Commerce was carved out of Los Angeles County by shrewd citizens who threw the protective wall of an incorporated town around a heavy concentration of industry. In this way they kept in the community the tax revenue that formerly went into the county's ever-needy treasury.

THE Aquatorium is a big handsome swimming pool enclosed in a pool house with a roof electrically opened and closed. The awed visitor is told that from a glass-walled observation post set into the pool the skin-diving coach can relay his instructions to skindiving classes. Tables are set for 515 guests and yet the enclosure does not

appear crowded. The Governor talks about the accomplishments of his administration—the finest school system in the Nation, two out of every three young people given free education all the way through college, \$750 million a year spent on freeways, a balanced budget four years in a row, California 31st among all the states in tax burden. He is answering the charges of "a mess in Sacramento" made by Nixon and in his oratorical style, far less skillful than that of his opponent, it has a defensive sound.

Yet, if anyone is listening, the record in a state growing at the rate of 650,000 a year is impressive. As Brown likes to recite, California by the end of the year will be first in population, first in industrial wealth, first in farming.

To try to get them to listen Brown headquarters is using, as is Nixon headquarters, a number of devices. One is beeper service. Any radio station in the state can dial a Los Angeles telephone number and get a recorded Brown statement which is changed twice daily. The Governor is doing nine or 10 telethons around the state —and an hour and a half on television with questions from all comers. Nixon is doing eight that last three hours.

No one needs to be told that this is costly. Knowledgeable camp followers. estimate that each candidate will spend at least \$1 million. That is part of the price of trying to get the public to pay a little heed to what each candidate earnestly says is the public's business.

The Washington Jost

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