

50 Years of Service

Wednesday's annual observance of Navy Day will be a special occasion for members of the U. S. Naval Reserve—it will mark the 50th anniversary of that important arm of our military service.

For the sixth time during the half-century of service performed by these "Weekend Warriors," the U. S. Naval Reserve again is filling a vital role in support of national policy. Some 400 Naval Reserve pilots and crews already have airlifted 1,800 passengers and 750,000 pounds of cargo to the Far East in support of U. S. operations in Viet Nam. This has been accomplished without a formal callup of organized naval reserve units.

Organized in 1915 after authorization by the 63rd Congress, the U. S. Naval Reserve was able to provide nearly 60 per cent of the personnel needed to man the Navy's ships and establishments during World War I.

By the time the organization noted its 30th anniversary, it had been able to provide more than 80 per cent of the personnel needed by the Navy during World War II. It later accounted for 30 per cent of the Navy men on duty during the Korean War.

Several thousand reservists were called up during the Berlin crisis of 1961, and again during the Cuban missile showdown in 1962.

Such quick responses to national needs demonstrate clearly the value of having a trained reserve available to secure the nation's defense.

We would hope that the need for such units could be eliminated during the coming half a century, but until such a time comes, we are comforted to know that thousands of civilians are trained in naval skills and are ready to assume their places in our military units on very short notice.

To the U. S. Naval Reserve we offer our thanks for their contributions to our nation during their first 50 years, and we salute them on their anniversary observance.

Others Say:

Full-Time Legislators

Taken as a whole, men will only devote their enthusiasm, their time, and their energy to matters in which their passions have a personal interest.—Alexis de Tocqueville.

When Governor Brown called the State Legislature into special session to consider reapportionment and a number of other pieces of legislation, the office holders and political writers began a campaign on the theme that this proved a need in California for year-round sessions and full-time legislators (at more pay, of course).

The Assembly has adopted a reapportionment bill for its 80 members, but the Senate has failed to propose or pass anything since the special session started September 20.

We find this ammunition for our argument that to bring the legislature into full-time sessions would produce a lot more expense and considerably more words, but even less good work.

Some years ago the sessions were extended, and almost every time since the lawmakers have made their moves in the final days. They have been unable even to agree on budgets during the regular sessions and have had to return. Recent years have proved that adding to length of the periods they meet produced no benefits for state citizens.

Equally misleading is the claim that full-time legislators will do a better job than citizens going to Sacramento part-time to pass laws.

This country and this state began by asking civic leaders to devote a portion of their time to government. That system produced the great men who wrote and adopted the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights. We remember their names and honor them. There were many of them.

How many names in the legislative halls today earn honor and will be remembered?

We do not find in Sacramento or in Washington men like Hiram Johnson or Teddy Roosevelt.

Make the state legislature full time and you eliminate the real secret of our government—contribution by the citizen. Instead the flood of laws will increase, the courts will be even more jammed.

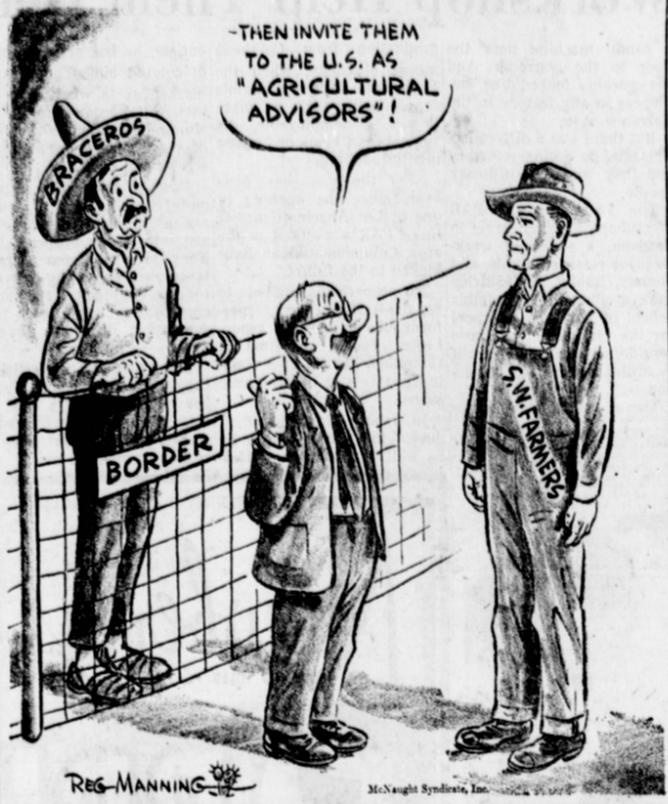
One of the great citizen legislators was Jefferson, who advised that the best government is the least amount of government.—C.W.A., Angeles Mesa (Los Angeles) News-Advertiser.

Because of their ever-increasing voter strength, labor unions command a much greater voice in government year after year. Any proposal they make, regardless of its effects on employers, is given consideration and usually passed. Antitrust laws have been ruled, in most cases, as not applying to them. Even the union leaders themselves are beginning to realize that some of their demands are becoming excessive. Unless Congress wakes up and recognizes that both sides of a labor issue need protection, the economic future of our country may be in danger.—Garnett (Kan.) Review.

From now on, draft age men between 19 and 26 who get married may find the bell is tolling for THEM.

Married men with children will still be exempt. And the college student, also. Which boils down to the fact that if you were quick enough to utter the phrase "I do," and bright enough to carry a "C" average in some state normal college, you, too, will never know the joy of carrying a rifle or pulling KP. Or, heaven forbid, getting shot at by real bullets in a place called Viet Nam.—Tempe (Ariz.) News.

Change The Name



SACRAMENTO REPORT

Solon Skeptical About Chance for Disarmament

By CHARLES E. CHAPEL

Assemblyman, 46th District

Every day is a day of decision. All of us in our various occupations must take many actions every day. Some things we do almost automatically, such as stopping at an intersection when we see a red traffic light.

No human being is an island unto himself alone. What one person does may affect thousands of others whom he or she has never seen. This is true whether a person is eligible to vote or not.

Some of the issues before us now, which will be even more present in 1966, are war and peace, human rights, property rights, the rising cost of living, the decreasing purchasing power of the dollar, taxation, water pollution, air pollution, and the pollution of human minds by the flood of filthy books, dirty motion pictures, and other pornographic objects.

Before the June primary election of 1950, I told many people that one of the most important issues of that year was the problem of creeping socialism. Now that we have become accustomed to state socialism on both the national and state levels, the current problem is that of creeping communism.

It is not necessary to belong to the communist party;

it is not necessary to be a fellow traveler of the communists in order to further the objectives of the Russian, Chinese, and Cuban dictatorships. This can be done innocently and stupidly by both registered Republicans and registered Democrats.

Anyone who encourages people to assemble for an unlawful purpose, to riot, to steal, to burn the property of others, and to commit other unlawful acts is not furthering the cause of civil liberty but is advancing the cause of the dictatorship of the Russian and Chinese Soviets.

Criticizing another person because of his race, his national origin, his religion, or his political registration, divides California, splits the United States, and pushes forward the great leap into the new society of dictatorship masked as conformity or consensus.

For example, an organization which calls itself the Women's Strike for Peace is active right now and will have some of its members on the ballot in 1966. In addition to its members, it will have its dupes and hirelings on the ballots of both of the major political parties.

One of the principal objectives of the Women's Strike for Peace is what it calls "unilateral disarmament."

This means that they believe that the United States of America should set a noble example for the world by destroying all our weapons, all our military and naval aircraft, all of our ships of war, and all our uniforms. Their theory is that this would cause Russia, China, and Castro's Cuba to become so impressed by our pure example that they, too, would disarm, and then we would have peace on earth for a thousand years.

I really wish that this could happen, but I am skeptical. I did not read the program of the Women's Strike for Peace. Members of that organization have personally told me in detail about their program. When they badgered me and demanded a comment from me I told them that I thought that Russia and China should disarm first. This infuriated the good, misguided ladies.

Within the last two weeks several members of that lively sisterhood have told me that they intend to have a lady registered as a Republican, who has lived in the 46th Assembly District for several years, be a candidate against me in the primary election of 1966. This does not frighten me, personally, but I do have a consensus that this kind of thing is not good for America.

JAMES DORAIS

Citizens Say 'No' When Big Brother Offers Aid

The standard argument of apologists for ever bigger government at the Federal level is that the states and cities won't or can't do the job.

The city of Orlando, Florida (population slightly more than 100,000) has recently provided dramatic evidence to the contrary.

Last November, Orlando voters turned down a \$21.5 million Federal urban renewal project by a 2 to 1 majority. The election was such an upset that it was made the subject of a special academic study by the political science department of a Florida college.

The study found that the renewal project, which provided for clearance of 60 acres of urban blight with more than two-thirds of the cost to be borne by the Federal government, had virtually the unanimous support of the city's power structure, the mayor, business leaders, newspapers, banks, savings and loan organizations, con-

tractors and real estate interests, welfare officials and many religious leaders.

In a campaign described by the researchers "as fool-proof in its sequence of operations as an electric eye in opening doors and as carefully timed as the calendar of Lent," voters were told through pamphlets, ads, letter-writing and phone campaigns that the project area absorbed 45 per cent of the city's services while contributing only six per cent of the city's revenue, that urban renewal would expand the tax base without increase in tax rates, and that the Federal program would assure that every family would be satisfactorily relocated in decent, safe and sanitary housing at a price they could afford to pay.

Compared with the massive "pro" campaign, efforts of the program's opponents appeared pitifully futile, right up to election day. Led by three city commissioners, property owners within the project area and a group of

Negro residents of the area, the "no" forces condemned the program as "designed to take one man's home away from him by condemnation, demolish it, then sell the land to a promoter who will make a profit on the deal."

They argued also that relocation of slum residents would not decrease their need for service, and proposed as an alternative a vigorous program of housing code enforcement to require improvements, plus extension of sewers, road-paving and sidewalks in the project area at the expense of property owners benefiting directly.

Since the surprising turn down of the Federal program, the city of Orlando seriously set out to solve its problems locally. It immediately established a housing rehabilitation department, and city inspectors began work in the former project area. Within less than a year after the election, 264 pieces of properties have been rehabilitated and work is in progress on another 297.

HERB CAEN SAYS:

An Honorary Membership May Solve Mays Crisis

NOTES OF A NEWSNIK: Cooler heads at the elegant Concordia Club figure they can solve The Great Willie Mays Crisis — he is being proposed by Banker Jake Shemano — by awarding him an honorary membership. . . . The Giants might've blown the flag, but they can still pick up a little easy money. Atty. Dan Sullivan of Sacramento will pay them \$5,000 cash if they can beat the Buzio Bakery softball team of that city — "the greatest in the world." And, he adds a little insultingly: "I don't think the Giants can do it" . . . Another signal skewer for the S.F. Film Festival: Walt Disney agreed to star at a special show for kiddies, during which he will run his first feature length classic, "Snow White." He was invited by Committee-man Bing Crosby, who admits to an ulterior motive:

his youngest children have never seen "Snow White" — "and I decided this would be the easiest way to get a screening!"

NOTES OF A NAME-dropper: Jacob Gould Schurman III, the big financier, is back from his first visit to Moscow — where, on the first night in his hotel, he did what all foreigners must do: searched the suite for listening devices. In the bathroom, he found a small, mysterious metal panel, which he laboriously worked on with his Boy Scout Knife (be prepared!) finally removing it to find — a very old and very bloody towel (Soviet humor?). Like all previous occupants, he hastily replaced the panel, towel in side . . . Are ballplayers' houses, like aspirin, a drug on the market? Willie Mays' digs have been for sale at

\$99,950 for five months now, with no takers, and Willie McCovey's isn't moving at \$48,950. Mays, who needs more room (for a house keeper) may simply give up and add on . . . The name of the late martyred President has been used in many strange ways, but a new low has been achieved by, not surprisingly, the John Birch Society, which has a group of speakers making the rounds under the general heading of the "John F. Kennedy Memorial Lecture Series." Considering the Birchers' attacks on him up to and including the day of the assassination, this is the final irony.

NOTES & QUOTES: Channel 7's Gypsy Rose Lee was delighted with her spread in Lifemag, "even though they made me sound like the housewives' Lenny Bruce."

ROYCE BRIER

Spotty Government Is Result of Egomaniacs

In May, 1941, Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler's deputy, went to the Berlin airport one night and flew to Scotland, hoping to persuade Britain to make peace.

This was extremely embarrassing to Herr Hitler, because Hess was his first disciple, and went to jail with him in Munich beer hall days. At first everybody denied he was missing, said it was a British hoax, and when that blew up they said he was nuts. And so he was.

Last April Ernesto (Che) Guevara, Fidel Castro's minister of industry, turned up missing in Havana haunts. This was extremely embarrassing to Senor Castro, because Che was his deputy in the mountain days prior to the revolution.

But unlike Hess, Che didn't show anywhere, giving Castro time to nurse his chagrin. The other day the burden became too heavy, and Castro admitted Che had defected. He didn't say Che was nuts, but the explanation is nutty enough to satisfy students of aberration.

It seems Che had quit the communist party and his Cuban citizenship for "new fields of battle."

In a resignation letter he said he would "fight against imperialism wherever it may be." The letter also contained some palaver about Castro's qualities as a revolutionary, and this was either wistful, or a knife in the back, take your choice. But Castro wasn't mad, and wished him Godspeed, or whatever communists wish traitors who are beyond their reach.

So you perceive totalitarians of all stripes fall into some weird and foolish situations, due to their egomaniacal view of themselves and their cause.

Without furnishing an analogy to the Hess and Guevara cases, Sukarno of Indonesia has also been caught recently in a weird disappearing act.

First there was a revolt of some army colonels, which got far enough to seize Jakarta Radio and designate

Sukarno for protective custody. But the revolt apparently failed to take hold, and it possibly was put down by another army junta, which may or may not be the junta the first junta said it was trying to circumvent.

Anyway, after 48 hours of silence, Indonesians heard Sukarno on the air, saying he was still President if slightly out of circulation. That may be the longest period the gabby Sukarno has stayed off the air since the country was founded, and monitors say he sounded a bit ghostly, though there were no machine guns chattering in the background.

You can only carry on a tyranny by conspiracy. If a top conspirator dies naturally it takes hours or days to discover it. It takes even longer if one is overthrown, or if one defects, whether kooky or drunk, stone sober or purposeful. Government by egomaniacs is spotty, and it has been since the Emperor Caligula made his horse a Roman consul.

WILLIAM HOGAN

'New Yorker' to Preview New Truman Capote Book

The New Yorker is currently publishing the big nonfiction work on which Truman Capote has been laboring for several years. This is something that has been announced for publication (by Random House) several times, and as many times postponed simply because the author was not ready to release it.

About a year ago Bennett Cerf, president of Random House, sent me — and presumably several hundred others in the communications field — a personal letter in which he declared that the Capote project was one of the "great documents" of the century.

Word in the magazine trade was that The New Yorker's editor, William Shawn, would devote at least two entire issues of his magazine to a condensation of the book. If true, there were second thoughts about that. It is appearing as four long pieces under the heading Annals of Crime. Titled "In Cold Blood," the title of the book Random House finally will issue next January, it is a detailed account of a particularly gruesome, unnecessary slaughter in the autumn of 1959 of an upper-middle-class family in an undistinguished small town in the wheat plains of western Kansas called Holcomb.

The novelist-reporter became fascinated with the criminal, cultural, sociological and anthropological aspects of this ghastly business. He enlisted the re-

search assistance of his childhood friend, the novelist Harper Lee, in preparing the material. The research and writing has taken about five years. The result suggests an American "Crime and Punishment." In bulk, Capote's book will be about that size.

This is superb reporting. We are told that all quotations are taken either from official records or from conversations, transcribed verbatim, between the author and the principals. It is Capote's most ambitious writing project to date and perhaps is his most important.

This is not the chic reportage Capote has contributed to The New Yorker previously — the result of following Marlon Brando around Tokyo, or the "Porgy

and Bess" company around Leningrad. Neither is it something in the fashion of Capote's effervescent fiction ("Breakfast at Tiffany's"). This is altogether new, haunting, and just may justify Bennett Cerf's extravagant enthusiasm. The book should be a major publishing event, and The New Yorker's editorial coup is the season's most interesting.

Stephen Potter's "Anti-Woo" is a series of gambits for non-lovers — avoidance gambits; basic disentanglement techniques — by the man who invented Gamesmanship, Lifemanship, etc. British drollery. I find it exasperating, like trying to catch up with six-month's back issues of Punch in one evening. McGraw-Hill; \$3.95.

Morning Report:

Politics makes strange bedfellows and so does the tax collector. The Government has ruled that the U.S. Communist Party owes better than \$326,000 in income and excess profits taxes. So any day now the chairman of that outfit and the head of some steel company will get together before the local Rotary Club to complain that taxation is ruining us all.

In a way, the Tax Court made a big mistake. The Attorney General holds the Communists to be an alien outfit but being short on your income taxes is almost as American as the Flag.

Still, the Communists are put in a tough spot. Nobody can knock an economic system that allows you to earn enough to owe \$326,000 in taxes.

Abe Mellinkoff