

Potsdam's Record Is A Disgrace, But—We Can Correct It!

It is painfully clear from reading news stories and talking to various officials that the Potsdam United Fund is in serious trouble. Potsdam's goal of \$25,000 is only half fulfilled after a month of campaigning. From this we cannot hide, nor can it be obscured.

Local chairman, Robert Wynant, has been saddled with many unfortunate problems. First, the campaign started late because no individual in this area was willing to devote the leadership to the drive until Wynant volunteered. Second, area captains have been slow in turning in pledges and contributions. Third, many people are expressing an "I don't care" attitude (or we want "something for nothing.")

The situation is little better than absurd at present and if the campaign continues to falter Potsdam will be shamed before the county.

Potsdam has not and evidently does not plan to contribute its share to what it benefits from. For instance: Potsdam agencies which are supported by the United Fund received approximately \$9,000 more than the Potsdam area contributed last year! This embarrassing record must be corrected. It's time for us to support our own agencies. Why should people in Gouverneur, Massena, and Edwards have to support the Potsdam Hospital, or the Potsdam Humane Society, or our Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, or the Norwood Library, or the Madrid Youth Commission?

Can you imagine the wrath of your neighbors in Potsdam if they were told

that some of their United Fund contributions were supporting the Ogdensburg Hospital, an Edwards Boy Scout troop, or a library in Morrisstown?

A drive of this sort cannot be extended for a year, hoping to drum up support. It must be ended in the next few weeks and it must be supported.

Now is not the time for criticism of the United Fund. The money for this year's programs must be donated. Then, if there are suggestions for changing the program they should be made without hurting important agencies. These organizations are largely dependent on our support and if we are going to drop a United Fund program (it has been suggested) they need time to develop new methods of raising funds. Some people complain that the United Fund helps organizations they wouldn't ordinarily give to. On the credit side, the United Fund eliminates many individual campaigns about which we voiced criticism in the past. But before we criticize, we must act to help for the coming year.

The only people who are really justified in complaining are those in other areas of the county who have been supporting our activities.

Give now to the United Fund—help your Potsdam Hospital, the Humane Society, the Salvation Army, the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Norwood Library and the Madrid Youth Commission. Stop asking for a handout; start passing the buck to ourselves! Give the United Way, please.

Presbyterians' First 150 Years

The First Presbyterian Church of Potsdam completed on Oct. 29 a week-long celebration of its first 150 years in the Village of Potsdam. The various programs of the church's observance plus the history that was written by Jessie J. McNall, were truly portraits of not only an important religious institution, but also of the entire Village of Potsdam. Of particular note is the parallel between the growth of the Presbyterian Church and education in Potsdam. Over the years, the Presbyterian Church of Potsdam has contributed much to the growth of our community

and for this we are thankful today. As we face an uncertain future we wish the Potsdam Presbyterians even greater strides of achievement in helping all of us to meet the challenges of the nuclear age.

As a religious institution with an impressive record of service, the First Presbyterian Church is well qualified to offer us needed leadership. We wish them hundreds of years of future contributions in the service of God, and we congratulate the church members and leaders for their inspiring and enriching celebrations.

National Crisis—

The World's Reaction

Washington — The Soviet resumption of nuclear testing has produced a worldwide reaction more strongly anti-Soviet than any event since the repression of the Hungarian rebellion in 1956, the U.S. Information Agency has reported.

An assessment of overseas press and radio commentaries disclosed that overseas editorial comments generally condemned the Soviet Union for breaking the moratorium on testing. They viewed with alarm and, in many cases, strong indignation, an action that they felt not only endangered the peace of the world but also threatened the health and well-being of mankind.

Most prominent in the reaction, one of shock, surprise and chagrin, is recognition of how callous and cynical the Soviet Union has been in its action and how it has engendered fear everywhere of the "super-bomb". Analysis point out, however, that the anti-Soviet reaction, no matter how strong is not automatically translated into pro-American sentiment or support for the U.S. position.

For the uncommitted nations of the world, timing of the Soviet announcement appeared to be a bitter dose to swallow. Editorial statements stressed the mockery the Moscow announcement made of the goals of the Belgrade conference and of the Geneva negotiations. Widespread reaction was that Moscow's word has been cheapened. Even the leftist press expressed either surprise at the announcement or lapsed into silence.

Although the Soviets have

made no secret of their resumption of testing, they have not told the Russian people anything of the nature, the volume, the dates or the health hazards of the actual tests.

Press comments in Japan, India, Malaya and Egypt were in some cases as heavily critical and penetrating as any editorial statements in the West.

Only in Peking did the Soviets win support. The Chinese Communist "People's Daily", for example, said "A nuclear weapon in the hands of the imperialists is an instrument for war blackmail and for the slaughter of the people of various countries, but a nuclear weapon in the hands of the imperialists is an instrument for war blackmail and for the slaughter of the people of various countries, but a nuclear weapon in the hands of the Soviet Union is an instrument to prevent imperialist aggression and defend peace."

A USIA analysis of overseas news and editorial treatment of the nuclear test resumption gave this overall picture:

WESTERN EUROPE: Most comment paralleled attitudes expressed in the U.S. A broad segment of the press pointed up the parallel between Khrushchev's statements on the reasons for nuclear tests and Hitler's earlier rantings. The close of the Belgrade conference was noted by most Western European media with reactions of disappointment and irritation. There was an undertone of European gratitude, especially pronounced in Italy, to Nehru for having at least

staved off some of the anti-Western approaches of other Belgrade conference participants.

From the Guardian, Manchester: "The cynical brutality of the Soviet decision to resume nuclear tests and of the manner in which the decision has been announced is ominous. The closest parallel in Soviet history is the Stalin-Hitler Pact. Usually the Kremlin tries to present its activities in a favorable light. On this occasion, as in 1939, it has shown a calculated contempt for world opinion..."

Il Tempo, Rome: "Mr. Khrushchev has adopted a tactic which, unfortunately, resembles greatly that which Hitler followed in 1939, and it is the same tactic of speaking about peace, while at the same time launching the thunder of war."

LeFigaro, Paris: "The Soviet leaders believe that the bigger their bombs the more frightening they will be. In order to cause fear, they have lightly accepted the inconvenience of being responsible for the resumption of nuclear tests in the eyes of the unaligned nations."

FAR EAST: Japanese media, expressing the most outspoken concern in the Far East, were most critical of the Soviet Union and of the results of the Belgrade conference. Since many Southeast Asian leaders were in Geneva at the time of the Soviet announcement, the official press of those countries reflected in large part the views of their leaders. In Thailand, Taiwan, South Korea, South Vietnam and the Philippines, the Soviet Union was strongly denounced.

"Precisely, There Are Two Sides to Every Story..."



The Seaway's Problem: Attracts Little Industry

(This is the fifth of six articles on the Seaway. — Editor)

By DAVID H. BEETLE
Albany — New York State lists the Seaway as one of its selling points for attracting new industry.

But so far it doesn't seem to have been an important one.

"Nothing like the Thruway," a State Commerce Department official sighed.

There's one exception.

Some three miles from Oswego bulldozers are toppling trees this summer clearing space for Alroll, Inc.

A newly formed \$30 million company, it plans to get aluminum ingots from the Saguenay country through the port of Oswego and process them into sheet aluminum.

From there about a quarter of the output will be lake-shipped to Kingston, Ont., and the rest will go to aluminum product factories in Fairmount, W. Va., Waterbury, Conn., and Warren, Ohio. Jobs are expected for from 200 to 500 at Oswego.

There Arthur C. Mengel Jr., port director, chafes up getting Alroll as the port's No. 1 achievement.

The port acquired options on 1,600 acres of farm land in the town of Scriba at from \$200 to \$250 an acre, resold 400 acres to Alroll, and is retaining ownership or options on 450 acres in the hope of getting other plants. Rimming these acres are the utility connections extended with municipal money to meet Alroll needs.

FURTHER NORTH, the Ogdensburg Bridge and Port Authority is acquiring an initial tract of 700 acres that was once used as a farm for St. Lawrence State Hospital. Additional acres from the same source are available if needed. Handy dock facilities could be built along the adjoining Seaway channel.

It was not the Seaway but the accompanying power project and low-cost available power that brought Massena the Reynolds aluminum plant. This in turn brought General Motors which gets hot aluminum in thermos-bottle-like trucks and molds it into Corvair castings. The North County, though, believes the Seaway's very availability makes a difference. "I'd rather talk rates with a railroad for an aluminum company if I knew I could build a dock to get alumina by water," a business man up that way observed.

Waterbury, with Black River Bay a few miles away, and Sodus, already a port for transshipping coal to Canada (and because of a favorable rate structure) to the Niagara Mohawk's steam plant, have sometimes been touted as a likely spot for a steel mill. The difficulty is that present steel mills aren't producing to capacity and a new oxygen process might make it less costly to convert old steel mills for more production than to build new ones. A more immediate prospect at Waterbury seems to be the Lehigh Cement Company which already has property near that could become a plant location, a limestone mine, or both.

BUFFALO AND Rochester are less endowed with available low-cost acreage. Buffalo has 70 acres near its terminal. Rochester has a few acres available but the thinking there seems to be mostly in terms of some kind of a tank farm that might attract molasses and liquid sugar carriers that new-plant by head-west.

Col. Frank S. Dolan, Great Lakes manager for the Pittston Stevedoring firm, says that from unemployment rolls and elsewhere he can get two able-bodied stevedores in Rochester for everyone he needs.

"If you have half-a-dozen sons in Rochester and one of them hasn't any skills, there's nothing for him to do," he says. "Some heavy industry around here would give balance. His recipe is development of a deep-water port at Irondequoit Bay. This would not be an inviting prospect, though, to many Rochesterians whose long term aim has been simply to improve the recreational boating by getting a more modest channel opened and a \$1,250,000 railroad drawbridge built. For Seaway craft. Army engineers see as needed a \$3 million drawbridge plus expensive rock walls to keep the bay's sandy channel once it was dredged. They also wonder whether the bay's steep banks or swampy inlet invite much development.

BASICALLY THE trouble with the Seaway an industrial bait seems to be that along those sections of New York where land is available and taxes are low, markets are distant. And where markets are handy, sites are less easy to get. Oswego thinks its location a good compromise. The Commerce Department also believes that the new north-south interstate highway putting Watertown an hour away from the Thruway should help up that way. A four-lane being urged across Northern New York would extend the benefits to Massena and Ogdensburg.

Time also seems to be on the Seaway's side. The St. Lawrence, with a flow eight times that of the Hudson at Troy, is getting to be one of the last major suppliers of

large quantities of fresh water where plants can count both on using the water and disposing of wastes with only moderate treatment.

The difficulty is that something like the Seaway tends to attract either a huge industry (of which there are few available) or none at all—something that nourishes sporadic rumors. A current one would place a petroleum refinery at Oswego or its hinterland.

It is on development though, of new industry along the Seaway route that Martin W. Oetershagen administrator of the American half of the project, thinks its future lies. He's sure such development is coming.

PART OF THE Seaway value may lie in cutting freight costs so that New York State products become competitive in parts of the world from which they are now shut out. Edward Keenan, who leads Seaway ships at Ogdensburg, believes that he has been able to help Northern New York tele mines capture part of the United Kingdom tele business that had been going to Italy.

A Batavia firm believes that the Rochester port gives him the margin necessary to sell upstate kidney beans in Europe.

Naturally as a port expands, the shipping business alone improves an area's economy. Estimates are that foreign cargoes not available before the Seaway in 1960 brought stevedoring payrolls of \$50,000 in Oswego, \$60,000 in Ogdensburg, and \$40,000 in Rochester.

Col. Loren Olmstead, Buffalo's new port director, figures the docking of one fully-loaded ocean liner is worth \$50,000 to a community. The Rochester-Monroe County Port Authority claims a minimum value of \$7 per ton of cargo handled in terms of lower freight costs.

But the Seaway is not all plus. There are some minuses, too. In parts of New York it was bitterly fought and is still eyed cautiously.

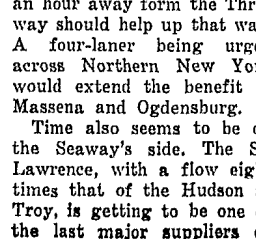
LETTERS

To The Editor:
Jim Hagerty sent me a copy of your very fine editorial of Thursday, October 5, supporting Bell & Howell's position as a sponsor of sometimes controversial public service television programming.

Expressions of support such as yours are reassuring and we are most appreciative of the kind words you had to say in our behalf.

Peter G. Peterson
President, Bell & Howell
Chicago, ILL.
Nov. 2, 1961

The Old Timer



"Take a look at your wife's purse if you want proof that the last major suppliers of money isn't everything."



By BILL JONES, Editor

Front Row Center

"Life is a theatre in which the worst people often have the best seats," —Aristophanes

"On The Beach"

All types of cynics, pessimists, wise-guys and sick joke experts have been approaching me recently with accusations that I planned my upcoming trip to Australia in an attempt to escape to the last place on a nuclear-poisoned earth, a la Nevil Shute's powerful novel and motion picture.

I assure them that I shall return (as did General MacArthur from the same city where I will be — Brisbane), and that I expect Potsdam and its people to be here. The milk might be filled with more Strontium-90, and our bones may be slightly poisoned by Khrushchev's campaign of terror and hate, but I expect that life will go on as it must.

Our featured story on page one two weeks ago stirred some interesting reactions, as one might expect.

We are obviously in the middle of a frightening moral and physical dilemma. We are torn between a responsibility to possibly save the lives of our loved ones (by building shelters) on one hand, and the absurdity of building a shelter on the other hand. We do not know what to do. And no one is helping us find answers to our questions.

Many people say building a shelter is an admission that nothing can prevent a nuclear holocaust. A shelter, in their opinion, is a display of spiritual nakedness. It's a sign that we are running away and giving up... that we have no intention to fight for what we believe in through means other than death blows.

But then, what about our children? Do we not have a responsibility to help them, at least, survive? Can we afford to risk nuclear destruction without any means of protection?

A great many people are asking themselves if it would be worth surviving, knowing the utter destruction of the rest of the world and most of humanity? One person, not looking forward to such a situation said, "All the people that live would probably be the ones I can't stand anyway." And, those macabre stories about people building shelters and stocking them with guns to keep neighbors out—are we really so petty, so little, so stupid?

These are some of the questions and opinions one hears on Potsdam's streets these days. In the dreary, on the bowling lanes, at small gatherings we hear of milk contamination, next spring's rains and the expected heavy fallout in this area, permanent harm of young children's bones and the marked absence of any civil defense preparation in the whole area (except for the new Madrid-Washington Central School, which will have a complete shelter).

THE POINT AT WHICH this soul-searching problem really hurts is when you start to think about the children and the future — their future.

I visited the Congdon Campus School of the local State University College recently and I was deeply moved by the potential for man expressed in these children. I couldn't help worrying about whether or not these children I was watching would ever have a chance.

I'm sure that my reaction would have been the same in most any school throughout the nation.

The Director of the Campus School, Kenneth Gant, said that civil defense precautions here were just about the same as at any New York State school. There are regular civil defense drills when the children file into basement and lower-floor hallways and crouch in the corners. There is also a "go-home" plan, under which the children are all sent to their respective homes at a moment's notice.

Gant said that a perplexing problem has developed that has really paralyzed any educational program for civil defense in the schools. The problem is simply that different parents have different ideas about civil defense, and therefore no effective program can be taught without offending a large number of people and causing trouble. This is a very real problem and one that will not be resolved without prominent national leadership.

I FIND RATHER TRAGIC the sharp lack of leadership on this problem. At the national level, the government may well be taking needed steps and the government may know what it is doing to prepare for eventualities, but the government certainly has not communicated with the population. The Kennedy Administration has failed to offer any hopes, guidelines, plans, or suggestions to the people. Everyone is in a daze. We hear some scientists saying that we shouldn't be at all worried. Others are saying to stop drinking milk. Great Britain has announced plans to give

out evaporated milk at a moment's notice; Japan has outlined precautions to its people. Our government has not attempted to help us at all.

On the State level, we find more activity. Plans have been outlined for shelters in important buildings. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller has long been the one national leader advocating more shelters; he caused a stir of revolt when he proposed a shelter in each home.

At the county level, we have a civil defense director who is doing some important work. Our firemen, for instance, are taking training in radiation problems. Potsdam's Water House may have a fallout counter, after the employees there finish a course now in process. In the Town of Potsdam, of course, there is no civil defense organization. Village Mayor George (Ted) Anderson laments that he can find no individual interested enough to head a volunteer CD setup.

WHAT IS CLEARLY needed throughout the country is some sort of decent leadership from the federal government—some answers to the questions we are all asking. The entire national civil defense organization has to be centered with the federal government! We have no other choice. But efficient operation of the civil defense setup involves a bit more than top-secret planning and confidential discussions. A democracy requires that its citizens be informed of at least the bare essentials of planning. Democracy requires responsibility and understanding on the part of individual citizens. How can we be expected to either be responsible or understanding if we are kept in a daze under Khrushchev's spell while in Washington our government is making plans for us?

We need guidance from and faith in our government; we need to know what plans are being made and what alternatives we face—if any are left. Until the men in Washington outline to us the actions we must take, we can understand why no one in Potsdam is in a rush to set up an organization with vague purposes and goals. We can understand why people are scared. We can understand the defeatist attitude we see in so many people's talk and sick-jokes. We are truly lost at sea because our government is hiding from us. Our leaders appear a bit timid to offer leadership where needed—front row, center.

Courier-Freeman



George R. Little, General Manager
William H. Jones, Editor
Betty J. Dann, Business Manager

Published every Thursday by the Courier-Freeman, Inc., 59 Market St., Potsdam, N. Y. Member of the New York State Press Association and the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Subscription rates: Carrier home delivery in Potsdam and surrounding communities 50 cents per month. By mail in the United States and Canada, \$3.50 per year. Entered in the post office at Potsdam, N. Y., as second class matter.

COURIER & FREEMAN BUREAU
Beecherstown—Ruthie Garvey, DA2-230
Buckton—Mrs. Howard Jenkins, Canton—Robert Murphy, Journal, FR-2530
Colton—Mrs. Robert Sautler, CO7-7941
Hammonds Falls—Mrs. Louise Collins, PL-4520
Hopkinton, Fort Jackson, Mrs. Sidney Conklin, DA8-2381
Lawrenceville—Mrs. C. W. Dyer, MA8-130
Madrid—Mrs. Earl Clark, DA2-6913
Massena—Observer, R09-2451
Nicholsville—Mrs. M. J. Crinklaw, DA6-2451
Norfolk—Mrs. Eva Dean, EV4-4310
No. Stockholm—Mrs. Harold Jenkins, PL-4520
Norwood—Mrs. Eva Dean, EV4-4310
Ogdensburg—The Journal, 393-1000
Parisville—Mrs. B. Rosenbarker, CO7-7443
Sanfordville—Mrs. Harold Jenkins, PL-4520
South Colton—Mrs. George Swift, CO7-7941
West Potsdam & Stab City—Mrs. Gerald Pierce, CO7-4488
West Stockholm—Mrs. George Sutherland, CO7-7904
Whitesville—Mrs. Stanley Clarke, CO7-8565
Winthrop—Bernice Raymond, EV4-3311



SHIP ON THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY