

The Herald and News

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Appropriate

By FLOYD L. WYNNE
In this day and age of rockets to the moon, satellites, and possible space stations on the route to Mars or Venus... it's pretty hard to get down to earth.
But, down to earth is where most of us are, and will continue to be for many, many years to come, space travel notwithstanding.
Civil defense may seem somewhat academic in view of the new H-bomb weapons and such, but to us earth-bounds it has its important side also.
Certainly the problem of what constitutes good civil defense, or even what form that civil defense should take is one being constantly probed for answers, but we can agree on the need for some form of action on the problem, even if it is just keeping the public awake to the dangers and needs in today's world.
Sunday, December 7, will always remain as FDR put it, "A day that will live forever in infamy." It will always be "Pearl Harbor" day, and should always be remembered as a prime example of what happens to those who are unprepared in a world where wars can start in a moment... and without warning.
December 7 has now been named National Civil Defense Day.
On the face of it, this might seem like a slap in the face to the thousands who still lie entombed in the hulk of the Arizona in the mud at Pearl Harbor, but second thought proves otherwise.
Certainly, these men, were they permitted to speak, would decry the apathy and lack of preparedness that existed the day that they lost their lives. They, I think, would be the first to applaud an effort to keep the minds of the American public alive and awake to the dangers of a ruthless enemy.
Nationwide distribution of simple, brief wallet cards is being made to school children throughout the nation today, by Girl Scout councils.
These wallet cards urge Americans to know warning signals, and what they mean, know their community plan for emergency action, learn about radioactive fallout and how to get protection from it, and acquaint them with the Conelrad emergency radio broadcasting program as well as first aid and home emergency preparedness.
While National Civil Defense Day is a good title for December 7, it could also be termed National Preparedness Day.
It is a living example of the motto that we should live with constantly in this day of atomic terror... that motto: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty... and life."
In simpler words... keep awake to keep alive.

Looking Backward

By NELSON REED

Long before the atom bomb was ever thought of, a fellow often really had something to worry about—like finding a job. You had to look for them then; they didn't look for you. Got the habit of reading the Positions Available Want Ads. Still do. Maybe it's sort of sadistic.
Nevertheless it is sort of soul satisfying to pretend to answer one of those ads, and go timidly, hat in hand, to be interviewed by some snooty employer: tell him a lot of fancy tales about how smart you are, how much schooling you've had, and you've never been in jail (least there is no record of it), knowing all the time that it's one of those exciting nightmares you can wake up from anytime it gets too tough.
So, just like when it was for keeps, you look at the salary offered first. You learned from sad experience they pay darn little attention to all that chatter about character, winning personality, driving ambition, mature judgment etc. Better keep that to yourself.
You try to guess what they are going to pay you for. If it says anything about investing your own money, you skip it. Learned that quick. Better keep it yourself than get only part of it back by the month.
How Many Years Doing What, that's what they want to know. Beats heck how many jobs are offered today that you couldn't bluff your way into. You would have got laughed at way back there if you had told them, after being hired and fired often enough, you could hire men to do things you were never able to do yourself.
Yep; it's sort of fun to pretend you're having a nightmare that you're out of a job and need one bad, but it would be hell to wake up and find it was so.

On Nov. 19 Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy announced orders for a reduction of about 71,000 in Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps manpower. This is part of the administration's effort to cut spending.
The decision to make these reductions had been reached earlier, but action was held up some months because of two war scares: in the Middle East and the Formosa Strait. This country sent troops into Lebanon and backed up Chiang Kai-shek's defense of the island of Quemoy.
When those crises quieted down the administration went ahead with the decision to cut military manpower although it wasn't then, and still isn't, in a position to know whether there would be another crisis next week or next month.
Certainly not all of America's friends could depend on their own manpower to hold the fort for themselves.
Chiang couldn't have held Quemoy without the big show of American naval strength. And there would have been no need to send American troops into Lebanon if the Lebanese government had been able to protect itself.
Dulles said Thursday: "Nations in close proximity to powerful aggressive forces need the reassurance of some visible force within their own territory. (Meaning, no doubt, a lot of their own military manpower — provided they have it.)
"They are not content to be wholly dependent upon decisions in other lands."
"Furthermore, vast retaliatory power should not be, and will not be, invoked lightly. There must be an ability to oppose what may be limited provocations in ways less drastic than general nuclear war."
Then, as if to suggest most of the manpower would have to be supplied by American friends and Allies if the Communists push them, Dulles said: "Most of the 'limited war' forces are contributed by our Allies. For example, they contribute 80 per cent of the ground forces. We help to maintain and support these forces by supplying, where needed, military weapons, and occasionally some financial support. This is truly a system of collective security."
There's one gap in Dulles' reasoning: If the Communists began a limited war where an ally had plenty of manpower, this country might be able to see it through with various forms of aid that didn't include manpower.
But what happens if an ally or friend is attacked and doesn't have enough strength—as in the case of Lebanon, which wasn't even attacked—to protect itself?
The more the administration cuts its military forces, the fewer it will have to fight a limited war where they might be needed.

Pleasant Words

Missoula, Montana (To the Editor) — In a way this is a letter of appreciation and thanks for the courtesy shown us while traveling through your town.
Everyone was so friendly and we were treated like we belonged there. We were really made to feel at home, and sorry to leave.
What a perfectly beautiful country! No wonder the people there are so happy.
The motels were modern and clean and home-like. The food the very best. One place in particular we especially liked was the Driftwood Char-House, just off your Main Street.
The steaks there were the very best, and prepared just the way we like them. That's quite a compliment coming from a Montanan, as we pride ourselves in our good beef.
In closing, let us say again "Thanks to everyone there," and we know where we will go next year on our vacation.
It will be Klamath Falls. That's a promise.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Walters, 1007 South Sixth Street

White House Notes
By MERRIMAN SMITH
WASHINGTON (UPI) — Backstairs at the White House: Administration insiders admit they're only guessing, but they think it would be "logical" to expect a summit meeting involving the presence of President Eisenhower late next spring.
Where? No better bet just now than Geneva. The Russians would prefer the Swiss city to Paris. As for Nikita Khrushchev being willing to come to the United Nations in New York, nyet.
Mr. K. did a lot of talking about his willingness to go to New York last summer, but this government never took it too seriously.

Man Power
By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP) — While Secretary of State John Foster Dulles says the West must have forces to fight limited wars, the Eisenhower administration, bent on economy, cuts the size of the American armed forces.
Sound inconsistent? Not if this country is going to depend more on Allied and friendly countries to use their manpower, with American backing. Dulles seemed to be suggesting that in a speech Thursday at San Francisco.
The only trouble with the idea is whether the Allies and friends have enough strength, without American manpower, to do the job.
Dulles said it is not enough to have great retaliatory striking power. "It is necessary," he said, "to have forces-in-being at endangered points."
This might seem like a switch—but it isn't necessarily so—from that famous speech he made Jan. 12, 1954, in which he said the Eisenhower administration had decided to rely on "massive retaliatory power" for the defense of the United States and the free world.
In that same talk nearly five years ago he appeared to sense that there might be local wars in which massive retaliation wouldn't be used. He said the important thing was to make setbacks by the Communists temporary and local.
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SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal

DID YOU DIG IT?
YES.
IT'S NOT VERY LARGE!
GROUNDS PRETTY HARD.
I COULD DIG ONE A LOT DEEPER!!
I DON'T THINK SO.
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CHICAGO—David B. Bough Jr., an actor who tried to hold up a savings and loan association, on why he didn't shoot at pursuing policemen who caught him:
"I would have shot but I didn't want to hit the girls."

Down in Augusta, Ga., where the President recently spent 13 days polishing up his golf game, some of the players less talented than Eisenhower have been talking about banding together in "Golf Anonymous."
The purpose behind their joint effort would be to help men who can't break 100 after 10 years of trying. The idea is to get the members off the stuff or teach them to live happily as duffers.
At the start of his 13-day stay in Augusta, the President's golf was something less than tournament quality, even though he had been playing two and three times a week in Washington at Burning Tree.
He still was carrying some fatigue from the election campaign, but as he played daily in Georgia, his game sharpened to the point that the members were envying some of his rounds in the low eighties.
Tee shots of between 220 and 240 yards were not uncommon.
Hit tune of the season for the White House travel crew — "I'll Be Home For Christmas — But Whose Home?"
Actually, Gettysburg now looks like a better bet for a presidential Yuletide holiday trip than Augusta. Last year, the President went to his farm shortly after Christmas in the White House with his family and the four grandchildren. He remained in Gettysburg over New Year's.
Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower is the personification of a doting grandmother and she'd have a hollow holiday away from the children. There is reason to believe, too, that the children's mother, Mrs. John S. Eisenhower, does not want the kids to spend most of their major holidays in the country club surroundings of Augusta.

The influence of the grandchildren was not felt in Augusta at the Bon Air Hotel where the White House staff big press party was based. As the party left for the airport, someone scrawled in chalk on the hotel bulletin board, "Don't check out—you'll be back."
The large cheering crowd that said goodbye to the President when he left Augusta Tuesday was due in part to the local newspapers and television stations that admonished their listeners and readers to make up for the small crowd that greeted him on Nov. 20.
Some Augustans thought the small, fairly quiet crowd on Nov. 20 represented in some way local feelings against school integration.
The farewell crowd actually had the President blushing as women called out, "We love you, Ike!" and men waved a sign proclaiming, "At a glance, the crowd seemed to be made up entirely of white persons."

They'll Do It Every Time
By Jimmy Hatlo
B-BUT-IT'S ONLY FOR THE BACKYARD... I ONLY WANTED A SIMPLE LITTLE THING...
MIGHT AS WELL DO THINGS RIGHT—HMM—AN EIGHTH OF AN INCH OUTA LINE—IT'LL SANDPAPER IT AND THEN GIVE IT FOUR COATS OF MAHOOGANY FINISH...
WHEN THE FRAU ASKED HANDEY HAYWIRE TO MAKE A LITTLE OL' BENCH FOR ROUGHING IT... HE TOOK SIX MONTHS AND TURNED OUT A MASTERPIECE...
FINISHED ALREADY? WHAT'S THAT MONSTROSITY? YOU DON'T MEAN TO SAY THAT'S MY FOOTSTOOL? THAT THING IN HERE? OH, NO...
WHATTAYA BEEFING ABOUT? COVER IT WITH SOME MATERIAL, WHO'LL NOTICE IT? YOU'RE NEVER SATISFIED!!
IN FACT, IT WAS SO GOOD SHE ASKED HIM TO MAKE A FOOTSTOOL FOR THE LIVING ROOM...
THANKS AND A TIP OF THE HATLO HAT TO IRENE PYANOWSKI, 210 BOWEN RD., ELMA, N.Y. 11734

Prohibition Ended Today, One-Quarter Century Ago
NEW YORK (AP)—Twenty-five years ago today—at 5:30 p.m. Dec. 5, 1933—prohibition came to an end in the United States. Never, probably, had so many ever paid so little obedience to a law as 123 million Americans had to the Volstead Act.
The end of prohibition marked the end of an era.
Prohibition, the 18th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, took effect Jan. 16, 1920.
The hip flask, the bootlegger, the speakeasy became symbols with the raccoon coat, the Tin Lizzy and short skirts of the nation's incredible Roaring 20s.
As the 20s drew to a close, the movement to repeal prohibition gained impetus. Franklin D. Roosevelt endorsed repeal in his successful 1932 campaign for the presidency. With his election, repeal was assured.
The country went wet once more in the midst of a great depression. Ahead lay the rise of fascism in Europe and World War II, the cold war and the atomic age. The sternness of those post-prohibition years probably account for the soft aura of nostalgia that now surrounds the prohibition era.
Actually, the 13 years of prohibition were a failure. Average consumption of illegal hard liquor was 3.32 gallons per adult per year then compared with 2.03 gallons today. It was considered smart to flout the law.
Some of the stuff they peddled was incredibly savage. Raw alcohol—sometimes poisonous—was thinned and tinted into an almost unpalatable mixture. Home brew was hyped with ether to increase its kick. Harsh wine never knew the mellowing influence of time.
Inland, in such border cities as Detroit, liquor flowed in a steady illicit stream across the Canadian border. In the East, high-powered fleets from Rum Row outside a 12-mile limit of American territorial waters roared by night into Long Island coves to discharge their cargo.
The illegal liquor trade spawned the powerful, ruthless underworld gangs, with their low-slung cars and their machine guns hidden in violin cases. Rum runners traded gunfire with federal agents and with highjackers.
New sinister names became household words in America—Scarface Al Capone, Dutch Schultz, Legs Diamond, the bootleg kings and killers of a giddy, gaudy decade.
The speakeasy flourished, more often than not by means of a payoff to authorities. More than one of them were the forerunners of some of Manhattan's best known restaurants of this day. In rural areas, there were the road houses, or the isolated lakeside summer cottages, their yards crowded with parked cars.
It all came to an end 25 years ago today.
In New Orleans, they fired cannons in jubilation. Crowds whooped it up in Chicago's Loop. They hanged "Old Man Prohibition" in effigy in Gotham's Times Square.
Said President Roosevelt: "I trust in the good sense of the American people that they will not bring upon themselves the curse of excessive use of intoxicating liquors, to the detriment of health, morals and social integrity."
Well, apparently they didn't in the long run. But on that first day it looked as if many Americans were trying to drink the country dry again.
Liquor now is legal in 46 states, with 400,000 retail outlets selling anything from a shot to a case. Only Oklahoma and Mississippi still cling to prohibition, and with it, incidentally, the bootlegger.
Not everyone is satisfied, of course. The General Board of

Temperance of the Methodist Church says on the 25th anniversary of repeal: "There are a great many alcohol problems facing us today, many of them more acute than they were in the prohibition era."
But for better or worse, on this day a quarter of a century ago there came to an end the so-called noble experiment—an experiment that failed.

Prof Envisions Huge Metropolis
SEATTLE (AP)—A super city, 250 miles long and with a population of five million, was envisioned for the area between Seattle and Salem, Ore., by a Stanford University professor in a speech here Thursday.
Prof. George Spindler told the Washington Education Assn. at its 1938 meeting that educators would have to turn out leaders to handle such a municipality and would have to help make the transition.
Spindler said the huge city of "Sea-Tac-Port" would be shrouded in smog and would be barren of beaches and parks.

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RED CANDIDATE
PARIS (AP) — Georges Marcano, a former deputy senator, is the Communist candidate for president of France. He may be Premier Charles De Gaulle's only opponent in the election Dec. 21.

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NAM Names New Chief
NEW YORK (AP)—Stanley C. Hope, a business leader who launched a second career at the age of 65, is the new president of the National Assn. of Manufacturers.
Hope was elected at the annual NAM convention Thursday night to succeed Milton C. Lightner, board chairman of the Singer Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N.J.
In a statement of acceptance, Hope suggested NAM "could afford to change its name to the National Assn. for Manufacturers."
He declared, "We must be for and not against. We must be for government expenditures but on a reasonable basis; we must be for taxation but on an equitable basis; and we must be for labor relations but on an honest and constructive basis."
Hope said the present era should become an "age of reasonableness." Many problems could be solved, he said, if a "reasonable" attitude were shown by the Soviet Union, leaders of organized labor and the U.S. government.
The new NAM president retired as president of Esso Standard Oil Co. last July after spending 46 years with several affiliates of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. He immediately assumed the presidency of Sound Scriber Corp., North Haven, Conn., manufacturers of dictating equipment.

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