

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Point Of Order

The 1960 census produced no surprise when it disclosed that an increasing proportion of Americans are living today in urban areas. It's a long-term trend and it will go on running for decades to come.

Since this country is therefore more and more an urbanized society, we must face with some discomfort the fact that our cities and suburbs are badly disorganized places to live.

Few cities were well planned to begin with, or have managed to impose effective plans in their later development. But virtually all are now engulfed by new population waves that would stagger even the best laid plans.

In the worst of circumstances, life in some of our cities has thus taken on what one economist has described as an "unhinged" quality. Chaos and confusion are the rule.

Traffic is in turmoil. Public places often are overrun with pushing, shoving throngs. Neither manners nor other elemental disciplines appear to prevail. Crime and corruption are more common than ever.

The really damaging aspect of all this is that after a time it comes to be widely viewed as "natural." The attitude grows that confusion and planlessness and lack of discipline are normal.

As this is the age of the excuse, when

failure is presented as little different from success by some apologists for the "easy way," so it is the time of doing what comes natural.

The disorderliness of so many of our cities is consequently accepted as inevitable, as proof to some that people are being accorded their proper freedom from restraint.

But if it is natural to seek free rein, to move in some disorder, it is also pre-eminently human to establish patterns of order that make our collective life more manageable, more meaningful and more richly satisfying.

Human achievement demands that men have a sense of order about their affairs. Since so many Americans now live in or near cities, they cannot hope to measure up to their fullest stature if they are to be caught up constantly in chaos.

That chaos is natural only if men are viewed through the narrowest lens. The really great thing about them is their capacity to function almost without limit, to use their distinctive brains to force their will upon the world about them—to shape and plan their destinies in good order.

When they can do that consistently in the complex city civilization of today, then they will truly be doing what comes natural.

Stumbling Block

Some desirable legislative developments are negative—that is, nothing happens.

Such was the case with proposed revision and extension of the federal wage-hour law. A Senate-House conference committee deadlocked over varying provisions. So a decision has been postponed until the new Congress convenes next year.

There were two stumbling blocks. One lay in differences of opinion as to how much, if at all, the present \$1.00 an hour minimum wage should be increased.

But this, according to reports from Washington, was a relatively minor matter. The big bone of contention lay in the effort to extend the law to millions of workers who have been exempt ever since it was passed back in the depressed 30's. Most of these workers are in retail trade, and the balance in assorted service industries.

The Senate-House conferees, to say the obvious, are not opposed to suitable wages for any group of workers. But there is a great deal more to the problem than that. The exempt businesses are purely local in character. A

retail store, for instance, even if part of a national chain, must still compete locally, and meet local needs and conditions if it is to be successful. And, to say the obvious again, federal wage and hour stipulations that are suitable to New York City do not fit the conditions faced by a store in a small country town. If wage-hour laws are needed in the case of such local enterprises, they should be imposed by state or local government.

Additionally, retailing and other service businesses are able to provide employment for large numbers of marginal and unskilled workers, including teen-agers and part-time housewives. Their productive value is limited. Imposition of an arbitrary wage, which is beyond these workers' worth as producers, would result in reducing marginal employment to the limit.

Finally, there is the fear of more inflation—and tinkering with the local wage-hour structure with a catch-all federal law is one way to intensify the risk. And the main sufferers when prices soar are people of small means.

The Challenge Of The Hour

The Page News & Courier, of Luray, Virginia, has printed an editorial whose theme is well told in its headline: "Individual Freedom: The Challenge of the Hour."

It says, in part: "Unfortunately there exists in America today a far reaching and false sentiment that only through collectivism can there be achievement. The pressure is felt in the halls of Congress from so called lobbies and various 'blocs' and this sentiment is prevalent, far and wide, with the people back home, who, in the effort to gain their end, feel they must get in stride. Thus they fall an easy prey to ambitions which they fail to recognize as the seducer of their liberties.

"Our political future, if the trend con-

tinues, will be irrevocably bound with policies which we cannot retract and it could very well be that in the end it will mean a new type of government, foreign to all which Americans hold good and wholesome in a free society.

"It is to be hoped that the dynamic life of modern times in America can be re-oriented and directed to the importance of the individual as a vital force in our society, our politics and hopes for the future. When that revival takes place, many of the problems of this distorted and bewildered world will be solved."

Once the individual is submerged in a faceless, collective mass, all the material gains of which anyone can conceive become meaningless. To save America from this is, indeed, the challenge of the hour.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—When was the Chaplain Corps of the U.S. Army established?
A—July 29, 1775.

Q—How far from San Francisco does Hawaii lie?
A—It is 2,090 miles from San Francisco.

Q—Which of our presidents received the largest percentage of the electoral vote?
A—James Monroe in 1820—231 out of 232.

Q—What type of plant is the dove plant?
A—It is a tropical American orchid.

Q—What species of orchid is used as a food plant?
A—The vanilla. It grows wild from Mexico to Peru.

Medley

- ACROSS
- 1 Ocean movement
 - 5 Soft, pulpy mixture
 - 9 Scatter, as hay
 - 12 Arabian gulf
 - 13 Poker stake
 - 14 Uncle Tom's favorite
 - 15 Massive and heavy
 - 17 Wand
 - 18 Change
 - 19 Makes certain
 - 21 Mend
 - 23 Biblical high priest
 - 24 Pouch (anat.)
 - 27 Location
 - 28 Distast
 - 32 Slackness
 - 34 City of canals
 - 36 Edit
 - 37 State
 - 38 Wink-shaped
 - 39 Turf
 - 41 Observe
 - 42 Meadow
 - 44 Slagger
 - 46 Made brittle
 - 49 Hotbottles
 - 53 Fish eggs
 - 54 Coming before
 - 56 Pronoun
 - 57 Light
 - 58 Narrow road
 - 59 Footlike part
 - 60 For fear that
 - 61 Guido's high notes

- DOWN
- 1 Polynesian cloth
 - 2 Sacred image
 - 3 Nick
 - 4 Finished
 - 8 Damage
 - 10 Cry of
 - 11 Fathers
 - 16 Wipes out
 - 20 Polish
 - 22 Ascends
 - 24 Girl's name
 - 25 Cain's brother
 - 26 Gallant
 - 28 Kludge
 - 30 Land measure
 - 31 Network
 - 32 Wearies
 - 33 Hebrew asetic
 - 40 Commands
 - 43 Amate
 - 45 Dipper
 - 46 Harvest
 - 47 Rounder
 - 48 Great Lake
 - 50 Repeat
 - 51 Mrs. Roosevelt's first name
 - 52 Saintes (ab)
 - 55 Cell (prefix)

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS

1. OCEAN

5. PULPY

9. SCATTER

12. GULF

13. STAKE

14. TOM

15. MASSIVE

17. WAND

18. CHANGE

19. CERTAIN

21. MEND

23. BIBLE

24. POUCH

27. LOCATION

28. DISTAST

32. SLACK

34. CANALS

36. EDIT

37. STATE

38. WINK

39. TURF

41. OBSERVE

42. MEADOW

44. SLAGGER

46. BRITTLE

49. HOTBOTTLES

53. EGGS

54. BEFORE

56. PRONOUN

57. LIGHT

58. ROAD

59. PART

60. FEAR

61. GUIDO

DOWN

1. POLYNESIAN

2. SACRED

3. NICK

4. FINISHED

8. DAMAGE

10. CRY

11. FATHERS

16. WIPES

20. POLISH

22. ASCENDS

24. GIRL

25. CAIN

26. GALLANT

28. KLUDGE

30. LAND

31. NETWORK

32. WEARIES

33. HEBREW

40. COMMANDS

43. AMATE

45. DIPPER

46. HARVEST

47. ROUNDER

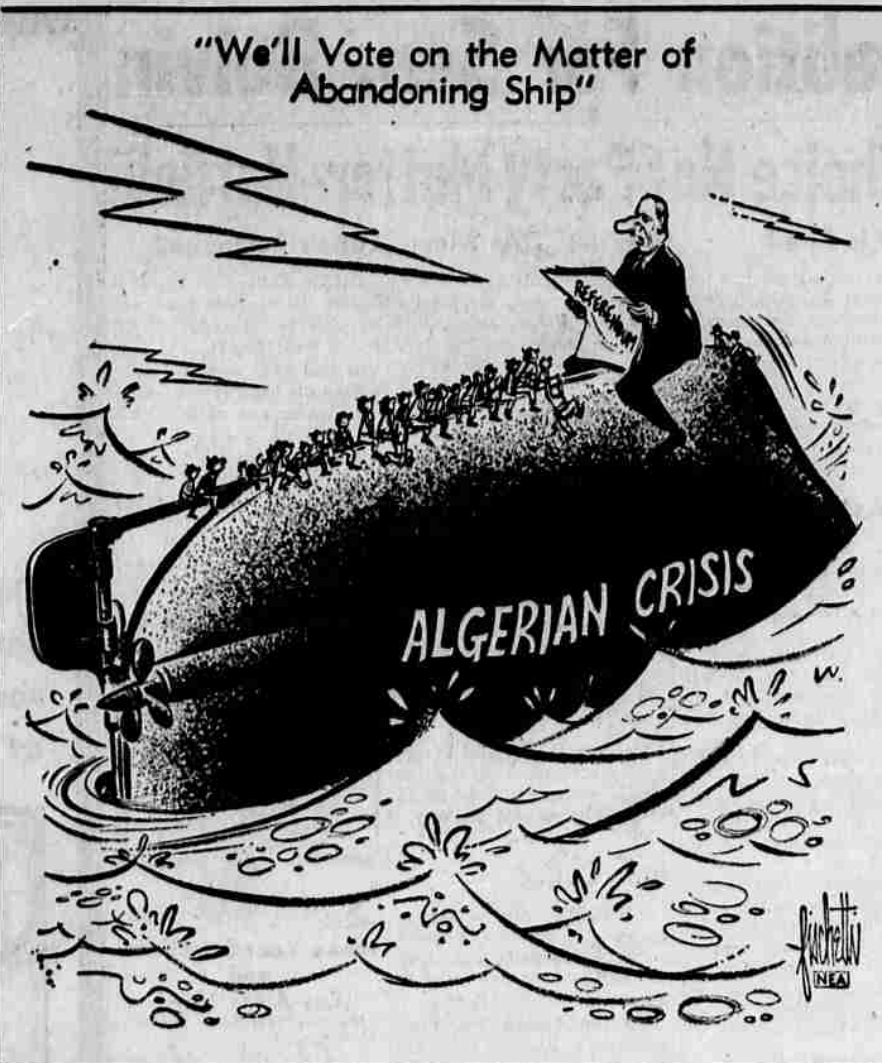
48. LAKE

50. REPEAT

51. ROOSEVELT

52. SAINTES

55. CELL



GOALS FOR AMERICANS

U.S. Defenses In Asia Require Constant Care



By DR. WILLIAM L. LANGER
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One of a series of easy-to-read condensations from chapters written by eminent American authorities for book publication by Prentice-Hall with the Report from President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals. Edited by Ray Crowley for Newspaper Enterprise Assn. (Copyright 1960, the American Assembly.)

It should be clear to all thinking people that a regime which in its very infancy dared defy the United Nations by intervening in Korea with huge forces may be expected to press the Communist conquest of all Asia as quickly as its capabilities permit.

The concentration of men and armaments against Taiwan is well known. Chinese support of the Communist movement in Southeast Asia is no secret. The Peiping regime has taken effective control of Tibet and has asserted territorial claims against friendly India. States like Bhutan and Sikkim are directly exposed to Chinese Communist subversion and domination.

The most disturbing feature of the Chinese Communist regime is its uncompromising hostility to the United States and all that it stands for.

It is the established policy of Peiping to stimulate its people to ever greater effort by systematic vilification of the United States. It publicly proclaims its determination to destroy American influence in Asia.

Since the Peiping government is straining every nerve to equip itself with nuclear weapons, the United States and its Asian allies have every reason to expect Chinese Communist policy to become even more aggressive in the fairly near future.

Under these circumstances it behooves the United States to look constantly to its defenses, not only on the island chain extending from Japan to the Philippines, but also in the area of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

Failure to do so will inevitably entail the successive subversion and subjection of the independent nations of Asia, not excluding Japan or India.

The basic ideological antagonism of the Chinese Communists to the United States and the whole free world makes the prospect of reconciliation and peaceful settlement extremely dim, but the United States should explore every possibility of furthering understanding and adjustment.

The problem of the Nationalist Chinese regime on Taiwan itself is of a different character. It is patently impossible for the United States to withdraw support from an ally of long standing and to abandon Taiwan to Communist attack or subversion. At the most it can attempt to relieve tensions in American relations with Peiping by reiterating its determination not to countenance an effort by the Nationalist Chinese to reconquer the mainland and by proclaiming its readiness to explore with other interested countries any solution of the Taiwan problem that would be acceptable to the contending Chinese parties.

Pending a settlement of this thorny Taiwan issue the United States should set as its aim the orderly growth of Taiwan as a state, even at the cost of substantial military and economic aid.

There is at present little or no likelihood that the Peiping regime would accept de jure recognition by the United States unless the latter were ready to abandon the Nationalist Chinese government.

Neither does Peiping show much interest in the development of contacts. It seems to think that popular ignorance of the United States and the Free World facilitates the furtherance of its own program. Since this is so, there is little to be done on the American side.

It is probable that within the United Nations pressure in favor of admitting Communist China will continue to rise and that before long the marked growth in the number of Asian and African members will bring about a majority vote in this sense. Thereafter the question of assigning China's permanent seat on the Security Council is bound to arise. The claims of the Peiping regime will almost certainly find considerable support.

In such a contingency the United States should exert itself to safeguard the claim of Taiwan to membership as a separate Chinese state. It would appear to be unwise for the United States to oppose the clearly expressed sentiment of the majority in favor of admitting Communist China.

The mounting crisis in international relations makes it a matter of importance and urgency to bring mainland China into the world's councils. No significant step can be taken toward the limitation or control of nuclear or other armaments without the participation and support of the Peiping government.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Friday, Dec. 2, the 337th day of the year with 29 more in 1960.

The moon is full.
The morning stars are Mars and Mercury.
The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:
In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte was crowned Emperor of France.
In 1823, President James Monroe in his annual message to Congress presented the Monroe Doctrine to the world.

In 1927, Henry Ford unveiled his model A Ford, successor to the model T.

In 1940, a self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction was demonstrated for the first time by scientists working in great secrecy below the stands at the University of Chicago's Stagg Field.

In 1952, President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower arrived in Korea keeping a campaign promise to visit there in hopes of ending hostilities.

A thought for today: Greek philosopher Aristotle said, "... Even when laws have been written down, they ought not always to remain unaltered."

THEY SAY...

Why not? I don't like living alone. You gotta keep trying.
—Actress Arlene Judge, just divorced for seventh time, asked if she would ever marry again.

Air Force Plans Missile Buildup

By HOWARD BENEDICT

Within a few weeks a sleek Minuteman missile will stab skyward from this test center, signaling the start of a development program designed to give the United States a revolutionary weapons system bordering on the science-fiction concept of push-button war.

Once Minuteman is perfected, the Air Force plans the fastest missile buildup in U.S. history. The buildup, scheduled to start in mid-1962, will mark the beginning of an era when rockets rather than manned bombers will be the dominant force in the Strategic Air Command.

Present plans call for at least 600 Minutemen to be deployed by late 1964. About 450 of these will be spread across the Western United States in hardened underground silos built to withstand a near-miss by a nuclear bomb. The other 150 will roam the countryside on special railroad cars, making them elusive targets.

Defense planners are talking of eventually having 2,000 Minutemen.

"In case of war," a project official reported, "this entire force of intercontinental range rockets could be unleashed within minutes to deliver nuclear destruction to an enemy heartland. Traveling faster than 15,000 miles an hour, the warhead could be on target 6,000 miles away in less than 30 minutes.

"In case of emergency, two men in a control center miles away could send as many as 50 missiles on the way."

Construction has been completed at Cape Canaveral on extensive facilities for the flight test program. The launch area includes two beehive-shaped blockhouses; two regular launch pads; two 90-foot deep silos, and assembly, storage, inspection and industrial buildings.

The initial launchings, slated to start in December, will be from launch pads. Silo firings will begin in about six months, with railroad car shots scheduled here later in the program.

The Air Force will fire all three stages of Minuteman right from the start. Previous multistage military rocket programs began with the testing of just one stage.

What is the advantage of Minuteman over the Atlas and Titan ICBMs?
"The answer is simple—solid fuel," an official replied. "Solid fuel permits storing of Minutemen for months in silos. It permits firing the missile from underground, enabling it to be carried by railway.

"Atlas and Titan are tied to one launching pad because of their difficult-to-handle liquid fuel, which requires extensive ground support equipment and more complex parts in the missile. Until storable liquid fuels are developed, Atlas and Titan will require a countdown and will have to be fired above ground. Thus, they are

more vulnerable targets than Minuteman.

"Atlas and Titan will still carry a bigger hydrogen warhead," he said, "but Minuteman's payload will provide a pretty big punch."

Work will start this winter on silos and other facilities for three 50-missile Minuteman squadrons at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont. The 150 missiles will be scattered over an area extending 115 miles from the base. The first squadron is expected to be ready in July 1962.

Once in place, the 60-foot Minuteman missiles will not be manned or even guarded except through remote controls.

Each silo will be topped by a 10-ton concrete hatch which would fly open before firing. Nearby will be a locked manhole cover leading to a checkout console, whose electronic instruments will keep a close watch on the missile and report any technical trouble.

About three miles away, two Air Force men will be stationed in an underground control center. They will keep tabs on 10 missiles in a squadron. In an emergency any one of the five control posts in a squadron could launch all 50 missiles.

If a detection alarm indicates unauthorized persons are in a silo area, security guards will be dispatched by helicopter.

The first train-based Minutemen are expected to start rolling over the rails early in 1963.

"The idea of making these trains hard-to-hit targets does not lie in constant movement," the official said. "Instead, much of the time they will sit at pre-selected launch sites on sidings along the track. A train may remain at a siding for only an hour or perhaps for 24 hours. Then it will move to another siding that could be 20 miles away or 1,000."

Low cost and relative ability to survive atomic attack are two major arguments for Minuteman.

The Air Force estimates \$20 million as the cost of construction and ground support equipment for one 50-missile Minuteman silo squadron. This compares with \$75 million for construction and support equipment for a 10-missile Titan base, and \$100 million for a Polaris submarine, which will carry 16 missiles. Minuteman trains will cost more than silo sites, but considerably less than a Polaris submarine.

Officials say an enemy would have to launch more than 10,000 missiles against U.S. railroad tracks to immobilize the Minuteman train fleet. Additional thousands would be needed to wipe out the fixed silo bases, plus all other American missile sites.

When Minuteman reaches its present planned force of 600 missiles, in 1964, there will be about 250 Atlas and Titan missiles on station. This will give the Strategic Air Command more intercontinental range rockets than bombers.

"Then," the official remarked, "the bomber will begin passing from the scene. The missile will be our major weapon."

Circumstances May Bring More Stern Gold Policies

By FRANK CORMIER

WASHINGTON (AP) — When President Eisenhower revised military and foreign aid policies in a move to stem the gold drain, some predicted that his work would be undone next year by President-elect John F. Kennedy. Don't count on this. As a matter of fact, circumstances might force Kennedy to invoke even sterner measures.

The president-elect is not committed to the Eisenhower action. A Kennedy representative was informed in advance about the administration's plans, but no expression of agreement was sought or given.

Still, Kennedy will not have an entirely free hand in fashioning his own foreign aid and military policies. He must operate in the world as he finds it on Inauguration Day—a world in which the United States is steadily losing gold because it spends more money abroad than it receives.

During the election campaign, Kennedy accused the present administration of failure to take prompt and vigorous action to reverse this trend. How will he redeem his own pledge to do better?

In one campaign statement, Kennedy promised action on two fronts:

1. "We will begin immediate and vigorous negotiations to remove artificial barriers to the flow of American goods overseas, as well as restriction on the flow of more capital to this country."

2. "We will ask our allies to share the increasing burden of building the military and economic strength of the free world."

There is nothing new about either approach. The Eisenhower administration has been active in both areas.

However, Kennedy's lack of mention of other possibilities during the campaign can't be taken as a rejection of additional approaches.

some of his advisers have indicated they believe his campaign statement doesn't cover all the steps that will be necessary. One of these, Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith of the economics faculty at Harvard, discussed the gold-dollar problem in a speech a few hours before Eisenhower's new moves were announced on Nov. 16.

Galbraith said many aspects of federal policy must be reviewed in the light of the nation's international financial difficulties. He mentioned some of the very areas in which Eisenhower acted later the same day.

For example, Galbraith said the gold-dollar problem will have an impact in the deployment of troops overseas. He also suggested that a dollar saving program might affect post exchanges and commissaries abroad.

As for helping other nations, Galbraith said there is no reason to "consider economic aid in its present form to be wholly sacrosanct."

The professor said "difficult thought" in the broad area of overseas spending may have been postponed too long.

"Perhaps we will get no adequate action until we have an adequately dramatic portrayal of disaster," he concluded. "Perhaps we can act only out of a sense of despair. We may hope that this is not the case."

In many respects, Eisenhower has chosen the least painful ways in which to deal with the gold problem.

If the problem is indeed serious, and economists of both parties agree that it is, President-elect Kennedy isn't likely to find any less painful solution.

Thoughts

Behold, he whose soul is not upright in him shall fall, but the righteous shall live by his faith. —Habakkuk 2:40.