

Herald and News

Editorial Page

The Needed Factor

If the globe were two or three times as big as it is, we might be able to view with more calm the behavior of those struggling nations which flirt with or embrace communism.

The worst of these, of course, is Cuba. Prominent in the category of the misguided are Ghana and Guinea.

They are small, but their example is contagious. In a world at once so widely troubled and so closely drawn, even tiny patches of red can threaten to become a flood.

A larger world with a more favorable ratio between freedom and tyranny might allow us to accept, in a mood of experiment, the leftward movement of these countries.

One would find it easy to wish that they could know—by experience—the full meaning of communism.

They are not today amenable to talk from us that communism is an imperialism, a colonialism, far worse than any they may previously have experienced. They appear incapable of measuring anything they do not know first hand.

Not only are they explosively emotional against the colonialism they have in fact known, but they are downright arrogant in rejecting any idea that communism may be as bad or worse.

Precious Water

Water, water, everywhere — but not a drop to drink!

This may exaggerate a little bit the situation in the world today, where three-quarters of the earth's surface is water. But there is no doubt there is a water shortage.

Unfortunately, the salty seas are not any good for drinking, processing, and manufacturing. Fresh, desalted and demineralized water is a necessity — not a luxury.

Supplying ordinary water to the world's expanding thirsty population and booming industry has created a relatively new industry of substantial interest to investors. It is an industry based on scientific advancements which enable the removal of salts and minerals from water.

Even in the water-rich United States there already is a number of plants demineralizing brackish ground waters. Although we are using only 60 per cent of our total water supplies, these supplies are unevenly distributed, bringing uncomfortable shortages in many parts of the country.

Unless we are able to tap additional sources, we will be using nearly 90 per cent of

What better cure could there be than to let them find out?

Those two champions of misunderstanding and misinformation, Nkrumah of Ghana and Toure of Guinea, deserve to learn the hard way. They are children lost in the jungle, trying to slash their way out with brave adult gestures. They have one immeasurable handicap: they are imitating the wrong adults.

Their twisted formula for independence appears to run against all logic. It calls for perpetual hatred of the old colonial powers, even when they are fundamentally committed to freedom and have wisely, if somewhat belatedly, yielded control.

It calls, too, for placing faith not in other men who prize liberty and independence but in those whose specialty is crushing it.

The rising nations, some new and some old, are contending fiercely for their objectives. One great lesson they must quickly learn is that, once gained, these cannot be held by emotional energy alone.

Reason must take its place in the governing equation, or else independence and freedom will be strangled in the smothering grip of the new colonialists sitting in Moscow and Peking.

total supply from natural sources 15 years from now—by which time local and regional shortages may become so widespread and severe as to constitute a national disaster.

The problem is much worse throughout the rest of the world, where at least 60 of the 100 underdeveloped nations and territories face water shortages which in time can be met only from brackish and salt water sources.

At the present time, the United States leads the world in research and development of saline water conversion. There are some 100 firms spending a total of about \$50 million annually on desalting research and development.

It is possible that the Klamath area will never experience a water shortage. We have plenty of water for most of the needs we can anticipate now — for our own needs. But, we can't ignore the fact that those areas of water shortage on the west coast will always be pressing to have some of that water diverted to their uses. We should bear in mind that if we are to maintain an attractive position for bringing in more industry, we'll have to maintain a constant vigil to protect that invaluable water resource.



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

There Is A Santa Claus!

(REPRINTED BY REQUEST)
There are some children who do not believe in Santa. This is a sad thing, because I believe in Santa and I know that he is real. The reason why so few big boys and girls believe in him is that they have never seen him. This is silly because the same boys and girls have never seen air either, and they believe in that.

We see Santa's assistants all the time. They are in department stores and on street corners, and they look good in their make-believe whisks and their padded stomachs and red suits, but they are not Santa. The real Santa is a spirit. He died 1600 years ago and he lives on in the sky above us as a saint. If a saint can bear our prayers, then Santa can read our letters and listen to us when we ask his assistants for something at Christmastime.

The real Santa is known by several names. In many countries, he is called Santa Claus, Kris Kringle, La Befana, Yule Tomlin, St. Nicholas and Christkindli. His real name was Nicholas and he was born in Patara, Asia Minor, around the year 285. He grew up as a holy man—never dreaming that he would some day be St. Nicholas — and he became a priest.

In time he was appointed Bishop of Myra. He was, we can assume, stout and wore snowy whisks. He loved children most of all and, long before he realized that he was a saint, Nicholas became noted for his miracles. He didn't know how they hap-

pened. All he had to do was to hope and pray hard enough for something and wham! it happened.

One of the men of Patara, for example, had three daughters. In those days, a girl couldn't get married unless she had some money to give her husband to help him in his career. The man of Patara had no money at all. Some friends advised him that it would be best if he sold his daughters as slaves.

Nicholas heard about it and he thought it was dreadful. He began to hope and pray that something good would happen and one night at Christmastime he found himself with a bag of gold. He hurried to the home of the poor man of Patara and dropped the bag of gold down the chimney. In a few weeks, the oldest girl was married.

The saint hoped for a second bag of gold, and got it. Then a third bag. In time, all three girls were happily married, and no one knew that Nicholas was the man who sent the bags of gold. He didn't think it was a good idea for anyone to know, because he didn't want a lot of thanks for something given to him by God.

The Romans, for example, got a new emperor named Constantine and the first thing he did was to free all the Christians in the prisons. Nicholas rubbed the smooth spots where the chains had been around his wrists and ankles, and he went back home and started to do good things for boys and girls.

He was getting pretty old when three men were sentenced to death in Constantinople. They had heard about Nicholas, so they began to hope in a hurry that he would help them. That night, Nicholas appeared in a dream to the emperor. In it, Nicholas warned his majesty that he would never have a moment's peace unless he freed the three men at once because they had done nothing wrong.

In the morning, Constantine ordered the warden to send the three men to their homes. These are only a few of the things he did. In time, Nicholas died. Centuries later, his bones were taken to Bari, Italy. Even there, he continued to perform miracles for grownups as well as children. He did some of his best work at Christmas, but if someone needed a little miracle in the summer-time, St. Nicholas came through just the same.

Soon he will be all over the cold night sky with his reindeer and his sled. His whisks will be split by the wind, and his blue eyes will be watering in the cold. How can anyone say that they do not believe in Santa just because they cannot see him?

He's there. Just hope hard for something and you'll see. . . .

"Excuse Me—You Don't Have Much of a Chimney"



GOALS FOR AMERICANS

Report Urges Setting Proper Goals For Youths

By DR. JAMES P. DIXON JR.
President of Antioch College
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 Cromley for Newspaper Enterprise Assn. (Copyright 1960, the American Assembly.)

It is important to extend the benefits of a decent standard of living and health to older people. It is far more important to the nation that we maintain a high quality of achievement for our youth.

Cases coming before juvenile courts are increasing about five times faster than the increase in number of young people 10 to 17 years of age. If the present trend continues, it has been estimated that by 1970 one boy in every five will be involved in at least one court delinquency during adolescence.

It is well to recall that in the immediate years ahead there will be more children. There is the clear likelihood that we shall have an increasing percentage of working mothers.

To the extent that reduced parental supervision is involved in

delinquency, these trends suggest we may be headed for increased difficulties.

It is unlikely that we shall substantially alter the endemic nature of juvenile delinquency by financial support or welfare services directed to the needs of each child affected.

There is no certain causal relationship uniting delinquency, poverty and broken homes. Its treatment and prevention are more complex than the provision of income security at a time of unemployment.

We are dealing with a problem which calls for cooperative action by many professions, community services and organizations.

The two principal techniques presently in use to rehabilitate delinquent youth are probation services and institutional care. There is notable deficiency of trained personnel. One out of 10 juvenile probation officers has completed social work training. Six out of the 10 have no such training at all. Half of the cities in the United States above 10,000 population have no special juvenile police officer.

Much of the rehabilitative work is conducted within the machinery of criminal justice. Much of the administration of criminal justice is based upon the concept

that arrest and detention are useful deterrents to further crime.

Firm and authoritative measures in handling the individual delinquent are important. But present evidence supports the proposition that some delinquents are able with progressive assistance to make satisfactory adjustments without resorting to arrest and detention.

The school and the police are significantly involved in the identification of the individual delinquent. They must be equipped to distinguish between defiant behavior which can be controlled without resort to arrest and behavior which will become so severe that they will damage both the community and the youth. Our schools are particularly lagging in preparing themselves to handle this problem.

Juvenile delinquency can be defined geographically. It is increasing in suburban areas adjacent to core city areas. The rate of increase there is higher than in the central city. It would seem important to undertake a study of the patterns of change.

We cannot ignore our responsibilities in the treatment of each case. But it is unlikely that we will in this fashion substantially reduce juvenile delinquency.

In establishing our goals we must recognize that we are dealing with the whole relationship of a youth to his family, school and community. Like the process of urbanization, such a complex of factors is not easily accessible to study or planning.

Here we need to seek new knowledge aggressively. How important, for instance, is the absence of a father in a family? Should we rely more on private institutions such as churches and settlement houses? What is the effect of war? What is the effect of a predominance of women teachers?

In the end we may discover that reducing juvenile delinquency to the full extent our knowledge permits would require that we control human behavior more rigidly than we are willing to do.

Thoughts

If you really fulfill the royal law, according to the scripture, You shall love your neighbor as yourself, you do well. — James 2:8.

The happiness of love is in action; its test is what one is willing to do for others. — Lew Wallace.

His children will seek the favor of the poor, and his hands will give back his wealth.—Job 20:10.

In this world it is not what we take up but what we give up that makes us rich.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Let us conduct ourselves becomingly as in the day, not in reveling and drunkenness, not in debauchery and licentiousness, not in quarrelling and jealousy. —Romans 13:13.

A good man will avoid the spot of any sin. The very aspersions are grievous, which makes him choose his way in his life, as he would in his journey.—Ben Johnson.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Lists Points In Smoking Question

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.

Written for Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

"Can you write a good article," asks a Palm Beach correspondent, "on how to quit smoking? I've been smoking since I was 15 years old and now I'm past my 50th birthday. I've tried everything, including advertised proprietary, that only make me dizzy."

I don't know if I can write a "good article," dear lady, but I can give you a concise summary of official views that favor and oppose your continuance of smoking. Then, the rest is up to you. On July 20, 1960, the Tobacco Institute released a pamphlet entitled "Tobacco and the Health of the Nation." This pamphlet "gives facts and figures from U.S. government and other sources showing the tremendous advances made in the health of our people since the beginning of this century."

It calls to the attention of those who attack cigarettes that "these health improvements also have occurred during the same period that the cigarette was constantly gaining widespread favor as the most popular form of tobacco use."

In support of its conclusions, the leaflet points out that: "More Americans are living longer than ever before."

"Death rates from major lung ailments in 1960 were 700 per cent higher than they are today, with lung cancer included."

"Since 1928, age-adjusted death rates for major heart diseases . . . have declined . . . and now are lower than at any other period in this century."

"The average height and weight of young men have shown a steady increase since 1900."

The press release concludes with a statement from E. F. Raglund, vice president of the institute, who believes that "those who are against tobacco will probably continue to scare the life out of those who like tobacco—regardless of the facts."

Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained, without cost, by addressing the Tobacco Institute, Inc., 910 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Opinions of those whom Raglund characterizes as being

"against tobacco" have been summarized in the official journals of the American Cancer Society (CA) and the American Heart Assn.

Conceding that "it is true, of course, that there is no mathematical proof that cigarette smoking causes lung cancer," CA states that available facts justify the conclusion "that cigarette smoking is the major causative factor in lung cancer."

This conclusion is seconded by the Public Health Cancer Assn., the Study Group on Smoking and Health, the British Medical Research Council, the surgeon general of the U.S. Public Health Service, the Swedish Medical Research Council, the commissioner of the New York State Health Department and the director of the California State Department of Public Health.

In addition, the Committee on Smoking and Cardiovascular Disease of the American Heart Assn. reports that although "statistical association does not prove that heavy cigarette smoking causes coronary heart disease, the data strongly suggest that heavy cigarette smoking may contribute to, or accelerate, the development of coronary heart disease or its complications."

There you are, dear lady. It's your heart. They're your lungs. It's your life. And you're a fortunate citizen of a free society.

If you're impressed by what Mr. Raglund and his associates have to say, puff away merrily. But, if you think there's food for thought in the statements of "those who are against tobacco," you shouldn't need much persuasion to renounce whatever delights you derive from your favorite smoke.

Dear Reader: Dr. Hyman appreciates your comments and questions but regrets that the heavy volume of his mail doesn't permit him to answer each individual letter or post card. However, he will comment in columns like the above upon matters of general or unusual interest.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "How to Combat the Common Cold," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Monday, Dec. 12, the 347th day of the year with 19 more in 1960.

THEY SAY . . .

A whole swing to lightness in the next 50 years. . . . Clothing, household appliances, furniture, cars, skyscrapers — all will be affected. . . . Products won't have to be heavy to be durable.

—Industrial designer Raymond Loewy, predicting the future.

I hate Communists, I have never been in a Communist country and none of my cabinet ministers are Communists. —Deposed Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba.

The first men on the moon will have faced so many dangers, I don't think one more will make much difference. —British astronomer Patrick Moore, on the possibility of volcanoes on the moon.

The moon is approaching its new phase. The morning star is Mars. The evening stars are Jupiter, Saturn and Venus.

On this day in history: In 1745, John Jay, American statesman, diplomat and jurist, . . . first chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. . . . was born.

In 1821, French writer Gustave Flaubert was born.

In 1901, the Atlantic Ocean was bridged by the miracle of wireless.

In 1947, John L. Lewis withdrew his United Mine Workers Union from the American Federation of Labor for the second time.

In 1953, Maj. Charles Yeager flew a Bell X-1A jet research plane at more than 2 times the speed of sound.

Thought for today: English writer Charles Lamb said: "Credulity is the man's weakness, but the child's strength."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Can a member nation withdraw from the United Nations?
A—There is no provision for withdrawal in the U.N. charter.

Rhode Island

ACROSS
1 Motto of this state
3 Morsels
9 Chicken of this state
12 Kitchen range part
13 Distinct part
14 Mince
15 Blessing
17 Vegetable of Rhode Island
18 Heraldic bands
19 Come in again
21 Loose garment
23 Card game
24 Opening
27 Sail support
28 Spoken
32 Turkish decrees
34 Lotion for sprains
36 Leave
37 Religious beads
38 Venture
39 Lays turf
41 Orchestra leader
42 Follower
44 Decays
46 Passed over
49 Lamprey
53 Rodent
54 Flight of steps
56 Here (Fr.)
57 City in Oklahoma
58 Color
59 Dry, as wine
60 Without (Fr.)
61 Short dagger

DOWN
1 Tramp
2 Above
3 Ring
4 Penetrate
5 Except
6 Hardens
7 Ocean movement
8 Hard metal
9 Predatory
10 Fencing sword
11 Beloved
16 Chemical compound
20 Middays
22 Foundations
23 Circle
24 Circle
25 Region
26 Loyal
28 Musical direction
30 Land measure
31 What a chicken does to eggs
33 Food regimes
35 Roll
40 Admit to the ministry
43 Worms
45 Denominations
46 Malayan dagger
47 Speed content
48 Healing device
50 Reposed
51 Hiredling
52 Network
53 Psyche parts

