

Herald and News Editorial Page

Duties Go With Rights

Often it is necessary to remind men that the uses of freedom require emphasis not only upon individual rights but upon duties. The same strictures should be laid upon those peoples who are merely enjoying or seeking independence and liberty.

Rightly enough, they pursue their goals in the name of "the people." But too frequently the only people they are thinking of are themselves. They seem almost unaware of the burdens of liberty, as they seek its privileges.

Some will contend that it is foolish ever to expect human beings to look much beyond their own noses. Yet if that notion were to gain universal acceptance, mankind might as well look forward to its doom.

None of us living on this shrunken globe can float in isolation, winning our national and personal objectives without regard to the fate of others.

Many in the world nevertheless conduct themselves as if their own aspirations were the only ones that counted, as if the battle of their limited front were the whole war for mankind's betterment.

It is understandable that their own concerns should be uppermost in their minds. Still, all but the most tragically untutored should find it possible to grasp—sooner or later—that their independence can be

achieved and can flourish only in a world political climate that fosters independence.

For an example, neither the Algerian rebels nor the Europeans in Algeria have been behaving for a long time as if they knew anything existed beyond the narrow confines of their own lives. Each seeks its own goals with selfish concentration.

Whatever the sins of the various participants in this festering crisis, it should be plain even to the relatively unsophisticated that all have a stake in the continuing economic and political health of a free France.

Both the rebels and the Europeans in Algeria have legitimate claims and interests. This should long since have been apparent to both. No solution satisfactory to both is conceivable. What is called for is an accommodation that gives them some reasonable substance and yet preserves a solid France as one guarantor of the climate of independence.

Among today's upward struggling peoples, there is too little of accommodation. And too much of "all for me, at whatever cost."

The deep irony is that the final cost may include the very freedom and independence they seek, since in their selfish, passionate, nearly blind quest they often spurn the help of the real guarantors of independence and accept the scheming assistance of its avowed enemies in the Communist realm.

The Importance Of Laos

A quick look at the map of Southeast Asia shows how dangerous it would be to have the little country of Laos fall under Communist domination.

It stands as a critical buffer between free Thailand on the west and Communist China and Red-controlled North Viet Nam on the east and north. Possession of Laos would also open the other Indo-Chinese states of Cambodia and South Viet Nam, to the east and south, to new Communist pressures.

A veritable turnstile operation that gave Laos four different governments in four days suddenly thrust the leftists into power. Moscow, unable as always to keep hands-off in explosive situations, began airlifting arms and ammunition to the leftists.

This action has been speedily and properly challenged by the United States and its Western friends. It is bald-faced intervention in the affairs of another country.

In this instance, indeed, it specifically violates the Geneva armistice agreement of 1954, which ended the bitter Indo-Chinese war by partitioning Viet Nam into free and Communist areas. That pact bars the introduction of either foreign troops or arms into Laos beyond specified limits.

On top of this, the Russians are defying a U.N. "presence" in Laos, a group placed there for checking on Red aggression.

The lack of a solid Laotian government, free and aligned with the Western free nations, constitutes a severe handicap in resisting these new Communist depredations.

Yet the United States and its friends, acting wherever possible through the U.N., must obviously do everything conceivable to prevent Laos from falling under the Communist shadow.

The world should be made to understand again, as it has had the chance to learn through the troubled Congo, that the Soviet Union is embarked openly on a course of destruction and conquest.

In pursuit of this goal in 1960, it has as never before sought to warp and subvert the U.N.

Free men need to be stronger and more tightly bound together than ever to stand off this mounting aggression.

As for Russia, it still belongs to the U.N. but is no longer a member in good standing. Almost every move it makes robs it further of the credentials it needs if it would be taken seriously at any diplomatic bargaining table.



GOALS FOR AMERICANS ... Communist Trade Threat Poses Political Problem

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.)

By JOHN J. McCLOY
Chairman, Board of Directors
The Chase Manhattan
National Bank

Economic relations with the Communist bloc promise to pose problems for the United States no less puzzling and difficult than those with the lesser-developed nations.

Not infrequently trade is employed by the Communists as a political weapon—a fact brought home dramatically to the United States by the current experience in Cuba.

The Communists can at no more than a moment's notice, if it suits their purpose, disrupt world markets through dumping commodities or through pre-emptive buying.

Likewise, they can attempt to tie the economies of smaller countries to their own through bilateral trade agreements—agreements which aim at a monopoly of trade in certain key commodities and may provide disguised subsidies if such action is in the Communist interest.

In addition to all of this, however, the Communists also find it advantageous to carry on a more normal trade relationship with many Free World countries—exchanging goods which they produce relatively cheap for specialized materials and products from other countries.

Consequently, two sets of problems are posed; countering the Soviet effort to achieve economic domination and political penetration of the less-developed nations.

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The little girl said nothing. As they turned to leave, she said: "Thank you. I mean, thank Santa." They turned to look at her. They didn't see the reporter in the corridor watching them. The furrier clapped his hand to his forehead. "I almost forgot the most important thing," he said. He ran back down the stairs to his car and came back up puffing, holding a little silver Christmas tree.

The three men put it on the dresser and set the colored ornaments on the branches. The reporter turned and left. He had a lot of shopping to do and his wife was grumpy. Downstairs, he dialed the city desk.

"Nothing," he said. "It's very quiet. I'm going home." There was a silence. "I have a little feature but it's not worth anything, to be frank. I just saw the magi. You know, the three wise men bearing gifts..."

tions and preventing Soviet trade with industrial nations from disrupting world markets.

The major answer to the threat of Soviet economic penetration lies in developing a workable structure within which the industrialized and the less-developed nations can cooperate in seeking mutual objectives.

The industrial nations can offer markets that are far larger and in the long run can trade on terms which are far more advantageous than those likely to be offered by the Soviets. Even the record to date shows that the European satellites consistently receive less than world market prices for their exports to the Soviet Union and do not receive compensating advantages on their imports.

Efforts to encourage economic development and to promote freer trade will thereby reduce the Soviet's ability to use bilateral trading devices to achieve economic dominance of smaller nations. However, this will require that the individual nations keep their markets open not only to the raw materials and foods from the lesser-developed areas but also, as industrialization proceeds, to manufactured products.

This will necessitate adjustments within industrial nations as manufactured products produced in relatively low-wage countries become competitive. This is another argument for working towards a more liberal U.S. trade policy while simultaneously developing mechanisms to facilitate the adjustments involved.

Meanwhile a mechanism is needed which will enable the industrial nations to deal with temporary surplus situations in commodities produced by less-developed nations.

Soviet buyers moved in when Egypt had a surplus of cotton, when Iceland had its fish exports curtailed, when Burma had a rice surplus and when Uruguay

and Argentina had difficulty selling wool and meat.

Such situations offer ready targets for Soviet penetration and propaganda. It may be appropriate for members of the new Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to work out arrangements where alternatives to Soviet purchases can be provided where needed.

At the present time it is difficult to envisage anything approaching normal trading relationships between the industrial nations and the Soviet bloc. In fact, the Soviets have worked the trade rules and procedures of the Free World to their own political advantage on numerous occasions.

Experience would indicate that the Free World should move very slowly in expanding trade with the Soviet bloc with its system of state trading monopolies whose activities are dominated by political as well as economic motives.

In the circumstances, it is not in our interest, nor in that of other industrial nations, to provide a net addition to the resources available to the Communists by extending medium-term or long-term credits to them.

If, in the years ahead, the Soviets should display an earnest of good intent to trade on the basis of pure economic advantage, Free World nations should be ready to accommodate such trade.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Monday, Dec. 19, the 354th day of the year with 12 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning star is Mars.

The evening stars are Mars, Saturn and Venus.

On this day in history:
In 1732, Benjamin Franklin began to publish his "Poor Richard's Almanac."

In 1865, Minnie Maddern Fiske, celebrated American actress, was born.

In 1924, members of the American Federation of Labor elected William Green as their president, succeeding Samuel Gompers.

In 1946, war broke out in Indochina.

In 1950, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower was appointed commander of NATO military forces.

Thought for today: American novelist Herman Melville said: "Sailor or landman, there is some sort of Cape Horn for all."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Where did the celebration of Halloween begin?

A—This bewitching night had its beginning in Ireland, by the Druids, about 2,000 years ago.

Q—What innovation is under experiment by the Post Office Department?

A—Transmission, by machine of mail through the medium of microwave radio.

Kennedy Faces Big Overseas Problems

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—In his inaugural address on Jan. 20, 1961, the new president, Dwight D. Eisenhower, spoke of "this century of trial."

It has been more than a time of trial. It has been a century of fantastic changes and of challenges without precedent, even in Eisenhower's eight years in the White House.

No one has more reason for concern about them than President-elect John F. Kennedy, since he must face both the changes and the challenges. Just to note a few, in the first 60 years of this century:

The rise of communism in Asia and Africa, the disappearance of almost all the monarchies, the emergence of dozens of new nations from colonialism in Asia and Africa, the changing concept of war to missiles with hydrogen warheads that can be fired across oceans or from under them.

This is the world Kennedy inherits and must cope with.

The changes came in a rush in Eisenhower's prominent years. As Allied commander in Europe in World War II he could have smashed Nazi Germany in a couple of weeks if he had had an atomic bomb. But he didn't. There wasn't any.

Yet within a few weeks after Germany gave in the United States developed enough atomic bombs—two of them—to end the war with Japan. At war's end this country was the richest and, thanks to the bombs, the most powerful.

Most of the rest of the world was broke and prostrate. Yet, by the time Eisenhower took office in 1953 America's complete dominance had started fading.

The Soviet Union by then not only had developed its own atomic bomb, ending America's monopoly on the newest kind of war, but within a few months after Ei-

senhower's inauguration had the hydrogen bomb, too.

Out of the ruins of war the Soviet Union leaped ahead amazingly in industry, science and influence. Western Europe, thanks to American help, came up out of poverty.

And by 1953 all over Asia and Africa new nations, determined to have a life of their own, had begun shaking off colonialism. Nothing illustrates this better than one example.

In the United Nations the African section in 1946 had only three members: Egypt, Liberia, and Ethiopia, plus the white-governed Union of South Africa. Now it holds more seats than any other area: 25. Sixteen African nations have been admitted to the United Nations in the present session alone.

So the problems facing Kennedy abroad will be vastly more complex than those confronting Eisenhower when he first took office.

For example, just to pick one: How in these next four years to induce those new African nations with all their separate and divergent problems, to line up with the West instead of with the Soviet Union.

When Eisenhower took office there was turmoil primarily in two places: the war in Korea, which the United States was fighting; the war in Indochina which the French were fighting. Both were wars against communism.

Both wars are over now. But the world is in turmoil, and in more places, even though this country isn't involved in shooting.

There is chaos in the Congo, civil war in Laos, fighting on a vicious scale between the French and Moslems in Algeria.

Right in the American backyard, in Cuba, there is a dictatorship which calls the Soviet Union a friend and the United States an enemy. There is endless turbulence in parts of Latin America, where many people have grown to hate the United States.



THE DOCTOR SAYS ... Sensible Relief For 'Hurty Feet'

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for NEA

This column is especially addressed to the parents of a teenage daughter who might like to learn something about foot mechanics so she can keep from getting "hurty feet" like her fashionable elders who consistently arrive home from work, date or a party in stockings, carrying narrow high-heeled shoes in their hands.

If she runs her fingers over the ball of her foot while she wiggles her big toe, she'll easily locate the joint that separates the base of the big toe from the head of the metatarsal (the foot bone with which the toe articulates).

If then she will do the same thing with each of her toes she will find that each has a metatarsal of its own. And that together the metatarsals form an arch whose open end (concavity) rests on the floor when she stands or walks.

If the youngster will now walk barefooted across the room, she will observe that she first places her weight on the heel and then, by a rolling movement, transfers her weight to the region of the metatarsal arch as she advances forward. Through this heel-and-toe gait, she distributes her weight over the breadth of her sole.

If she will now put on a pair of fashionable narrow shoes with high heels and a pointed tip, she will see that the area of weight bearing is concentrated on the heads of the metatarsals, especially that of the great toe.

And if she now examines the foot of one of her elders who has been wearing fashionable shoes for any length of time, she'll probably find a bunion at the base of the great toe, a corn on the side of the little toe, and between the two a collection of callouses and plantar warts.

Now, if she runs her fingers over the sole (between bunion and corn), she'll discover that the metatarsal arch has collapsed so that its open end (concavity) looks up at her when she looks DOWN on it.

Finally if she will question her fashionable elder, she will learn that between the bunion, the corns, the callouses and the fallen arch, her feet are "killing her." And if the now informed youngster asks her elder if it isn't more correct to say that the owner of the feet is "killing them," she may be accused of impiety.

Now here's what your teenage daughter can do if she is unwilling to pay for a fashionable appearance at the expense of the aforesaid bunions, corns and callouses, to say nothing of swollen ankles, aches and pains along the metatarsal arch, and violent spasms in the calves. She need merely content her-

self with laced oxfords that have a medium Cuban heel, according to Dr. Stuart A. Thomson of Toronto and others of us who have made studies of the relationship of shoes to foot mechanics.

And here's what your daughter's fashionable elder can do if she's already made a mess of her metatarsal arch. Let her request her doctor or an orthopedic specialist to provide her with a metatarsal pad that can be fitted in the laced oxfords by an expert shoemaker.

It's perfectly true that her sophisticated friends may call her a "square" when they get a look at her sensible shoes. But she'll have the laugh on them when they return home, shoes in hand, and hurry to soak their feet and dose themselves with pain killers.

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

THEY SAY...

A white-tailed deer has four legs. . . . A hunter has two legs. . . . Hunters should use extreme care when shooting the first mentioned animals to make sure they do not shoot the second.

—C. H. Whitney, Canadian provincial minister of mines and natural resources.

American men . . . are too interested in their work. . . . With a Turkish man you feel like you're playing with fire. Italian and French men don't think a girl has lived until she's met one of them. And a Spaniard makes a game of the whole thing.

—Actress Mari Blanchard.

After us, there's no more. The young musicians can't play jazz. Oh yes, it's dying out. Old-time jazz is dying out.

—Famed New Orleans clarinetist George Lewis, 60.

For the second time I take my hat off before that brave fellow. —Kobei Hanami, captain of Japanese destroyer which sank John F. Kennedy's torpedo boat in World War II.

Our great great-grandchildren will not starve to death. They will be squeezed to death. —U. of Illinois mathematicians, who calculate human population could reach infinity by Nov. 13, 2026.



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER ... 'Little Miss Nobody' Finds Christmas Cheer

It was cold and dry and the hard winds of winter roared up Cedar Lane and snapped the Christmas decorations hanging across the shopping center. The wreaths danced a rondo and the cars inched over rusty snow laden with trees and gifts. The stars were brighter, and they winked plainly.

The reporter wore no hat. His blue overcoat collar was up and his gloved hands were deep in the pockets. He walked up the steps of Holy Name Hospital. It was the last stop. Inside, he turned to the left and saw Sister M. Evelyn, a tall dark nun, genuflecting outside the chapel.

"Anything new?" he said. She looked around the corrugation of her habit and smiled. "What would be new here?" she said. She pointed to the chapel. "In two days, a child will be born." They talked — the reporter and the nun. They were old friends, but they sniped at each other like relatives.

"I'm glad to see that you were in there praying," he said. "You wouldn't dare say one for me." She showed some white teeth. "The would-be saints never need it," she said. "I was praying for a little girl who has leukemia." The reporter shrugged. "A waste of prayer," he said.

Sister Evelyn talked about the little girl. She was eight, and she believed in Santa, but Santa didn't believe in her. The doctor said that she had a good chance of lasting through Christmas Day, maybe a day or two beyond, but she had no folks, no visitors, no gifts.

"Little Miss Nobody," the reporter said, and made a few

notes. He said goodbye, and Merry Christmas. In a tavern, he phoned four little stories to the city desk. Little Miss Nobody became a one-column box on page seven. She wasn't worth any more.

Christmas Eve was a day of military gray skies and icy puddles. Many people read the story about Little Miss Nobody. Three men did something about it. The first was Charlie Pearl, owner of a candy store and in debt to his brows. The second was David Musicant, a florist with no patience. The third was a furrier on Queen Anne Road.

They were Jews. They did not believe in Christmas. The nuns were surprised when they arrived, at almost the same time, in the late afternoon. They had packages. They were for Little Miss Nobody. The receptionist said they had no one by that name. Musicant showed the clipping. "Oh," she said. "She's on two."

They went upstairs. Little Miss Nobody had a private room, not because she could afford it, but because her exit would disturb other children. The three went into the room with their hats off. Charlie said "Hello" with a bright smile. The others swallowed.

They saw yellow hair on a white pillow. There were two big blue eyes and no pain in them. Two snowy hands were clasped on the bedspread. She had no one to talk to, no one to hold her close, no one to give her a good-bye kiss. Her mouth was grave. "We come from Santa," the furrier said. "He told us to deliver some stuff."

Rapidly, they crouched and un-

tied the parcels. There was a black honey bear with eyes that lit up. There was a small brunette doll in an expensive gown. There were crayon books and crayons and a big blonde doll half her size who could go to sleep and wake up. There was candy and there were nuts and a stocking which, with a thumb tack, hung off the edge of the dresser.

There were so many things that Sister Filomena, who was on the floor, permitted only a few things on the bed. The rest was set up on chairs and the dresser. "Merry Christmas," said Charlie Pearl. Musicant nodded. "From Santa Claus," he said. "It's special for you." The furrier turned away. "I hope you make it," he mumbled.

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Alabama

ACROSS

- Tree of this state
- Alabama is one of the — States
- Vehicle
- "Emerald Isle"
- Wild or of Celebes
- War god
- State's flower
- Whitney's invention
- Show contempt
- Jewel
- Facts
- Knight's title
- River barrier
- Soapy water
- Air (prefix)
- Accented
- Product of Alabama
- Live
- Incarceration of Ishnu
- Chinese weight
- Show part
- Former name of Tokyo
- Pole
- Impudent
- Not candid
- Thick
- Swallowing
- Sick
- Swiss painter
- Idea (prefix)
- Sainte (sb.)
- Withered
- English letters

DOWN

- Wooden pins
- Press
- Egyptian river
- Finished
- Started (post.)
- Not well educated
- Weaving device
- Lease color
- Smoker's item
- Seed vessel
- Musical group
- Wiped out
- Lasso
- Machines
- Mistle
- Region
- Very unhappy
- Weighing device
- Highway
- Nestled house
- Storage pits
- Kraggarate
- Kitchen tool
- Detectives (slang)
- Purposeful
- Discard goddess
- Electrical unit
- Field mouse
- Pheasant brood
- Short dagger
- Selves
- Stabop's jurisdiction