

Herald and News

Editorial Page

The Office Is Kennedy's

With Sen. John F. Kennedy now officially set as president, arguments over the weaknesses of the American election system will slip into the background. Attention will focus more strongly than ever on what kind of regime he will preside over.

From the first moment of his triumph, it was pointed out that he had not gained a solid mandate. This judgment has been constantly repeated by both politicians and observers.

Just possibly, however, some of this comment goes a little strong. It suggests that Kennedy, having won by only 112,000 votes out of nearly 69 million cast, can't do anything that is not widely approved by the Republican party whose candidate, Vice President Nixon, pressed him so close.

If this were to be taken seriously, then it would mean that majority rule is not really that at all, for what some observers appear to be saying is that the only majority that counts is a big one.

Now there are certain processes of the American democratic system, at various levels, where a two-thirds majority is required for decision. But the election of a president is not one of them. A one vote edge is as

good as five million.

The narrow margin may not convey an impressive mandate. But it nevertheless is a certificate of action. The winner by whatever margin is entitled to take the reins and attempt to carry out the programs and policies for which he stands.

A big vote would make it easier, for politicians stand in awe, indeed, in fear, of crossing swords too sharply with a man who has proved his position with the people overwhelmingly. But many U.S. presidents have done without the luxury of a whopping majority. They succeeded—when they did—by relying more heavily on their own and their lieutenants' political and administrative skills.

This is exactly the situation Kennedy will face when he takes office next month. A mandate is in effect a weapon of pressure to use upon Congress. He doesn't have it.

But he does have the office. What he does with it will plainly be a test of his own resources. The nation will quickly learn what kind of man Kennedy is, for he will have no props to fall back upon when he stands up Jan. 20 to take the oath.

Question For Our Time

Studying the lives of eminent world figures can yield important dividends in the understanding of achievement. It can also scotch widely held notions as to the kind of personal background that breeds success.

Dr. Victor Goertzel, a psychologist and president of the National Association for Gifted Children, is currently conducting a searching inquiry into the life patterns of some 400 leading men and women, living and dead. Thus far, he has largely completed the study of 77.

One standout finding: Most of these 77 didn't like either their schools or their teachers when they were young.

This should not, obviously, be seized upon to excuse any child from applying himself reasonably and steadily in school. We already do too much excusing on such counts today.

But it does suggest that a child that is "difficult" is not by that fact doomed to failure.

A popular fancy is that persons of eminence generally were rebels in their childhood homes. Goertzel's findings so far indicate that the reverse is usually the case.

On the other hand, there is virtually nothing in the record of the 77 to demon-

strate that personal creativity results from being reared in a "warm, cohesive, supportive" home. Exception: Politicians, humanitarians and women lawyers generally come from such homes.

The point seems to be that the spark which leads to great accomplishment does not necessarily need either to be fanned by rebellion or warmed by special nurturing.

What, then, does help develop it? Goertzel's report shows that most of these 77, regardless of their attitudes toward school, gained a great deal of informal education on their own.

Generally they were hungry readers, enjoyed close association with intelligent and stimulating adults, had a good deal of freedom to travel and to engage in self-initiated projects. The report adds:

"In comparison with children of today, much more time was available for thinking, reading and conducting original experiments."

What we in this modern world have to ask ourselves is whether, living as we do in ways which seem to squeeze out time for true creative effort, we can hope to produce in the decades ahead the towering figures that have led free men to their present greatness.

Beau Geste



GOALS FOR AMERICANS ...

Junior Colleges Needed In More U.S. Communities



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 W. GARDNER

President of Carnegie Corp. Whatever the label, there should be roughly within commuting distance of every high school graduate (except in sparsely settled regions) an institution that performs the following functions:

Offers two-year terminal programs for students not going on to a four-year college career.

Offers transfer programs for students who do wish to complete a four-year program.

Serves as a technical institute for the community, serving local needs for vocational and sub-professional education.

Offers continuing education for adults.

States should expect these institutions to take care of perhaps 50 per cent of all who enter college for the first time.

The United States desperately needs men and women of high ability and advanced training. We cannot maintain our complex society or sustain ourselves as a great nation without them. We should be producing 20,000 Ph.D.s annually by 1970, compared with 9,360 in 1958-59, without a drop in quality.

If the graduate schools are to achieve the necessary expansion, they need more good applicants.

We are beginning to understand that true professional education takes place at the graduate level. Students headed for graduate professional education should spend their years in a liberal arts program, majoring in one of the scientific or scholarly subjects underlying their future profession.

Undergraduate schools that continue to emphasize vocational courses have a very important role to play as sub-professional technical schools for students not going on to full professional education.

The effective use of manpower requires substantial numbers of technicians and sub-professional specialists who are as skilled at their level as the highest professional at his level. Junior colleges and undergraduate vocational pro-

grams should meet this need.

The trend in all professional education is to emphasize the underlying scientific and scholarly fields and to diminish emphasis on "how to do it" courses. In our rapidly changing technology no student can learn specifically how to do his future job.

The professional student should be educated chiefly in the fundamental fields of knowledge, in habits of mind, methods of analysis and modes of attack upon the problems of his profession. Above all he should learn to pursue on his own the lifelong process of re-education.

Enrollments in higher education will double by 1970. To provide a staff commensurate with this growth and to replace all who resign and retire, we shall need some 468,000 new instructors in the 1960s.

If we are to get this number of qualified people, we must increase the output of our graduate schools. More important, we must create conditions which make the academic profession attractive to first-class people.

A powerful factor is the public attitude toward intellectual endeavor and toward higher education. If this attitude is one of respect, the profession will be attractive to young people. At a more practical level, the most important factor is compensation.

Many people who study outside the formal system do wish to obtain academic credit. We shall serve these people far more effectively when we devise a flexible system of credit by examination which assesses and certifies accomplishment on the basis of present performance. The route the individual has traveled to achieve competence would not come into question.

By 1970, many leading universities (and perhaps learned councils, state boards of education, etc.) should be offering credit by examination in standard academic subjects.

And during the 1960s all organizations in our society—social clubs, women's groups, labor unions, industrial concerns, fraternal organizations—should seek to discover how they may help their members continue their personal growth.

Almanac

By United Press International Today is Thursday, Dec. 22, the 357th day of the year with nine more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The evening stars are Mars, Saturn and Venus.

On this day in history: In 1775, the Continental naval fleet was actively organized under the command of New England sea Captain Ezekiel Hopkins.

In 1869, American poet Edwin Arlington Robinson was born.

In 1885, American composer and music critic Deems Taylor was born.

In 1894, a French court-martial found Captain Alfred Dreyfus guilty of treason—an action that inflamed public opinion throughout the world.

In 1944, when the Germans demanded surrender of his troops at Bastogne, Belgium, Gen. Anthony McAuliffe replied, "nuts."



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

I'm glad to see a second book of "A Treasury Of The Familiar" appearing on the book shelves. Much of the stuff in the first "Treasury" winds up in this corner, and I can see the second will be equally plagiarized. This being close to the end of the year, and all, I recalled a bit in the first book. It is Tennyson's powerful poem, "Locksley Hall," written sometime around 1840 or 1841. Lord Tennyson gives modern day prognosticators something to gasp about with his remarkable grasp of things to come as outlined in quotes from "Locksley Hall," viz:

For I dived into the future, far as human eye could see, Saw the visions of the world, and all the wonders that would be

Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,

Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;

Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew . . .

From the nation's air navies grappling in the central blue; Far above the world-wide whisper of the south-wind rushing warm,

With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thundering storm;

Till the war drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle flags were fur'd

In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,

And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law.

Tennyson and some like him guessed some of the secrets of space some 120 years ago (at least), but lacked the technological advice and devices which have permitted us to put the carriages in the sky that they envisioned. Now, we're lucky if we can predict 120 days or so in advance what new advances will be occurring in the field of science and related endeavor.

Loose Ends: You'd be surprised if you figured how much of your activity is geared to meet the demands of your children . . . Startling statistic: The average woman has a vocabulary of only 1,800 words (but the turnover is terrific) . . . The reason a dollar won't do as much for people any more, is that people won't do as much for a dollar as they once did . . . I'm told that money talks—but mine just sneaks off when I'm not looking . . .

Coming from another state, I was rather amazed at the service performed by Oregon banks—i.e., being open from 10 to 5 daily and 10 to 3 Saturday. Comes January, and a lot of you people are go-

ing to find out what a big service the banks have been performing. In these days of high operating costs, every business—including banking—must find ways of reducing costs. Now, if they could just find a way to cut the interest rate . . .

With the naming of cabinet officers in Washington, we'll see many people packing to make way for the new faces. One newsman telephoned a State Department official and was told by his secretary that he was in a meeting and couldn't be disturbed. Knowing that the man was slated for change, the newsman asked what State officials were meeting about. "Oh, they just sit there," the secretary replied, "and watch their heads roll back and forth on the table."

Speaking of the White House, et al., a recent story is to the effect that our presidential residence is as prone to ghost stories as the familiar abandoned farm house. Former President Truman, Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Roosevelt have reported apparitions of Lincoln, and other strange occurrences. Also, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, when a guest, saw an apparition of Lincoln, and fainted. Abigail Adams has been seen walking into the East Room, and Dolly Madison raised a rumpus when Mrs. Woodrow Wilson disturbed her repose. Andrew Jackson's booming laugh has been heard from his bedroom. The Kennedys may have some interesting visitors from past eras, if these tales be true.

We adults can't shake our responsibility for what has happened, and what is happening. Juvenile delinquency is becoming a graver problem all of the time. Frank Babrant, considered somewhat of an authority in the field, lectures around the country. Recently, he listed certain rules for parents to follow if they want to rear a delinquent:

1. From infancy onward, give the child everything he wants, so that he'll grow up thinking the world owes him a living.

2. Don't give him any spiritual training.

3. Avoid use of the word "wrong." It may give him a guilt complex.

4. Do everything for him, so that he'll become accustomed to throwing all responsibility on to others.

5. Give him all the spending money he wants, and never insist that he earn any of his own.

6. Satisfy his every craving and sensual desire—after all, denial may frustrate him.

7. Take his part against neighbors and the police. When he gets into trouble, apologize by saying, "I never could do anything with him."

8. Then prepare for a life of grief. You'll be apt to have it.

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

New Ways To Treat Multiple Sclerosis



By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D. Written for Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

Despite the pessimistic statement of the physician-patient with MS (multiple sclerosis) who reported that, "after initial improvement, he became worse after each treatment," a few reliable observers report long-term results indicating that the progress of the disease could be somewhat slowed by a low fat diet.

More encouraging than the dietary approach to treatment are two newer leads, each presumably acting through the pituitary regulator of so many vital body functions.

From the observation that many patients with the "butterfly rash" disease of lupus erythematosus also had manifestations of MS, it was suggested that administration of pituitary steroids might have as favorable an effect on the injured nerves as on the affected skin.

When this approach proved encouraging, steroid treatment also was given patients whose manifestations were exclusively those of MS. And again improvement was noted, especially if treatment was begun very early in the course of the disease.

That's why it is so important for you to recognize the early symptoms of MS in yourself or in your relatives if you're already a victim of the disease.

For, if you visit your doctor immediately instead of delaying for five years as has been the previous experience, it may be possible to prolong and intensify

the remission and to delay and weaken the exacerbations.

The second lead stemmed from the chance observation that a patient with MS, treated for acne with the antidiabetic drug tolbutamide (Orinase), experienced a remission of his nervous disorder at the same time that the skin affliction was favorably influenced. Later, when patients whose manifestations were exclusively those of MS were similarly treated, a similar favorable result was observed.

While it is too soon to make expansive claims for any form of treatment in a mysterious disease whose course is always so unpredictable, it would be a mistake to withhold administration of tolbutamide, with or without pituitary steroid, and with or without the low fat diet, until a completely satisfactory statistical study becomes available.

It becomes your physician's responsibility to observe the effects of treatment with diet and/or steroids and/or tolbutamide.

In any instance, however, you must remain under continued observation while treatment is being conducted, since either or both of the drugs may have undesirable side effects.

Finally, if you have any difficulty securing treatment, you may obtain advice and assistance from the National Multiple Sclerosis Society of 237 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "What About Hardening of the Arteries?" send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

Souvenir Collectors

(TOLEDO, OHIO, BLADE)

Not to belabor the subject but more in the nature of a small footnote to Premier Khrushchev's recent visit to these shores, it might be worth noting that his trip was not in vain on all fronts. As the Khrushchev party left . . . they took with them to Russia the following mementos of their sojourn in Manhattan:

One air-conditioned Cadillac.

One black Oldsmobile.

One blue Comet station wagon.

Portable television sets.

Room air conditioners.

Sets of automotive tires.

Several auto batteries.

A large supply of anti-freeze.

And enough assorted personal items in the clothing, appliance, and luxury goods fields to fill a station wagon, a seven-ton truck,

a limousine, and a 36-passenger bus.

In short, the Soviets made good use of their shopping time, if nothing else. The big question is, if and when communism ever gets around to burying capitalism, as Mr. K. occasionally suggests may happen, where will the comrades then buy all of these products needed to make life in Moscow more bearable?

THEY SAY . . .

That's the end. There's nothing more I can do.

—Boston Red Sox slugger Ted Williams, retiring immediately after hitting his 521st home run.

We have very little trouble with sex scenes in American films. What does concern us much more is the sadistic brutality depicted in some movies.

—Hermann Kempf, official of West German censorship board.

It is my strong view that the outlook for economic activity in this country is favorable, both for the near future and many years ahead.

—Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson.

BARBS

It's easy to have peace and quiet at home. Send the kids to bed and turn off the TV.

Some auto drivers must think that bars are put on cell windows to keep them out.

On the Farm

- ACROSS
- 1 Farm product, —squash
 - 7 Farm implement, hay—
 - 13 Small space
 - 14 Armed fleet
 - 15 Make greater in depth
 - 16 Manchurian treaty port
 - 17 Hebrew acetic
 - 18 English river
 - 19 Duke (ab.)
 - 20 Army post office (ab.)
 - 21 Hope (kin form)
 - 22 Leading
 - 33 Qualified
 - 34 Girl's name
 - 35 Volcano in Sicily
 - 36 Observe
 - 37 Scheme
 - 38 Emerges anew
 - 41 Mariner's direction
 - 42 Whole amount
 - 43 Printer's measure
 - 45 Norwegian town
 - 46 Trapper
 - 53 Eats away
 - 55 Cuban leader
 - 56 Dormant
 - 57 Depose
 - 58 Farmers work to assure—of footstep for mankind
 - 59 Promontories
- DOWN
- 1 Created
 - 2 War god
 - 3 Scottish sheepfold
 - 4 Lambs

Answer to Previous Puzzle

TOPIC BATTLE TAG
KNOW TRON ERE
PALESTINE NET
CLEAN CHEROKEE
TAPES RUM
HIS RUN CHAP
OPENER AVINGER
REPOSE LEVNER
TRAM HAVE GET
RA COLE
TRAILER BENATH
HAT ROUNDTrip
ICE SORA EIRE
SAD EDDEN RALE

30 Fruit of a palm tree
32 Short sleep
33 Father or mother body
40 Legislative
44 Ship spars
45 Farms often use hired
46 Asiatic sea
47 Speck
48 Arabian gulf
49 Look over
50 Routes (ab.)
51 Gaelic
52 Decays
54 Used by a farmer for his pigs