

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Their Time Is Running Out

The refusal of a session to back Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld's Congo policy is being portrayed as a defeat for the United States. It is indeed that. But perhaps more important, it is a defeat for the U.N. itself.

The resolution of support was not actually given a negative vote. It was endorsed, 43 to 22. But it fell one vote short of the needed two-thirds majority. Thirty-two countries abstained.

Such painful indecision at a time when the Congo stands on the threshold of civil war is destructive of everything the U.N. represents.

Everyone understands the subversive role the Soviet Union has played in the U.N. with respect to the Congo. Russia has set itself upon a reckless course whose evident goal is to ruin the U.N., rather than yield its imperialistic ambitions in the Congo and elsewhere in Africa.

What is most tragic, however, is the failure of 17 African and some Asian nations to back Hammarskjöld at this critical time. The U.N. is widely seen as the salvation and support of these newly emerging countries.

Their own future today is immeasurably weaker than it was before they committed this grievous error in the U.N. Assembly. The U.N. is truly in dire straits. It is badly divided and financially handicapped.

Some of the new African nations which

ought most fully to realize their dependence on the U.N. are not only voting against it but trying in Africa either to thwart its purposes or turn its Congo field force into a tool for their own ends.

Ghana and Guinea are here the worst offenders. Led by self-serving men who seem unhappy that they control small countries and who wish to dominate the larger African scene, these nations are embarked on a course that can benefit only the enemies of the freedom and independence they claim to prize.

Sadder still is the political and emotional blindness of the more seasoned Indian government in this situation. India voted against Hammarskjöld. Worse, it supported a defeated resolution calling for the restoration to power in the Congo of the discredited Patrice Lumumba.

And among the short-sighted abstainers were France, Portugal, Mexico and Venezuela, all of which ought to have had the political sanity to place the U.N.'s future above their own limited concerns.

No technicalities of the Congo resolution itself can be used to justify this lack of support.

Russia's aims toward the U.N. are clear. Are the respectable nations of the earth now bent on assisting the Soviet Union to gain these objectives?

They do not have much more time to decide whether they want the United Nations to live or die.

Let's End Excuse Age

It is interesting to note that a surprising number of leading figures in America think of their country as fundamentally undisciplined today.

One of the latest to voice this view was Orlando Wilson, Chicago's police chief and an academic specialist in police and crime matters.

Called to his post to clean up a bad situation in that city's police force, Wilson brought his thoughtful outlook to the task. He has some definite notions on how to bring discipline into some aspects of our life.

Naturally enough he is deeply concerned over the unruly tendencies found among the nation's youngsters. Many who deal with this problem urge stronger punishment as the best antidote for delinquent behavior. Wilson doubts that severity is the decisive factor.

In his own judgment there are two crucial elements in effective punishment. One is promptness in applying it. The longer it is delayed, the less positive seems the connection between the offense and the consequences.

The other vital need is that the punishment be inescapable. As Wilson sees it, the sure knowledge that some kind of penalty will

flow from a misdeed is a vastly more useful deterrent than the prospect that a severe penalty MIGHT result under certain circumstances.

The police and court records of our major cities testify to the fact that a very great percentage of our delinquent youngsters either escape punishment altogether or find its effectiveness minimized by delays and other temporizing.

Wilson appears to be on sound ground. Certainly those who argue against the "strong punishment" school of thought cannot complain. Nor is he taking a "soft" approach.

Probably most psychologists would agree that what makes for good discipline is the steady, inevitable application of authority. Not only children but most adults respond best when they know exactly what is expected of them, what they may do and what they may not do without reaping unhappy consequences.

When this ceases to be the Age of the Excuse, when misdeeds of whatever degree and kind are punished speedily and steadily, then perhaps we will not hear leading Americans speaking any longer of the "disorderly society" in which we live in the 1960s.



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

Happiness? . . . Is It Where You Find It?

Sometimes, when I sit in Hank Meyer's den, I try to define happiness. What is it? How can it be weighed? He has it but what is it? I can tell gold from brass, but I cannot tell the difference between happiness and contentment. I have peace. I know I have it, but this is neither happiness nor contentment nor optimism nor love.

Take your pick. A new year is coming up pink over the horizon and you are entitled to one of these things. The greatest of them all is love, but it is also the most difficult to attain. Mr. Hank Meyer is happy because he has love. He is a small compact man with a six-foot grin and molasses skin and dark eyes which try to hid his inner ecstasy.

Lower in his case, is a small beautiful woman named Lenore, and three babies aged 7, 5 and almost one. Mr. Meyer is a press agent who represents Miami Beach and the island of Aruba and big hotels and an air line. He has a plush office in a skyscraper and some people who can think. You will not see the real Hank Meyer there.

You will have to go to a marble house on Pinetree Drive and watch him closely to see the happiness. His little girls are in diaphanous nightgowns and he sits gravely, with finger along the cheek, listening to them play their piano lessons. The music they play isn't great. The music inside Hank's heart is.

They are stalling to keep from going to bed. He sees his little girls as super-cooled plums to be nibbled slowly, savoring behind

the ears. They miss a note and Hank sighs a deep sigh of appreciation. Lenore comes into the room, twirling the long dark hair into a bun on the back of her neck and he gets to his feet and kisses her as though some minister had just said: "Now it is legal."

He goes into the den and removes the shallow cap of a gin bottle. He fills the cap and dumps it into a glass filled with ice and soda. He stirs carefully and takes the drink to Lenore. In it is one-eighth of an ounce of gin. Why so little? "Give her one regular drink and she'll fall on her ear," Mrs. Meyer may not be a two-fisted drinker, but she has talent. She is a sculptor, an interior decorator, and a teacher of charm. She has written a book on it called "Posing for the Camera," published by Hastings House.

When comes the inner glow, the warm fire which never dies? I do not know. I do not know. Hank sits with Hy Gardner and Arthur Godfrey and Jimmy Powers and they talk sports and gossip and the world of news and politics, but there is no clue in this. Sometimes, they walk out at night on the front porch and stand beside the green-lit swimming pool to watch a full moon come up over Indian Creek.

The few things I know about happiness are nebulous. It drugs the senses. The more one chases it, or looks for it, the less chance there is of finding it. I saw it in the eyes of a copy desk editor bending over a story with a pencil in his hand and an eyeshade on his forehead. I didn't ask

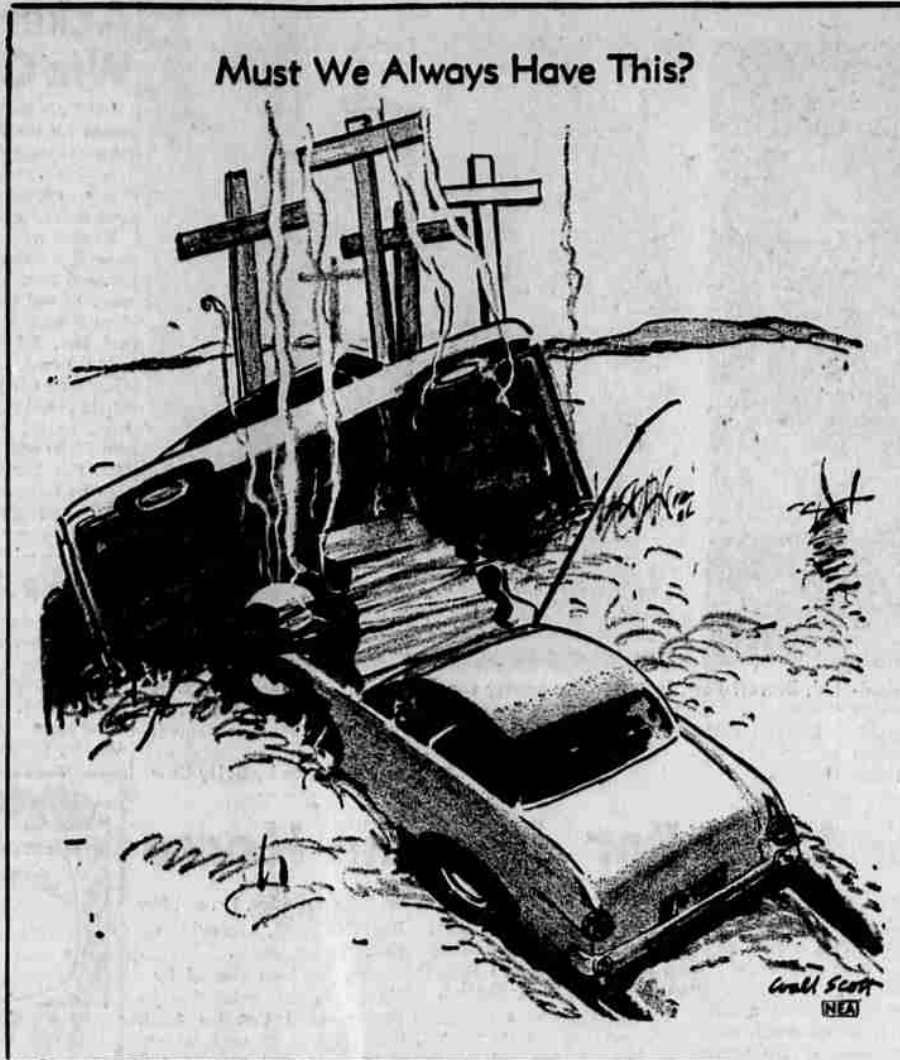
where he found it. He wouldn't tell anyway.

I've seen it in a little boy standing primly before his father with a good report card from school. I've seen it in the downcast eyes of many brides and I saw it in my mother's blind eyes. Customarily, happiness is a temporary state. The mind cannot stand it for long periods any more than it can sustain deep grief.

There is a little motel in Hialeah and you will find it in the fourth apartment from the front. Gail opens the oven to study the skinny steak she is broiling for her bridegroom. She stabs the boiling potatoes with a fork. She is 17 and pregnant and she hums like a bird. Can you define happiness, my friend?

In Lincroft, New Jersey, there is a ranch house on Rose Street. There, my older daughter Virginia mixes a tossed salad, watches the clock, keeps an inward third eye on four little babies and tells the dog to please take his sorrowful expression somewhere else. Is she happy? She hugs me and says: "Oh, daddy!" I can read a volume into two words.

Once, in a poorhouse at Laurel Hill, I saw an old lady who had outlived everybody who knew her. She had two one dollar bills in her hand and she clutched them. Her ancient blue eyes were bright with happiness under the folds of her eyelids. Why? Because she was going to give the two dollars to someone else. What is happiness? Don't tell me where to look for it. Just tell me what to do when it comes . . .



Trading Stamp Controversy Faces '61 State Legislature

(Editor's Note: The following is the last of four dispatches based on answers to a United Press International poll

THE LIGHTER SIDE . . .

Bird Problem Seen Solved For Inaugural

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — It appears now that officials in charge of arrangements for next month's presidential inauguration will have the bird problem well in hand.

And I can tell you that a bird problem in hand is worth two in the briefcase.

But before I start passing out compliments to the inaugural planners for having solved the problem, perhaps I had better explain for the edification of any out-of-town readers just what the problem is.

For reasons known only to mother nature and a few ornithologists, the downtown area of Washington is a favorite winter-time hangout for what must be about half the U.S. starling population.

Thousands of these birds descend upon the city in the late afternoons and seek overnight accommodations in the trees and eaves of government buildings. This can make pedestrian travel on the sidewalks below an unforgettable experience.

The problem confronting President-elect Kennedy's inaugural committee is to keep the starlings from decorating the grandstands it is building along the sidewalks for the inaugural parade. This is known as the "clean seat policy."

Borrowing a technique adopted by the Eisenhower inaugural committee in 1957, the Kennedy group has hired a company to "bird-proof" 44 trees along a seven-block stretch of the parade route.

At a cost of \$5,500, the tree limbs will be sprayed with a material reputed to be repulsive to our feathered friends. This service, however, will only benefit those spectators who pay from \$3 to \$25 for grandstand seats.

Thus, the ticket buyers will be paying a certain amount of "protection money."

In addition, there also will be, for the first time, a medium of protection for spectators at the inauguration ceremony, which will be held in the capital plaza. The plaza is located perilously close to the Capitol dome, a traditional roosting place for starlings.

Kennedy himself will not be in any danger because the inauguration platform will have a roof. But most of the spectator seats and standing room spaces will be in an exposed position.

Fortunately, Capitol architect J. George Stewart is trying to rush to completion in time for the event an electronic anti-bird network which is being installed around the dome.

of Oregon legislators on issues facing the 1961 session.)

By DOUGLAS GRIPP

SALEM—Oregon legislators are split in many directions over the touchy question of regulation of trading stamps by the state.

A United Press International poll reflecting a cross-section of the 1961 assembly showed the lawmakers evenly divided between those who favor such a law, those who do not and those who had no opinion.

Those who do favor the idea were further split as to how far it should go. Several predicted it could never pass.

There was an unsuccessful fight in the last two legislatures to flatly prohibit trading stamps in Oregon. This year a group called the Oregon Business Council plans to push a bill to regulate them, emphasizing stamps would not be outlawed.

Ralph W. Emmons of Salem, council executive secretary, says the present plan calls for a four-fold bill requiring that:

1. Stamps show their cash value.
2. Stamps be redeemable for one cent or more.
3. Stamp firms be licensed and bonded by the state and required to file annual financial reports, and
4. Stamp companies must sell to any merchant willing to buy.

Stamp companies are particularly opposed to No. 4. Rupert Bullivant of Portland, attorney for

Sperry & Hutchinson Green Stamps — biggest trading stamp operator in Oregon—terms it "vicious legislation."

"It would put us out of business," he said. Stamp companies now contract with merchants on a franchise basis.

A group called Oregonians for Business Freedom (OBF) is the main force against any regulation. Hollis Goodrich of Portland, public relations man for OBF, said the "real purpose" of the legislation is not to regulate trading stamps but to kill them. Emmons denies this.

Emmons complains that in 1957 housewives were bombarded with literature and "the pitch was, 'They're going to take your stamps away.'" The housewives in turn bombarded legislators with protesting letters and the tougher legislation died in committee. The same thing happened in 1959 on a smaller scale.

"I don't know what their line will be this time," he said.

Goodrich said at least 5,000 housewives recently replied to a card asking if they were interested in a pro-stamp effort in 1961. A statewide "consumers committee for trading stamps" has been formed headed by Mrs. Leland V. Belknap, Portland housewife.

Several legislators said they have already received mail from constituents opposing any restrictions.

Rep. Tom McClellan, D-Neotsu, said he doubts if any legislation could pass. Trading stamps, he said, "will probably have to run their course until the public becomes less interested or becomes saturated with the various kinds."

Legislators were asked to give their best guess as to how long the 1961 session will last. The recent average has been 115 days. Estimates ranged from 90 to 150 days with the average guess about 115 days.

Sen. Walter Leth, R-Salem, gave no estimate. But he commented: "Too long."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—From what mother tongue did most of the languages of Asia and Europe probably develop?

A—Indo-European.

Q—To what period can the term "Dark Ages" be applied?

A—The period from the 400s to the 1000s A.D.

Come and Get It

- ACROSS
- 1 Kind of roast
 - 4 Girl
 - 8 Girdle
 - 12 Pie — mode
 - 13 Curved molding
 - 17 Hunting dog
 - 19 Preposition
 - 15 Food container
 - 16 Kind of oil
 - 18 Hires, as a cook
 - 20 Heating device
 - 21 Worm
 - 22 Table scraps
 - 24 Beetles
 - 26 Tie securely
 - 27 Through
 - 30 Each
 - 32 Delaware Indian
 - 34 Core
 - 40 Not connected
 - 36 Compass point
 - 37 Knocks
 - 39 Let it stand
 - 40 Brittle
 - 41 Greek letter
 - 42 Jason's sorcerer friend
 - 45 Hardened
 - 49 Not connected
 - 51 Household god
 - 52 Roe
 - 53 Stockings
 - 54 Mariner's direction
 - 55 Male cats
 - 56 Wiles
 - 57 Stuck
- DOWN
- 1 Meat paste
 - 2 Man's name
 - 3 Fruit
 - 4 Years
 - 5 A very
 - 6 Make food tasty
 - 7 Arrange the table
 - 8 Prepares flour for baking
 - 9 Soon
 - 10 Greek porch
 - 11 Frankfurter (slang)
 - 12 Properly item
 - 13 Parts in plays
 - 14 Food fish
 - 16 Horn (prefix)
 - 17 Medicated lozenges
 - 18 Fencing sword
 - 19 Remainder
 - 21 Breakfast food
 - 23 English satirist
 - 24 Cleric
 - 26 Avocado parts
 - 28 Try
 - 29 Grants
 - 31 Attracted
 - 33 Within (prefix)
 - 35 Exclamation
 - 36 Music maker
 - 38 Comfort
 - 39 Attracted
 - 40 Exclamation

Answer to Previous Puzzle

W	E	L	D	S	H	E	D	A	V	E	
O	R	E	O	L	E	D	A	L	A	E	
R	O	A	N	T	A	D	O	I	L	A	
L	O	A	N	D	A	D	O	E	L	O	
O	R	E	O	L	E	D	A	L	A	E	
D	R	O	P	S							
T	I	P	E	R							
T	R	A	E	N	L						
G	R	E	V	I	N						
H	A	L	O	G	R	A	V	E			
A	V	E	R	O	L	E	A	N	O		
N	E	R	O	L	E	A	N	O			
A	S	T									

None of the five points is new or startling. Kennedy promised them all in his campaign. All would put the fingers of the government deeper into American life.

Some may not like the thought of this, but those fingers have been going deeper year by year as the American society becomes more complex and interdependent.

There is an explanation why the Kennedy Cabinet should be conservative-liberal instead of extremely liberal or wholly conservative.

This is not a time of acute distress, requiring extreme and sudden remedies as was the case with President Roosevelt's early New Deal when innovations were needed to cope with the depression and bring America up to date.

Kennedy, like Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, is both conservative and liberal. He would hardly pick a Cabinet which reflected anything but his own views. Eisenhower's Cabinet represented his own conservative thinking.

None of Kennedy's Cabinet has unusual national stature, such as Adlai E. Stevenson has. Thus Kennedy, who never left any



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Youth Peace Corps Idea Gains Support

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The Youth Peace Corps idea is beginning to catch on in a big way. This is the scheme to send young college graduates into underdeveloped countries of the world for person-to-person foreign aid in fundamental education, agricultural, health, mechanical and engineering training.

The idea is not new. Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) had a bill before the last Congress to create a youth corps. It didn't pass. But Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.) got an amendment tacked onto the foreign aid bill appropriating \$10,000 for a study of the project's feasibility.

International Cooperation Administration, which runs U.S. foreign aid under the State Department, has let a contract to Colorado State University for this research.

Dr. Maurice Albertson, in charge of the project, plans to have his report ready by mid-February. He has just concluded interviews with interested government and private organization officials at Rockefeller Foundation in New York and Brookings Institution in Washington.

President-elect John F. Kennedy gave the idea a big boost in a campaign speech at Los Angeles. He advocated making youth corps service a substitute for military duty, though under its present form Reuss is talking of a deferment with the youngsters "taking their chances" with their local draft boards on their return.

Previously he had discussed the same idea at University of Michigan. Inspired by this, students there have formed an organization called Americans Committed to World Responsibility which has several hundred members.

With faculty assistance the group held a two-day symposium at Ann Arbor early in December. It drew students from 25 other campuses, now organizing other ACWR units.

In Washington the youth corps idea got considerable attention at the Conference on International Economic and Social Development. It was directed by David D. Lloyd of the Lasker Foundation and Wallace J. Campbell of National Insurance Foundation and was attended by representatives of over 100 organizations interested in this work.

The conference aim was to survey foreign aid goals for the 1960s. Kennedy endorsed it.

Conference panel sessions on the Youth Corps were conducted by Edward Snyder, legislative representative for the Quakers, who have done some work in this field.

In 1961 the Friends' Voluntary International Service Assignments program, known as VISA, plans to send 50 specially selected and trained young college graduates to seven countries for work similar to youth corps projects.

In India, Guatemala, Peru and Haiti the volunteers will work on village improvement. In Germany and France they will work in neighborhood centers. In Tanganyika they will concentrate on child care and health in a native tribe.

All volunteers will work under experienced adult supervisors. Pay will be minimal and some volunteers will pay their own expenses, including travel for two years.

The real pioneers in this work, however, are in International Voluntary Services, Inc. Its headquarters, under executive director, Dr. J. S. Noffsinger, are in Washington. It is a non-denominational organization set up in 1952 to select, train and direct young technicians for service on people-to-people assistance projects overseas.

The bulk of IVS work is now done under contract to State Department's ICA. It has sent young volunteers into places like Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Egypt, Iran, Nepal. IVS has recently made a new contract to send 50 young teachers into Nigeria. Missions are sent only where they are requested by foreign governments.

Pay of IVS workers, who must have the equivalent of a B.S. degree in agriculture, education, public health, engineering or related fields, is \$60 a month, soon to be raised to \$80. It is nothing for a young college graduate to get rich at. But it gives him a chance to serve overseas.

The new, enlarged youth corps plan is full of pitfalls. It must be carefully worked out in all its details before being launched. The growing enthusiasm for the plan must be channeled along conservative and constructive lines, or it may be a colossal flop.

Kennedy Dominates Cabinet Personnel

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—President-elect John F. Kennedy has picked a 10-man Cabinet in his own image: It's conservative-liberal and hard-driving. Therefore, a lot of action can be expected from the new administration.

The incoming Cabinet differs from President Eisenhower's first Cabinet of 1953 in two obvious ways: Eisenhower's was much more conservative, and Kennedy's is far more scholarly.

While action can be expected from the new administration, it does not—judging from the records of Kennedy himself and his hand-picked 10 men—figure to be of the startling kind.

There is a basic difference between the Kennedy administration and Eisenhower's: The new one is already committed to having the government take a stronger hand in American life than Eisenhower favored.

For example, the five-point plan on which Kennedy Tuesday said he will seek quick congressional action: federal aid to education, raising the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25, a program for medical care for the aged tied to Social Security, expansion of federal aid to housing, and help for depressed areas.

None of the five points is new or startling. Kennedy promised them all in his campaign. All would put the fingers of the government deeper into American life.

Some may not like the thought of this, but those fingers have been going deeper year by year as the American society becomes more complex and interdependent.

There is an explanation why the Kennedy Cabinet should be conservative-liberal instead of extremely liberal or wholly conservative.

This is not a time of acute distress, requiring extreme and sudden remedies as was the case with President Roosevelt's early New Deal when innovations were needed to cope with the depression and bring America up to date.

Kennedy, like Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, is both conservative and liberal. He would hardly pick a Cabinet which reflected anything but his own views. Eisenhower's Cabinet represented his own conservative thinking.

None of Kennedy's Cabinet has unusual national stature, such as Adlai E. Stevenson has. Thus Kennedy, who never left any

doubt in the campaign he would be the boss, figures to be dominant in his administration or in any disagreement with a Cabinet member.

It is perhaps significant he put Stevenson in a secondary role as American ambassador to the United Nations. Stevenson, with a large following here and abroad and aware of it, might have created a national problem for the new president if the two men disagreed.

None of the 10 Cabinet members—including Kennedy's brother, Robert, the new attorney general—has been a very controversial figure. With the exception of Robert Kennedy, who sometimes gets fiery, the Cabinet members have a pretty subdued public record.

The reason for that appears to be this: All of them, whether their experience was in government or business or politics, have been managers trying to get things done. Therefore, starting out, the Kennedy administration should be able to run smoothly.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Wednesday, Dec. 24, The 363rd day of the year with three more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning star is Mars.

The evening stars are Mars, Saturn and Venus.

On this day in history:

In 1832, Vice President John Calhoun resigned — the only vice president ever to do so.

In 1856, Woodrow Wilson the 28th president of the United States was born in Staunton, Va.

In 1869, members of the Knights of Labor named this day as the first Labor Day in American history.

In 1869, chewing gum was patented by William Semple of Mount Vernon, Ohio.

In 1945, Congress officially recognized the patriotic "Pledge of Allegiance" to the flag of the United States.

Thought for today:

President Woodrow Wilson said: "There must be, not a balance of power; but a community of power; not organized rivalries, but an organic common peace."