

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Pressure Test

The Russians are admittedly clever in building up pressures for a summit meeting. Early in 1961 we should learn whether they intend to attempt such a build-up against the Kennedy administration.

There are no positive signs yet, only some hints. Soviet leaders have frequently said they might like to negotiate with the new regime, even as they were assailing President Eisenhower. Since Kennedy's election, they have pointedly refrained from severe criticism of him.

How Kennedy as president reacts to any Soviet summit pressures will provide a key test of his whole approach to international diplomacy.

Though he is on record as favoring one more big effort to negotiate with the Kremlin, there is nothing to suggest that he intends to be railroaded into a summit session on Soviet terms. Plenty of things point the other way.

The President-elect often declared that he would consider going to the summit only if there were adequate preparation and reasonable evidence that genuine progress could be made.

His choice of Dean Rusk as secretary of state seems to underscore a cautious attitude toward the summit. Rusk favors more traditional diplomacy at the ambassadorial level.

and asserts that constant looking to the summit can be like a habit-forming drug.

Furthermore, both men are well aware that Eisenhower long shared their reserved approach but allowed himself to be talked out of it last spring, with somewhat disastrous consequences at Paris. The new government will be eager to avoid another such trap.

If the Soviet summit pressure comes and Kennedy resists it, then he will have to deal with the reactions of those both here and abroad to whom the idea of the summit is already like a drug.

These are people who, wishing earnestly for peace as we all do, yet imagine that it can be accomplished by some swift, dramatic stroke at the bargaining table. Their hope really represents a yearning for the simpler days that are past, and an unwillingness to face the stubborn complexities of the 60s.

Should that situation develop, it would provide Kennedy with still another test of his mettle. It is one thing to say "no" to a summit. It is another to demonstrate persuasively that such a refusal is completely consistent with total dedication to the goals of peace and justice.

What Khrushchev does about the summit may help Kennedy to see more quickly the size and shape of his burdens in 1961.

Our Role In The UN Crisis

The crisis in the affairs of the United Nations could not possibly be exaggerated. The organization is in the greatest peril of its life.

It is also a fact of major consequence that the position and influence of the United States in the U.N. has sharply declined.

To some extent, this latter development was clearly foreseen. The easy Western majorities of the U.N.'s early years were bound to disappear as the many new nations of the world joined up.

Today more than half the 99 member nations belong to the still growing Afro-Asian bloc which seems to have a definite disposition not to vote with the West on a whole host of matters.

What was not fully anticipated, however, was the tendency of many in this group to take positions which have the effect—intended or otherwise—of supporting the Soviet Union in its nefarious U.N. doings.

During the Truman regime, Western diplomats troubled over persistent Soviet vetoes in the Security Council of the U.N. devised a plan for getting around this roadblock. Basically it called for going to the General Assembly for action, since the West could always count on winning there.

That is no longer true. Under present

alignments, when a sizable number of the Afro-Asian countries band with the Communist nations and a handful of neutralists, the net result is to give Russia a veto in the assembly as well.

This circumstance has tremendously aided the Kremlin in its subversive, disruptive U.N. tactics of the past year.

If the United States and the West were the only sufferers, that would be a serious but not necessarily calamitous situation for free men. The tragic thing is that the new nations which unwittingly or deliberately assist the Soviet wrecking operation could be the real victims if the Kremlin succeeds.

One cannot blame these peoples for wanting to exercise their independence from Western colonial authority. But while they are about it they need to make sure they do not submit to the great Eastern colonial authority in Moscow.

We in America cannot be happy at the deterioration of our U.N. position. But, in the interest of a world to be made safe and fruitful for all free men, we must be even sadder at the danger confronting the young nations.

We can have no more important task in the time just ahead than to help them find a surer course to security and well-being through a newly fortified United Nations.



1960 Politics Made Big News

By DOUGLAS GRIPP United Press International

SALEM—Oregon political news in 1960 was big sprinkled with two elections, a slight Republican resurgence, and death.

It was the year that Sen. Richard L. Neuberger, D-Ore., died of a cerebral hemorrhage as he prepared for a reelection campaign.

It was the year Supreme Court Justice Hall S. Lusk went to Washington to finish Neuberger's term and the year that Neuberger's widow, Maurine, became only the third woman in history to be elected to a full U.S. Senate term.

It was the year that Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., ran for nomination for president on the Democratic ticket against John F. Kennedy and the year that Republican Gov. Mark Hatfield nominated Richard M. Nixon for president in Chicago.

Oregon got a new treasurer, Howard C. Belton; a new agriculture director, James F. Short; and a new supreme court justice, Alfred T. Goodwin.

A new congressman was elected in the Fourth District, Republican Edwin Durno of Medford.

Democrats held onto their other spots in Oregon's congressional delegation but Durno's victory coupled with reelection of first district Rep. Walter Norblad, R-Ore., made it 4-2, a toothhold for the GOP.

Despite a record 75,000 Democratic voter registration advantage, the Democrats lost two seats in the Oregon House and picked up only one in the State Senate.

Prospect of the 1961 legislature—with a skippy 31-29 Democratic House majority—was that it might be tough for the Democrats to put desired legislation through since a few Democrats often vote with Republicans on issues splitting the two.

It was a year when much of the political news focused on the Hatfield administration. There were plans for gigantic industrial development, government reorganization, a "miracle" state budget, and a real hot one—move of state public welfare headquarters from Portland to Salem.

Hatfield made appointments at a rapid pace—Belton, Lusk, Goodwin, Short and dozens of others.

It was a year of attack and counterattack between Hatfield and Democratic Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thornton, who loomed at year's end as a possible contender for governor in 1962.

Another fierce political feud in 1960 was between Republican Secretary of State Howell Appling Jr. and State Sen. Monroe Sweetland, D-Milwaukie. It climaxed with Sweetland's defeat for secretary in November and Appling's emergence as a major political voice in Oregon, and also a contender for governor in two years.

Democrats grabbed plenty of headlines including the Senate president fight between Sens. Harry Boivin, D-Klamath Falls, and Alfred Corbett, D-Portland.

Senate President Walter J. Pearson, D-Portland, touched off a controversy when as acting governor he released convicted wife slayer Chester Fitzwater from prison, accompanying the action with a blast at the Oregon Parole Board.

It was a year of controversy over the demise of Oregon's county coroner system and the issue raged up to the November election.

It was the year for discussion of looking for oil on Oregon's submerged lands off the coast—and a decision to ask the legislature for new laws enabling Oregon to do so.

It was also the year the voters decided pay of legislators should not be increased, that the 1959 income tax hike was unnecessary, and that Oregon was not ready for daylight saving time and billboard control.

YOUR POCKETBOOK

High Costs Curtail New Home Building

By FAYE HENLE Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

In suburbia lives a family who recently built a spacious home. Last March they put their house on the market. Why?

They had spotted several older but equally suitable homes in the area. These were priced considerably below what the relatively new house cost.

They figured it would be smart to get their money out of the new home. They could live as comfortably in one of the older houses and have a couple of thousand dollars extra to invest in their children's education.

In Manhattan dwells a family in a rent-controlled apartment. Several months ago a tenants' committee in the building suggested that a group be formed to buy the building from the present owners who were "milking" the property, extracting a handsome management fee made possible because they neglected maintenance and reduced service.

The apartment dweller was not owner-oriented. He balked at the idea of co-operative ownership. Today, he is begging for the privilege of buying the apartment. Why?

He has looked around. If he moves into a newer building he will gain service and maintenance, but he will lose space and comfort, and he will be paying twice as much rent.

John Carter, editor of The American Home Magazine, challenged Hubbard Cobb, his building editor:

"Let's design a house readers can build for \$10,000. It should have three bedrooms, a minimum of one-and-a-half baths and a decent amount of living area. Anything under 1,200 square feet would be too small."

Cobb knows design and builders and materials as no layman ever could. Could he deliver what his boss wanted? No!

The best he could come up with was a house that would cost between \$15,000 and \$25,000.

Exactly as this house never was built, so perhaps a great many dream homes were not built this year and won't be built in 1961.

Don't believe those economists who rationalize that "America is becoming overbuilt," who offer this as the reason for the slowdown in construction.

The truth is that we could use better, more spacious, more efficient housing but for what we can pay, nothing approaches what we already have.

Thoughts

And you will have confidence because there is hope; you will be protected and take your rest in safety.—Job 11:18.

When life has been well spent; when there is a conscience without reproach; when there is faith in the Saviour; when there is a well-founded hope of heaven, there can be nothing that should disturb us.—Albert Barnes.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON Pressure Groups Hit Administration

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Special interest group lobbying on the new Kennedy administration is already assuming the proportions of a tremendous pressure drive on every front.

Backers of projects hallyhood as sure cures for what ails the national economy and the international situation are descending on the capital in droves.

They have been thwarted by eight years of cold-shouldering from the Eisenhower administration, motivated by its number one objective of balancing the budget, aided and abetted by Democratic economists in Congress.

The hope is now that with a new man in the White House dedicated to "progress," the federal purse strings will loosen.

This poses for the Kennedy administration its first great challenge:

Will it be able to say, "No!" to advocates of programs which, however well motivated and intentioned, simply cannot be afforded if taxes are to be held at present levels?

Favorite device of the pressure groups in putting over propaganda for their causes is to call a Washington conference and adopt a string of stirring resolutions.

Just before Christmas, there was a whole series of these conferences. Each wrote its own letter to Uncle Santa Claus.

Leaders of AFL-CIO organizations huddled for two days to shape their legislative demands on the new administration.

On the other side of the fence, National Assn. of Manufacturers in its annual New York conference had made its bid for industrial tax incentives—meaning cuts—and further curbs on union activities, of course.

AFL-CIO also wants tax incentives—for workers—meaning forgiveness of a couple months' withholding taxes. The thought is that this will make more consumer spending power to head off a predicted 1961 recession.

The question to be resolved is: How can the Kennedy administration have it both ways, cutting taxes at the same time it calls on the country for greater

sacrifices?

What this means is maybe tax increases to finance its own platform promises to reduce unemployment and bring relief to depressed areas. A Congressional economic committee under Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) has already started hearings on these programs.

Other congressional committees with special interests will swing into action as soon as the Congress is organized. This will give other lobbyists a chance to testify and sound off.

Public power and rural electrification lobbyists had their session with Kennedy first week in December and didn't come away mad.

National Education Assn. held its conference of school administrators about the same time and came up with a goal of getting a federal aid bill signed by Kennedy before June.

A national conference on water pollution came up with a 10-point program that could cost billions but may be necessary to insure adequate water for a growing population.

A White House conference on aging scheduled for January is sure to revive many social security and medical care programs that suffered a relapse during the last Congress.

Lobbyists from half a dozen farm organizations, united only on a broad principle of "what's good for the farmer is good for the country," are preparing to push their panacea programs—no two of which agree.

Election returns show Kennedy didn't do too well in the farm belt last November. If he wins over the farmers now, his administration must solve some of their problems.

But that goes for every other special interest group in the country. They're all clamoring for more federal aid.

That is the pattern in most of the underdeveloped countries of the world, too. What they couldn't get from the Eisenhower administration, they now hope to get from Kennedy.

With the U.S. already desperately trying to cut down its foreign expenditures, it's getting a bit difficult to see how there will be enough to go round.



THE DOCTOR SAYS... 'Shotgun Mixtures' Not Anemia Remedy

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

In accepting the Goldberger award, offered by the American Medical Association and the Nutrition Foundation, Dr. Richard W. Vilter of the University of Cincinnati emphasized the following aspects of the anemia problem that had previously been called to the attention of regular readers of these columns:

While dietary deficiency is a common cause for anemia in underdeveloped areas of the world, it is of relative unimportance in the United States, thanks to the general excellence of the American diet.

Daily servings of lean meat, dairy products, cereals, green and yellow vegetables and citrus fruits satisfactorily guard against deficiency anemias.

Uncontrolled treatment of anemia with complicated vitamin-mineral mixtures is rarely useful. It may be dangerous if it delays diagnostic investigation into the more frequent causes for anemia, such as chronic bleeding from a non-malignant condition like hemorrhoids or from a malignancy still accessible to curative treatment.

Even in the 4 per cent of anemias due to vitamin deficiency in the United States, "shotgun mixtures" may be harmful if they temporarily correct the anemia without delaying the progress of the accompanying involvement of the nervous system that is responsible for such manifestations as burning tongue, numbness of hands and feet, diarrhea, skin discoloration and difficulties in maintaining balance and in walking.

Because vitamin C is so plentifully provided by citrus fruits, tomatoes and a wide variety of fresh, frozen and canned vegetables, it is rarely a factor in the production of anemia in the American patient. Except in the cases of those who are suffering from some profound disease, vitamin C deficiency or scurvy is virtually unknown in all civilized communities.

Except for vitamin B12, other components of the B complex are not involved in human anemias although they may cause

blood deficiencies under artificial conditions in laboratory animals. But when B12 is the cause for a human anemia, the deficiency may be corrected by a single monthly injection of the missing ingredient.

Doctor Vilter concluded his acceptance speech with the statement that "oft repeated and deftly worded advertising notwithstanding," most of the anemia suffered in the United States is not caused by vitamin deficiency and therefore will not respond to "shotgun" treatment with vitamin-mineral mixtures.

Admittedly, an intensive investigation into the cause for an anemia may be time-consuming and expensive, but it may purchase months and even years of comfortable living.

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, Jan. 2, the second day of the year with 363 more to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning star is Mars. The evening stars are Venus and Mars.

On this day in history: In 1776, Continental soldiers raised the first flag of George Washington's army at Cambridge, Mass.

In 1788, Georgia was admitted to the Union.

In 1900, U.S. Secretary of State John Hay described his successful negotiations with other governments for a so-called "open door" policy in China.

In 1905, Russian forces at Port Arthur, Manchuria, surrendered to the Japanese in the last big military engagement of the Russo-Japanese war.

Thought for today: English statesman Viscount John Morley said: "You have not converted a man because you have silenced him."



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER... It Takes 12 Million For This Hotel To Break Even

MIAMI, Fla. — In the penthouse at the Fontainebleau is a fast talker and poor listener named Ben Novack. He is 52 and he owns the place. He has thin curly hair, eloquent fingers, and a hearing aid. He's the Brooklyn kid who ran \$1,800 up to 20 million dollars in 20 years.

He mispronounces words, but his arithmetic is ideal. Ben arrived in Miami Beach in 1940 and leased the Monroe Towers for \$10,000. He didn't have that much, so he took two partners in, and later bought one out. Then he purchased the hotel for \$168,000 just before the U.S. Army asked for it.

Never fight the Army, Novack was kicked out, at a profit, and leased the Cornell Hotel. He sold the lease — at a profit, what else? — and bought the Atlantis for \$500,000. It was a good place, but Ben Novack wanted a bigger, better place than the country club his parents owned in the Catskill Mountains.

In 1947, he had enough cash and enough credit to build a place. Ben Novack built the Sans Souci. He found out it means "Without Care." The Atlantis was sold for \$1,500,000 and the Sans Souci cost \$3,000,000. Ben was always in hock, but, happily, in bigger hock all the time. He sold the Sans Souci for \$4,650,000 and kept title to the land under it.

Novack didn't have to learn to become shrewd. When he was born, he refused to cry until the doctor gave him an extra whack. At 4th Street and Miami Beach, he snatched around the old Harvey Finckson Estate and the Alton Warner home. One day he

bought the land — 950 feet along the beach and 350 feet deep — for \$2,500,000. The next day, Ben was offered \$3,500,000 for it and turned it down.

He wanted to build a classy hotel, a hotel to end all hotels. He had married Bernice Stempel, a red-headed model, and he told her that he was going to spend 12 million dollars on the building alone. There was an old friend up north named Morris Lapidus. Mr. Lapidus was an architect, but his main work was designing store fronts for shopping centers. Ben sent Morris a drawing of the land and said: "Come on down, but before you get here, draw some hotels to fit this land."

Lapidus arrived with 27 drawings. Ben said: "Who owns these?" Morris said "You do." So Novack tore them up. "I want a hotel," he said sarcastically, "with 500 rooms, one on each floor." Ben went out and got some books on architecture. He was reading one in the bathroom when he emerged in triumph. He had a drawing from a Brazilian building.

"Bernice," he said, "how would you like to see a big beautiful hotel in a curve facing southeast with big beautiful sunken gardens like we saw in Fontainebleau, France?" Mrs. Novack is bright. She said yes.

Lapidus and Novack worked over the plans. Bernice went out and bought big statues for the lobby. Ben and Morris did the decor of the entire establishment. Since the place has been open, Novack has built a new tower to the south, and a ballroom that

seats 5,000 between the original building and the new one.

The cost of the Fontainebleau ran to \$13,500,000. The land cost \$2,500,000. Improvements ran to 4 million dollars. Lapidus was paid \$65,000. "He was worth twice as much," Ben said.

The Fontainebleau has 1,038 rooms, all king-sized. In the summer, the rates run from \$16 to \$30 a day. In the winter, it costs \$37 to \$65 a day, without food or a nod from a bellboy. Suites cost \$105 to \$200 a day. There are 300 cabanas, tennis courts, sunken gardens, beautiful public rooms; the coffee shop is bigger than Billy Rose's Gay Nineties Club.

Novack must take in 12 million dollars a year to make this place pay. He can do this with 60 per cent room occupancy, and the Fontainebleau has averaged 78 per cent. So he's solvent. In fact, out of 20 million dollars in costs, Mr. Novack owes the banks only \$7,500,000. He owns 72 per cent of his hotel, and has two mysterious partners who own the rest.

Jack Benny was a flop at the Fontainebleau at \$35,000 a week. But Ben doesn't mind. His kitchen cost one million dollars and has stainless steel boxes that will keep a good steak hot for hours, or a daiquiri cold all night. Dishes run on conveyor belts into huge washers. One of the coffee urns makes 250 gallons of coffee at a time.

So what's \$35,000? The oldest joke at the Fontainebleau is about the man who dropped a quarter and, when a bellhop picked it up, denied it was his because he didn't want to give the kid a dollar tip in return. . . .

Flying High

- ACROSS 1 Flying medium 4 Container 8 Try 12 Feminine appellation 13 Toward the sheltered side 14 Mature 15 Headed 16 Came in again 18 Seaman 20 Organ parts 21 Needed for planes 22 Sacred bull 23 German name 26 Tease 27 Fright 32 Renier 34 In bad taste (with def) 35 Wipes out 36 Cured meat 37 Flaps 39 Young girl 40 Quartet 41 member 43 Toothed wheel 42 Trite 45 Bodies of land 46 Singing voice 51 Anger 52 Poker stake 53 Feruse 54 Educational group (ab.) 55 Carry 56 Goes astray 57 Obtain DOWN 1 Isick 2 Notion 3 Airborne message

Answer to Previous Puzzle

Grid with words: GOOD NEW YEAR, ORLE, UDE ANNE, DALE, REE, RITA, GNARE, ADDER, PEARLS, ELEM, REIP, LETS, HOPE, AMA, ENOS, IRED, LAP, ETON, RENEWED, ARETE, SOCIAL, A, LATIN, ORNETE, AVID, PAD, OVER, GERM, ADE, NOLA, TRED, DOD, EWED