

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Size Of The Dilemma

The government of course has no intention of disclosing how many big hydrogen bombs we have stored against the prospect of war.

When Lapp, a pioneer in U.S. atomic bomb development, made his estimate, he was thinking only of those weapons big enough to destroy a major city.

We must assume that Soviet experts have long since made the same kind of informed calculations that Lapp has done, and thus that Khrushchev understands thoroughly what would hit him if he struck first at us yet somehow failed to crush our power to retaliate.

If Lapp's estimate is anywhere close to accuracy, perhaps the most interesting thing about it is the "safety margin" our stockpile seems to provide.

Obviously there are not 1,000 big cities on earth that are worth wiping out for military purposes. Indeed, less than a dozen H-bombs might prove decisive in a nuclear war—if they

should be delivered successfully over the proper Soviet targets.

Certainly, awareness of our tremendous H-bomb backlog and our additional nuclear weapons potential must be the big thing which gives the Russians pause today.

We cannot forget, on the other hand, that a relative handful of H-bombs delivered from Russia could also inflict colossal damage on the United States.

Whether the bombs in the racks total 50 or 50,000, they should never move from there except to be transferred from the stockpile to the junk pile.

The world must hope fervently that this will happen before even one is delivered over a target. With new nations threatening to gain the nuclear weapon, time may be running against us.

Now Is The Time

Crisis and near-crisis have been the rule for the United States and the world almost continuously since World War II.

In that 15-year span the earth has in many ways been made over by the great boom in population, the accelerated industrial-scientific revolution, the emergence of countless newly independent nations.

Overlaying all these fundamental changes has been the unrelieved tension enforced by the struggle between freedom and Communist tyranny.

The accumulation of unsolved problems is immense. The complexities of the age almost defy unraveling.

No one dares contemplate whether there is somewhere a breaking point beyond which the world and this country cannot move successfully under this crushing load.

From here on, any American government worth its salt must operate at two major levels. Certainly this goes for the Kennedy administration.

On the one, it must attack the immediate problems—declining employment in a sagging economy, the outward flow of gold and our deteriorating international economic position, the lag in the building of schools, houses, roads, the threat to Berlin, nuclear testing and disarmament, the menace of communism in Asia, Africa, Latin America.

On the broader level it must begin to find means of coping with the vast shifts in the world's and this nation's make-up.

The population boom is world-wide. It is also an American phenomenon. Every aspect of our life is affected by it. How do we propose to meet the problem?

We have built a massive economy whose wage-price structure rises so high that some of its products now seem beyond the range of markets both here and abroad.

As this structure goes on soaring, it adds untold billions to the cost of our absolute necessities—not only schools and houses and roads but public facilities of many kinds and the general upkeep of our swelling metropolitan centers.

We see before us the paradox of unparalleled economic potential and great cities wondering where those needed extra dollars will come from.

Our people multiply in record numbers, their needs mount, yet we cannot bring ourselves to think that we must add to already mountainous tax burdens to meet these problems.

So the richest nation on earth has generally inadequate police forces, insufficient hospital and other welfare services, transportation systems bogged in financial troubles, cultural enterprises that wallow in a sea of deficits.

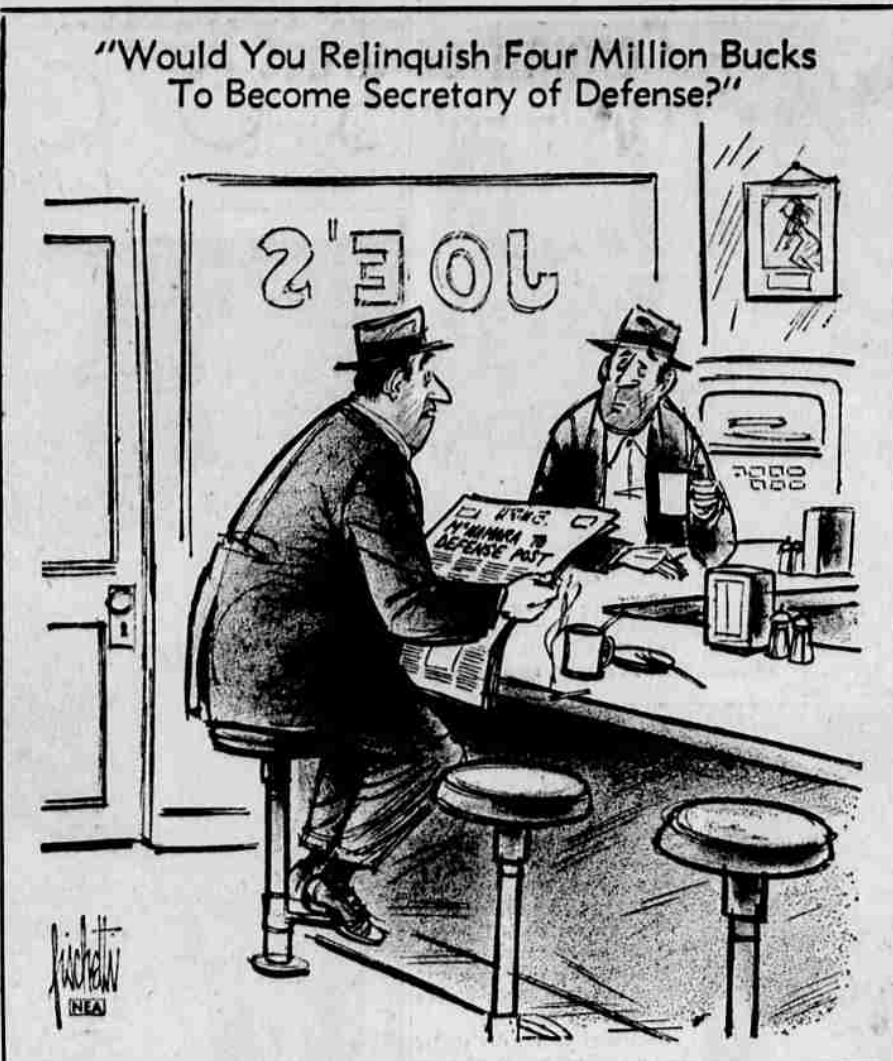
The long-range crisis is more than "material," it also touches the spirit. We have slipped into a mood of comfort and convenience—and disorder. We seem to demand above all that living be fun and that it be easy.

Thus it is that our young boys, raised on the world's fullest diet, find themselves outdone by British girls in tests of physical prowess. No wonder juvenile gangs must attack in the ratio of 8 to 1.

In his campaign, President-elect Kennedy said he would ask sacrifice of the American people. Perhaps no promise he made is more important to keep.

If this nation is to move on its high road of destiny, it must be called to a new mood—of hard work, service, fulfillment of obligation, discipline, order, deep caring for what lies beyond one's own door.

It is already late. The time to start is now, January, 1961.



Kennedy Attitude Indicates Sensitivity To Public Pulse

By JAMES MARLOW Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP) — President-elect John F. Kennedy shows all the signs of being highly conscious of public relations and, perhaps, public reaction.

Whether this will affect his presidency by deterring him from some step which may create adverse public reaction remains to be seen.

One example of his awareness of public relations, particularly in timing and maximum publicity, is the way he announced his top appointments.

Another is his willingness to have his news conferences broadcast by television and radio while he's holding them.

Here's another: A woman reporter asked him a question and identified herself and her organization.

Instantly he told her a story carried by her publication was inaccurate and he would have to look into it before dealing with her further.

Here's another: At the time his new son was born he was walking through the corridor of the hospital when he spotted a reporter from a national magazine. He offered congratulations on a story it had carried.

So he's either personally keeping abreast of what's being written or he's made it his business to be kept well-informed and up to date by his aides.

This is in contrast to President Eisenhower who once publicly said he did not do a lot of newspaper reading.

There is also a contrast between the two men in the way they publicly handled their cabinet appointments.

Eisenhower, after winning the 1952 election, announced the selection of his nine-man cabinet two and three members at a time.

This meant that in a relatively few days the complete cabinet selection had been reported in the press. And Eisenhower acted fast.

He made his first announcement by Nov. 20, 1952, and was finished by Dec. 1.

Kennedy took his time. His associates let it be known he was

seeking the best advice he could find before reaching decisions.

He didn't announce his first cabinet appointment—Connecticut's Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff as secretary of health, education and welfare—until Dec. 1.

Then day after day—although there were some lapses between days—he ticked off his cabinet.

He'd come out of his Georgetown home here, stand in the freezing cold with his latest appointee, name him, make a statement praising him and explaining his selection. And the new man would make a statement. He announced some of his appointments while he was in Palm Beach, Fla.

News photographers and television cameramen duly recorded all this, day after day.

But because of the way he handled all this, each appointment—by being the only one on a given day—got the maximum publicity in the press and on TV and radio.

It would seem reasonable to think Kennedy deliberately chose to do it this way because it is unlikely he was actually reaching decisions on a day by day basis.

For example: The Kennedy inner circle told reporters at least 10 days before Arthur J. Goldberg was announced as new secretary of labor that the decision on Goldberg had already been settled.

It is noteworthy that Kennedy hasn't stirred up any very strong reactions, from liberals or conservatives, by his cabinet choices who can probably best be described as a group of liberal-conservatives.

Kennedy's cabinet may be a complete reflection of his own views and have no connection with any concern of his about public opinion or reaction.

But it is at least the kind of cabinet which gives him—as he soon starts on his presidency—a minimum of handicaps in the form of strong opposition.

Kennedy's vice president, Lyndon B. Johnson, who was leader of the Democrats in the Senate, made a career of following a middle ground and was extremely sensitive to what was said and written about him.

If Kennedy follows the same road this may turn out to be a middle ground administration.

Other Editors' Opinions

'KEEP GOVERNMENT POOR' From the New York Daily News

By former Representative Sam

THEY SAY...

A deer slung across the fender of a car is coming to be as big a status symbol as the car itself.

There is little difference between the man who feels he must own the biggest house on the block and the man who feels impelled to bring home the biggest buck of the season.

—Prof. Carl Carozzi of New York State College of Agriculture.

The paramount goal of the United States was set long ago. It is to guard the rights of the individual, to ensure his development and to enlarge his opportunity.

—From the report by President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals.

I hope and pray that I die a poor man.

—Morris Morgenstern, New York millionaire and philanthropist.

In America we still respect the dignity of the individual, and even an unsavory character is not to be imprisoned except on definite proof of specific crime.

—Judge Charles Clark of U.S. appellate court which overturned conviction of 20 men who attended Apalachin, N.Y., gangland "convention."

I blame myself. I blame myself and I blame the townspeople of Lamont for the crash. The crossing should have been protected by lights. . . . Maybe it will smart up some of the people.

—Paul Nychko of Lamont, Alberta, where 17 children died in school bus-train collision.



Some time ago, we discussed in here what were considered the most expressive words. Now comes the 10 most dramatic sounds in everyday life. See if you agree with the list compiled by a group of psychologists—who apparently had nothing better to do one day.

For their first choice they took a baby's first cry as the most dramatic sound. They agreed this sound carries a variety of emotions—happiness, excitement and a tinge of sadness. Number two on their list was a siren—i.e., the ambulance, police or fire sirens. There is a direct association, they thought, between this sound and the automatic fear, excitement and emotional upheaval it causes subconsciously.

Thunder of breakers on a rocky beach: "Its melancholy, long withdrawing roar" of the poet Matthew Arnold, which has brought the surge and mystery of cosmic power to so many centuries of human beings.

The roar and crackle of a forest fire: The danger of a fire is one of the basic primitive fears. Anyone who has witnessed the roar of a forest fire will never forget the terror and strange grandeur of the spectacle.

Fog horn: Its low melancholy wail suggests the drama of hope, warning and helplessness.

The slow drip of water: Monotony itself possesses a strange kind of drama. Each halting drop becomes a minuscule of eternity.

Gallop of a herd of horses: Strength and beauty of unbridled animal life. Sound of conflicting rhythms suggests drama of wild animal life.

Footsteps on a quiet night: The drama of adventure, the unknown. Whistle of a train on a still night: Combination of the unusual and acceptance of one's circumstances.

Howl of a dog: Regardless of what canine cause (or canine emotions arousing the call) it suggests the drama of loneliness—of the individual against the world.

Yes, I know. Any father can tell you that the baby's first cry might sound dramatic to the psychologist. But, it's those cries for the 24 hours feeding that arouse the most emotion in papa.

LOOSE ENDS: Check this if you want to. But chances are that you will make 231 phone calls this year. . . . You might be interested in knowing that the weight of a man's clothing is four times heavier than a woman's. . . . No, I'm not going to tell you how I found out. . . . It is reported that the average homemaker washes 26,000 dishes a year and spends 9 1/2 years of her life just making meals. . . . Speaking of meals, our middle one asked at the lunch table the

other day, "What does six and six and six make?" What? I asked. "Three sixes," he rejoined.

Two women were gossiping on a stairway one morning and they were discussing the marriage of a sweet young thing.

"Have you heard how she is getting along since she got married?" asked one.

"Oh, she's getting along fine," replied the other. "There's only one thing the matter."

"What's that?" asked the first.

"Well," was the reply, "she just can't stand her husband. But, when a person gets married, there is always something."

And we know that all Texas gentlemen aren't like the bird we read about the other day. He explained to the judge why he beat his wife with a broomstick at regular intervals, to keep her from going to church: "I want to go to hell, and I want her to go along."

This is life.

At five the youngster says: "The stork brought us a new baby."

At 10: "My Dad can lick any man twice his size."

At 15: "Girls are blah."

At 20: "Just give me a chance, I'll show them."

At 25: "The system is all wrong; there should be reform."

At 30: "In a few years people will wake up and demand their rights."

At 35: "I'd be rich if I'd stayed single."

At 40: "Give me another, and a larger bottle of that cure-all tonic."

At 45: "I'm sick of reformers."

At 50: "Thank God, I've got a comfortable bed to sleep in."

At 55: "I was mighty lucky to pick such a fine woman for a wife."

At 60: "I feel as young as I did at 25."

At 70: "I don't know what these young people are coming to."

Joke: A guy had been trying desperately to make some headway with a beautiful tomato, but she always looked upon him as if he were a stopped up sink. Finally one evening they had dinner together and everything was perfect. They drove into the countryside and parked. The beautiful tomato sighed and said: "I think I'd be in the mood for romance if the top were down on the car."

"So," said the guy, telling a friend about it later, "30 minutes later I had the top down."

Said the friend with amazement, "Thirty minutes? Why, I can get the top down in two minutes."

"Yeah," said our hero. "But you've got a convertible."

Well, I've been warning you to send in some of your own stuff to help me fill this corner.



THE DOCTOR SAYS... Teen-Agers Should Beware Diet Fads

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

As if the housewife hasn't difficulty enough these days in choosing, buying, preparing and serving the family meals, certain nutritionists are now informing teenagers that they "have the freedom of looking over what's available and selecting foods and rejecting others" in order to develop a "personality plus" or to improve their "figures."

In one pamphlet I have before me, youngsters are told that "the food you eat can play a part in the kind of person you are now and the person you will become by its effect on your appearance, your performance and your personality."

In another, they are told that, while body build is inherited, figures are "built." And the teenager who wants to build "curves where curves were meant to be" must adjust her diet to conform with her figure requirements.

Now I am perfectly willing to grant that it would be difficult for an undernourished child "to be radiant, fun, full of pep and sparkling laughter."

This is a matter of the youngster's disposition at the moment. It is not a matter of personality if I have a correct understanding of the meaning of personality.

I am willing to concede, too, that the fat youngster might put in a better appearance if she lost some weight and the skinny youngster if she gained some weight. But I do not concede that a weight loss in the first instance and weight gain in the second instance will put "curves where they were meant to be."

I am willing to concede also that the child who is a victim of

a dietary insufficiency would have clearer skin, better vision and stronger bones if given a diet that compensated for deficiencies of vitamins and minerals. But I am not willing to concede that administration of these vitamins or minerals, in food or in supplements, will accomplish anything for the child whose nutritional needs have been met since birth by the foods that grace the table set by every conscientious housewife.

For myself, I do not think it in the best interests of a teenager to make her any more "figure-conscious" than she is today.

Nor do I think it in the best interests of teenagers to concentrate on developing a "personality plus" that consists of a "nice smile, pretty skin and a figure set off by becoming clothes, posture and grooming."

These are not the values that will prove of much service to a generation that may be called on to fight for maintenance of the freedoms and democratic principles for which we and our forefathers struggled, bled a and died.

The Communist menace will not be defeated by figures, personality pluses or by "selecting some foods and rejecting others."

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q — How does printing rank among U.S. industries?

A — It's among the top 20 in size.

BARBS

If you're constantly losing yours, don't expect it to be easy to get ahead.

With poor roads and wintertime ice, speed can easily lead to rocking and rolling.

A failure is a guy who is satisfied to get a slap on the back just 'cause he's coughing.

Many a husband gets an awful charge out of what his wife buys.

Mixing drinks isn't so bad—its mixing drinks.

Don't ever guess you can beat a train to a crossing. You may never have another guess coming.

The smart man discharges his duties promptly and gets rid of them.

Every time we think of winter galoshes we feel sorry for the fat man.

Head colds this time of year are nothing to sneeze at—just with.

Award Winner

- ACROSS 11960 Lasker Award winner. Kari Paul. 8 Irving Wright and Edger Allen were co-winners with— 28 They found new drugs to combat blood—diseases. 12 Nautical term. 13 British money of account. 14 Girl's name. 15 Sport. 16 Chum. 17 African antelope (var.). 18 Through. 19 Natives of Latvia. 21 Exist. 22 Mariner's direction. 23 Utopian. 24 Poetic contraction. 25 Horse's gait. 27 Era. 28 Church seat. 31 Collection of sayings. 32 Before. 33 August. 34 Moon-goddes. 36 Discern. 39 Diminutive of Ronald. 40 Drunkard. 41 Soak fax. 42 Root finial. 47 Bacchanalian cries. 48 Swiss stream. 49 Seines. 51 Shoemaker's implement. 52 Forefather.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ALBA GAGE KEPT LIDA ALICE NEPT LEO REINTEGRATED SAILORS ELI LIDG OIL APPO LIGA TWIT ALL TERROR LLOSER CLARKE TRAGEDY HIAH TAJU MUPP ALTO GOO STALE IULANDO CENTRALTO LLE ANITE READ NIA BEAR REED GEB

Almanac section containing various facts, dates, and trivia.