

Herald and News

Editorial Page

He Can't Be All Bad

Whether you read your paper on New Year's morning with an ice bag on your head, or watch the other fellow do so from the smug sanctuary of an early-to-bed's self-righteousness, infant 1963 is going to be a tough, new year.

Like so many of his predecessors we'd like to forget, he comes into the world a born fight promoter, ready at the drop of an unguarded moment to sponsor a scrap in any corner of the world.

In his bag of woes inherited from 1962 are budget deficits, hard-core unemployment, problems of automation, farm problems, housing difficulties, population and food problems the world around — and a host of other dilemmas too numerous to list.

To each one of us the New Year will dish out our own share of personal headaches and leave us with the problems of how to resolve them.

However, the kid can't be all bad. No child is.

Within the 365 days spun out for him on the loom of time there may well occur some

dramatic breakthrough in medicine in any one of several critical fields, such as leukemia and heart disease. It is certain that patient, plodding research behind the breakthroughs will go on.

Man will increase the sum of his knowledge in many fields.

Movements in the area of religion will contribute to the vitality and growth of man's spiritual concepts.

In business and industry, trends will be established, changed or abandoned, all in the long-range interest of a viable economy.

Personal triumphs in each of our own little worlds will help offset the tensions and frustrations of our all-too-swiftly-moving times.

But the greatest thing of all to come from this new year would be a dramatic breakthrough in waging peace between the two great ideologies in the world. Being human, we not only pray, but hope that this thing of transcendent importance comes to pass.

If we can just manage to live with little 1963 until his successor takes over next January, we might even grow to like 1963.

The Need Beyond More Necessity

When you go behind the neat rows of welfare statistics in some of our big cities, you often find something pretty close to chaos.

Many cities are astrive with great concern over "relief cheaters" and are trying, one way or another, to get them off the welfare rolls. Cheating can never be condoned. Besides being inherently wrong, it penalizes the honestly needy.

But attending to welfare matters involves much more than just separating the cheaters from the noncheaters. The human difficulties that fall under the "welfare" heading are frequently so tangled as to defy orderly, rational handling by welfare officials.

A Washington woman who runs a small private agency aimed at tiding destitute Negro families over the rough spots says that in a quick count she ticked off 18 families which for all practical purposes are now "on the street."

This means they have been evicted from their previous living quarters, their furniture is usually standing outside, and they are sleeping with such neighbors and helping agencies as will have them.

In one instance, a family of eight has taken up temporary residence in a relative's basement. Net total in the house: 18. Neighbors are complaining, and the housing inspectors disapprove.

The husband makes \$52 a week as a janitor. The other day he brought it to the private welfare outfit and offered it to the manager,

saying: "You spend it for me and see if you can do it better than I."

A woman who thus far has staved off eviction has four children, age six years to 14 months, and is living in an apartment which since September has had no heat, no hot water, no cooking gas. She gets \$15 a week from a deserting husband, takes in ironing, picks up day work when she can foist the children off on her mother.

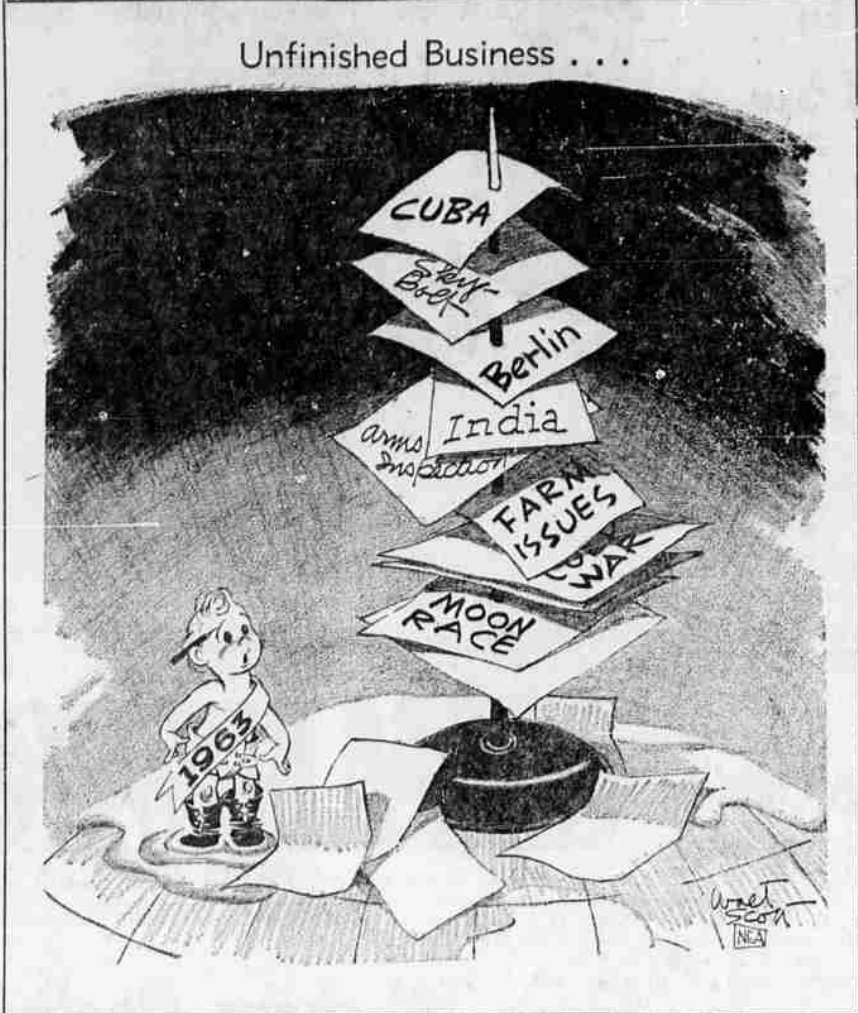
The woman says she wants to make a decent home for her children, wants them to get a good schooling and keep out of trouble.

The hindering thread running through most cases like this is that the people in question have been refused further aid—or any aid—by the official public agencies. Generally the prime reason is that one or both parents are considered eligible to work.

Yet too many times the people in the worst need are the least skilled and few jobs are offered them. Some, of course, are in areas of chronic labor surplus.

Where male breadwinners have deserted, mothers are hard put to care for children and do paying work outside. One woman got a job for \$1 an hour, only to find the sitter charging exactly that.

The dispensing of welfare aid, public and private, is today an enormous business. Therein lies the chance for cheating. But it seems clear that, big as it is, the welfare effort is still not geared to assist many who honestly need help.



IN WASHINGTON . . . Strikes And Public Interest



By RALPH de TOLEDANO

A relatively small group of people—members of the AFL-CIO printers union—has imposed a news blackout on New York City. Since Dec. 3, none of the city's newspapers has been published. It hardly seems likely that the printers' strike will be settled in the near future.

Some 60,000 longshoremen have shut down the nation's Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. Only "military" and "emergency" cargo is being unloaded. The International Longshoremen's Association (ILA-CIO) has said that it will make every effort to prevent ships now in port from going out to sea.

The aerospace industry, which makes the missiles that give this country its arms lead over the Soviet Union, teeters on the edge of a crippling strike.

These are some of the labor stories reported in the daily press. What they mean to the public—that is, you and me—hides behind

the slogan of "collective bargaining." The printers want a raise in pay which will probably destroy one to three of New York's dwindling number of papers. The longshoremen object to the introduction of automation which will make the flow of water-borne goods cheaper and more efficient (and will prevent the multi-million dollar pilfering from the docks which has alarmingly boosted freight and insurance rates). The aerospace unions want contracts which will impose compulsory membership on all who work in the industry.

The newspaper strike is the most dramatic example of how a strategically placed but tiny minority of several thousand people can make decisions for a city of over eight million people. New Yorkers must get their news superficially and on the run from radio and TV. This is not only inadequate but subjects John Q. Public to a highly opinionated sampling. (Listen to Chet Huntley's reportage for NBC of the issues involved in the Congo-Katanga crisis and you get the point.)

But this is only part of the story. Most people take newspapers for granted, but they affect the daily lives of every reader. Small and large businesses are hurt, all phases of economic and political life feel the pinch. As business slows down, people are thrown out of work. The housewife who has planned on taking advantage of post-Christmas sales must tramp from shop to shop—or pay higher prices.

And what of the papers themselves? Over the years, newsprint and labor costs have risen steadily, while advertising revenue has declined. This has led to a steady collapse of newspapers, thereby depriving readers of the clash of views and the competition which makes the American press great.

In the longshoremen's strike, another important issue is involved. For the ILA has stated flatly that it is not going to allow its members to be "automated out of work." This "turn back the clock" attitude is like the attempts of workers during the Industrial Revolution to destroy the new machinery which liberated them from backbreaking labor, long hours, and the six-and-a-half day week.

Though automation temporarily dislocates individual industries and jobs, in the long run it creates more work and a higher standard of living for the vast majority of people. Europe is undergoing the greatest prosperity in history because in reconstructing war damage it installed the most modern machinery available. At the same time, U.S. economists deplore the steady obsolescence of America's industrial plant and its bad effects on our world trade.

The problem is a complex one. There are few today who would want to destroy labor or abolish free collective bargaining. But the rules under which unions operate are as outdated as much of our industrial machinery. They were enacted at a time when the labor movement was weak.

Nowadays unions have multi-million dollar treasuries. They are tightly organized for political action. They have skillful lobbyists in Congress. Yet they are subject neither to the anti-trust laws nor to the tax statutes and they have behind them the power of government and the fear of Congress to antagonize union leadership.

The trade union deserves no less—and no more—protection than any other segment of the population. In the U.S., there are 17 million stockholders, 14 million unionists. Supported by an informed public opinion, Congress should legislate equal treatment under the law. Shouting "labor-baiter" at those who seek this equality is hardly educational and helps no one.

John F. Kennedy: To take the "R" out of Cuba and put it back in vigor.

Chief Justice Earl Warren: To smudge a prayer for guidance into the next conference of the Supreme Court.

Fidel Castro: To search through those big crates of medicine and try to find a cure for whiskers.

Republican Chairman Bill Miller: To find an attractive candidate for '64 who has a good job to go back to.

Democratic Chairman John Bailey: To try to find a few big business contributors besides the rocking chair manufacturers.

EDSON IN WASHINGTON



Bungling Solidifies Support

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent

Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) —

Achievements of the 17th United Nations General Assembly are considered "spectacular" in comparison with results of the two previous sessions. This is the opinion of Assistant Secretary of State Harlan Cleveland, in charge of international organization affairs.

He qualifies this with an admission that colonialism and the Congo are the most troublesome issues for the United States in the U.N. On these matters, results of the session just ended aren't all good, from the American point of view.

Cleveland also admits that the most important developments while the General Assembly was in session this year did not happen at the U.N., although they affected its proceedings.

Dismantling of the Russian missile bases in Cuba and Red China's attack on India threw the Communist bloc delegations at the U.N. into deep disarray. Repeatedly the Russian delegates under ambassador Valerian A. Zorin were caught unprepared and had to ask Moscow for new instructions to clarify Kremlin confusion.

Zorin's denial that there were Russian missiles in Cuba was masterfully exposed and denounced by U.S. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson. That threw doubt on the credibility of all Russian

statements in a weekly debate and committee deliberation.

At the beginning of the session Washington feared that the Latin American caucus would be split in pieces and scattered all over the floor. Cuba put it together again.

At the beginning of the session it was feared there would be trouble from the Russians over the issue of espionage from space vehicles. Disclosure of the Russian missile bases in Cuba made the case for the need of reconnaissance, however, and the expected big debate never came off. Similarly, the need for on-site inspection of nuclear test explosions was impressed on most of the U.N. delegates.

The Indian delegation which had caused the western powers considerable trouble at previous General Assemblies did a 180-degree turn this year after Red China attacked on India's northern frontier. The about-face was not quite perfect, for the Indians still voted for admission of Red China to the U.N. But it was a spiritless presentation and the issue was defeated.

All the neutrals went through agonizing reappraisal of their policies after it was shown that Cuba was no liberal independent but a full-fledged Communist satellite. As a result, General Assembly votes on all the anti-Communist issues—Red China, Hungary, Korea—won record majorities in support of U.S. positions.

On substantive issues before the General Assembly this year, Cleveland believes results of the session were also good.

U Thant was elected secretary general and the Russian proposal for a three-man "troika" secretary of anti-Communist, Communist and neutral representatives was nixed, probably for good. A new U.N. training institute for international civil servants was authorized this year, but the new secretary general says he will not allow it to be stacked with Russians.

The disarmament issue was referred back to Geneva where the U.S. wanted it, with a demand for a comprehensive treaty. The assembly's resolution on nuclear testing also called for an agreement under "enforceable controls." This was a victory, even though the Geneva conferences have adjourned without agreement.

A start was made on international cooperation in outer space with agreement to establish a first center on the geomagnetic equator, probably in India.

There was an overwhelmingly good General Assembly vote backing up the World Court opinion on the obligation of all members to pay all U.N. assessments. U Thant now will be in a position to dun members who are in arrears and keep the world organization solvent as well as going



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

A man I know, who has been the executive officer of a large company for many years, is being "automatically" retired in a few weeks, when he reaches the age of 65. It is my prediction that he may "automatically" die before he reaches the age of 70.

One of the cruelest features of modern society is the compulsory retirement of men who are still energetic and healthy. It seems unnecessary to point out that many of the world's greatest creative geniuses have done their best work after 65.

It was in these later years that Goethe completed his Faust, that Verdi composed his finest operas, that Michelangelo painted his most notable pictures. The field of science and invention has many comparable cases.

In the public mind, artists are supposed to die young—but actually, creative men tend to live longer than others. The poet, the painter, the composer never "retire," in any real sense of the word, but keep working until the day of their death.

With few exceptions (such as Mozart or Keats, who were racked with early illness), the creative artist passes into old age with less of a wrench than the man who is compelled to withdraw from his livelihood whether or not he wants to.

Consider at random a few of the world's most eminent writers—all of whom were working at top speed (and some with increased powers) when death cut them down:

Hasthorne had two books going: "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret" and "The Dolliver Romance." Conrad was involved in the middle of one of his most promising novels, "Suspense," when he died. Stevenson's "Weir of Hermiston" breaks off in the very middle of a sentence, written on the morning of his seizure and death. Sir Walter Scott began "The Siege of Malta" a few weeks before he died.

STRICTLY PERSONAL

Jane Austen was writing "Sanditon." Charles Dickens left "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" unfinished. Thackeray was working on "Denis Duval." Balzac had begun "Le Deputé d'Arcis," and Dumas was beginning his sequel, called "The Fifth Horseman."

Charlotte Bronte had roughed out "Emma." Flaubert left a fragment of "Bouvard et Pecuchet." Stendhal gave us the beginning of "Lamiu." De Maupassant, Henry James, Wilkie Collins, all passed away trying to get completed books to their publishers. This is the way a man must live his life—"automatic" retirement is for automatons, not for human beings who may be entering their ripest hours at 65.

POTOMAC FEVER

Urgently needed New Year's resolutions—Nikita Khrushchev: To retire from the overseas real estate business and keep his feet on the ground—inside his shoes.

John F. Kennedy: To take the "R" out of Cuba and put it back in vigor.

Chief Justice Earl Warren: To smudge a prayer for guidance into the next conference of the Supreme Court.

Fidel Castro: To search through those big crates of medicine and try to find a cure for whiskers.

Republican Chairman Bill Miller: To find an attractive candidate for '64 who has a good job to go back to.

Democratic Chairman John Bailey: To try to find a few big business contributors besides the rocking chair manufacturers.



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

This isn't worth reading. Before you read any further I wish to make it clear that the foregoing statement is clearly the truth, the whole truth. There is nothing within the body of this string of type that could possibly justify your taking time to read it.

Now that you have been forewarned you might begin to feel a little uneasy at the thought that what is stated in the first sentence is true and you are just wasting your time. Well, don't just sit thinking about this idiotic situation. Save yourself some time and stop before you get too engrossed in the nothing that is to follow.

I see you're still with it. You're really hooked now. You must be some kind of reading addict. Or is it just that you don't believe it when you see such an opinionated and negative statement in a newspaper as "this isn't worth reading"? There is still time to back out and save yourself some time because there are still a half dozen or so paragraphs of nothing to go.

Maybe at this point I should reward your loyalty to the printed word. But apparently this loyalty is to the material printed word, the paper and the ink, and not to the writer. It isn't loyalty to the meaning of these words or you would have stopped reading after you read the first sentence. At any rate I said I would reward your loyalty. I'll do this by making a profound statement that will make all this nonsense seem worthwhile—you should have done your Christmas shopping earlier; and there are only 300 shopping days left—so get busy.

What? You found that bit of advice profound enough and intriguing enough to justify your

wasting time by reading further? I must say that in all my days I have never run across a reader with the tenacity you have.

I'm sure that by now you will agree with me that all of this chuckleheaded meaningless blather is honestly a waste of time and newspaper space. But I will commend you for not believing everything you read or else you wouldn't have read past the first sentence. I believe that I am to be commended, too, for having written this far and having said nothing.

At the same time, I feel a little hurt at the fact that you wouldn't believe what I first told you. When you stop and honestly consider the situation, which is more important—my feelings or your seemingly unquenchable thirst for the truth? If you have read this far apparently you consider the latter more important. It puts me to wondering, too, if you have no more faith than evidenced here in everything I write in this corner.

But can you honestly say that you always seek the truth and that you never accept at face value what you read, see or hear? Or was it just the fascination of such an unusual sentence that led you this far?

As I said before—there is nothing in this bit of prose worth reading. And that's the truth, the whole truth. For those of you who have finally come around to believing this fact after the paragraphs of nothing, I give you my hearty congratulations for finally seeing the light. But whether you believe me or not, my final statement might give you some compensation for all your wasted effort. It might be a bit trite but it serves the purpose of conveying the message exceedingly well:

Happy New Year!



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Red Jets Remain In Castro's Cuba

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Soviet jets, capable of blasting U.S. cities off the map, remain in Cuba.

Forty two IL-28 bombers, slow-moving, of limited range, are said to have been shipped back behind the Iron Curtain. Whether more remain is not known, and cannot be until on-spot inspection is accepted by Castro and Company.

Some 100 nuclear-armed MIG jets, capable of reaching any city in the southeast United States, do remain, however. Administration sources report they do not plan any action to get those jets out.

The planes are MIG 17s, MIG 19s, and MIG 21s. All are useful as fighter interceptors and can, therefore, be classified as defensive weapons. They possess a mighty offensive punch, however, and can be easily outfitted with conventional or nuclear arms, including rockets and bombs.

The MIGs pose a clear and present danger to U.S. troops stationed at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base.

To survey the situation there, I recently sent my assistant, Bill Schultz, to that base. He reports that thousands of U.S. troops (the exact figure is classified) are in mortal danger.

The Americans, pinned together on "Giltro's" 45 square miles could be wiped out in one raid. Short-range missiles, known as Frags, are known to be hidden in Cuban caves. The nuclear-tipped, 25-mile range missiles are classified by the Administration as "defensive" weapons. Few at Guantanamo agree.

There are some 15,000 Soviet troops now stationed in Cuba. They are hard at work fortifying Cuban defenses and perfecting of-

ensive stations. Troops based 35 miles from Guantanamo Bay recently completed a road from their camp to the U.S. base.

The American fighting men are battle-ready. Their morale is high, tempered only by the hesitation they see in Washington.

"We had the biggest victory of the Cold War in our grasp, and blew it," one Marine Lieutenant said.

"I don't know what they tell you back home," offered one top-ranking officer. "But we can't know whether or not they got those long-range missiles out."

"And some of the intelligence we receive, from usually accurate sources, says they've got IRBMs (intermediate range ballistic missiles) stashed away."

Note: Castro's cries to the contrary, Guantanamo Bay is U.S. territory. American Marines first occupied that base during the Spanish-American War, when, with the help of Cubans, they won control of the base from the Spaniards.

The new government of Cuba signed a treaty with President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 giving our Navy use of Guantanamo Bay for a coaling station and base of operations for the Atlantic Fleet.

In 1904, President Franklin Roosevelt signed another treaty, this one giving the United States a permanent lease for the base.

Guantanamo is now the closest major base to the Panama Canal. It guards the heavily traveled windward passage between Haiti and Cuba. It is a major anti-submarine center and the training headquarters for the entire Atlantic Fleet, all ships in the Atlantic Fleet stop at Giltro for regular overhauls.

"Without Guantanamo," says one admiral, "we'd be lost."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Why does it never snow or rain on the moon?
A—The moon has no atmosphere or water.