

Leap Year, a Time When Many Men Will Be Tricked Into Marring Young Women

NEW YORK AP — This is Leap Year, and millions of coy and militant maidens are searching for a successful way to win a husband.

Lady, do you really aspire to lead a man to the altar in 1960? To do it you don't need to pour him a voodoo love potion or resort to strange feminine wiles.

All you need to land a guy—some guy anyway—is to learn four words. These are the words: "Make him feel important."

That is the greatest secret of successful courtship which, as has been wisely pointed out, consists of a man chasing a woman until she catches him.

But hundreds of thousands of marriage-hungry girls will miss the mark. No wedding bells will ring for them. And why? Because they will use the wrong technique. They will scare the poor fish away.

Most will do it by making one of two errors: either they will put themselves too much on a pedestal or they will become too overbearing and possessive.

The too-coy girl is the chira—doll type. From birth her mommy and daddy have treated her as something special and precious. She grows up believing this herself—all girls do to

a considerable extent—and instead of becoming a real flesh—and-blood woman she winds up a kind of fragile Dresden figurine.

No ordinary man is quite good enough for her. She thinks of herself as a kind of Cinderella.

There aren't enough ready-made princes, or romantic young millionaires, to go around. And those that are around aren't looking for a girl for a wife. At 40, this kind of dame is still wistfully pounding a typewriter, goes home at night to a cat for company and is bitterly convinced all men are bums.

The second type—the dominant girl—frightens potential husbands away by turning on her feminine power too soon. She starts bossing her beau right away. She brags she can twist her daddy around her little finger, and makes cute remarks such as, "You men—you never grow up. You're such little boys. You all have to be mothered."

The Leap Year lass who will wind up middle-aging it will, on the other hand, be the one who can make her guy feel really important in himself—and not just a male accessory to her ego.

Oil, Gas, and Coal Have New Rival

NEW YORK AP — The New Year will see new zip in the rivalry over heating American homes.

Electric utilities—long a step-child in the home heating family—are driving hard now to get a bigger share of the market. Today, about half a million homes are heated electrically. The industry's goal is two million homes within eight years or less.

Oil, gas and coal—old-time rivals—each are trying hard to increase their sales to home owners. Gas now leads, with oil second and coal trailing after years of having had the market to itself.

It's a big market. Americans are spending between five and six billion dollars this winter to heat 46 million homes. In the northern half of the nation the average bill is estimated at \$25.

The National Fueloil Council says oil heats 17 million homes, mostly in the North; gas 20 million, largely in the South and West near the source of natural gas supplies; and hard and soft coal seven million.

The Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn. says that counting both central and direct heating, gas is used in 39 million homes.

All four—gas, oil, coal and electricity—stress new equipment and methods that make them more economical and efficient.

Edison Electric Institute feels that the interest in electric space heating has grown out of the use of household appliances. It says consumer demand spurred utilities to offer lower rates for heating homes and manufacturers to come out with new devices.

New equipment research has been pushed by General Electric, Westinghouse, Edwin Wiegand, Hotpoint, Borg-Warner, Carrier, McGraw Edison and others.

Cost of electricity has been a chief factor in holding this form of heating back in most areas. But E. O. George, vice president of Detroit Edison, says another has been the need for quality construction in homes. To be economical, electric heating systems require effective insulation, tight structure and attention to details. He adds that architects and builders now are cooperating.

George cites these figures: for a 20 by 30 bungalow with basement in an area where electricity costs 2 cents per kilowatt hour, the heating bill might be \$480 a year without insulation. Mineral wool insulation in the ceiling would cut this to \$280 a year. Add insulation under the floor and in the walls and the cost comes down to \$180. With storm windows also it could drop to \$136, according to his figuring.

National Labor Board Rules On "Harassin Tactics" By Labor Union

PARTANBURG AP — Roger Milliken, president of the Deering-Milliken textile chain, says he hopes Tuesday's ruling by a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner will end "harassing tactics" by the Textile Workers Union of America.

Milliken expressed pleasure after learning that Examiner Lloyd Buchanan had recommended dismissal of all union charges against Deering, Milliken and Co. Inc. of New York, involving the defunct Darlington Manufacturing Co.

Despite Milliken's hopes the union would drop the case, TW-UA announced its intention of challenging Buchanan's ruling, which is subject to approval by the full board.

A spokesman said the union will file exceptions to Buchanan's report.

John Edelman, Washington representative of the union, said approximately 500 textile workers will lose close to two million dollars if the board upholds Buchanan's recommendations. The workers lost their jobs when the Darlington mill closed late in 1956 after employees voted for representation by the union.

Buchanan said the employees are not entitled to pay. But the union maintains they're entitled to full pay from the Deering-Milliken chain, which the union insists was the controlling parent company of the Darlington concern.

Milliken has contended that the union's efforts to link Deering-Milliken with "the totally independent" Darlington Manufacturing Co. was harassment.

Buchanan ruled that neither the Deering-Milliken chain nor Milliken himself, as president, was responsible for unfair labor practices he had found the Darlington company guilty of in 1957.

Humphrey Suffering From Complacency

WASHINGTON AP — The country, says Minnesota's Sen. Herbert Humphrey, is suffering from complacency and has been ever since 1953 when President Eisenhower took office.

Humphrey, who wants to move into the White House on the Democratic ticket, says the next president "is going to inherit a series of problems that have been swept under the rug where they have been fastening and intensifying."

If Humphrey is right—that the country has been complacent for almost seven years—who is responsible: The Eisenhower administration or the people?

The two Arthur Schlesingers, father and son and both professors of American history, have written that history moves in cycles: that a period of intense feeling and activity or crisis is always followed by one of calm while new forces and frustrations and demands build up. Under this pressure, the calm eventually yields to a period of new and progressive action.

After the fierce activity of World War I and President Wilson's struggle for the League of Nations, the country seemed deliberately to want peace and quiet. It elected Warren G. Harding and then Calvin Coolidge.

For most of the 1920s there was quiet, and increasing prosperity. This could be called a complacent period, too. It came to a shocking end with the crash of 1929 and the depression which called for action.

Franklin D. Roosevelt promised action. The nation turned to him and the rapid remedies of the New Deal. But there was to be no calm. Hitler created crisis. The nation kept Roosevelt, in 1936 and again in 1940, as the war fear spread.

Then war. The nation still kept Roosevelt in 1944. When he died President Truman carried on through the war's end and into the turbulent late 1940s when there was no real quiet at home or abroad.

At home Democrats and Republicans fought like cats and dogs. Abroad the Soviets piled up crises. The people kept Truman in 1948. Then came McCarthyism and Korea, both of which began in 1950.

By the time Eisenhower ran for office in 1952 the country, torn down the middle by McCarthyism and anxious for an end to the killing in Korea, was saturated with conflict and crises which extended unbrokenly back to 1929.

came in West Berlin newspapers. The paper BZ said Communist police found a swastika and the now-familiar words "Juden Raus".

BZ said someone who said he represented the neo-Nazi "National Youth of Germany" had telephoned, demanding that the paper stop printing items about neo-Nazi organizations or "there will be consequences you will not be able to overlook." The West Berlin police said Tuesday steps were being taken to ban the National Youth group as well as the League of Nationalist Students.

Complaint Made on Contaminated Food

HOLLYWOOD, AP — Recently in Tobago, West Indies, the location company of "Swiss Family Robinson" was complaining about the food.

All except Sessue Hayakawa, who ate his meals in blissful silence. Back in Hollywood the actor explained how he could endure the poor food.

"I was concerned for the other people in the company, but not for myself," he said. "Nothing bothers me. Absolutely nothing. That is part of being a Zen Buddhist."

Not even a bad golf game bothers the veteran Japanese star—"Because if I get angry, my game gets worse." His religion has been getting much notice recently because it has been embraced by members of the beat generation.

Hayakawa, who often speaks at his temple in New York, said he welcomed the beatniks, though he cautioned about Zen becoming a fad.

"It is a way of life," he said. "I think that any religion, whether it be Zen Buddhism, Christianity or whatever, is good for people."

Now past 70, Hayakawa is a handsome, vital testimonial to his faith. He leads a busy life, traveling to acting jobs in all parts of the world and to his four homes on three continents.

Home No. 1 and 2 are in Tokyo. One is an American-style bungalow with central heating. That's his winter house. The other is a larger Japanese home where he lives when the weather warms up.

His other homes are in New York and Paris. He spent 15 years in Paris, including the war period. Except for so-called progress, he would still have a home in Hollywood, too. He built a house here in 1916, only to have it torn down a few years ago because of a freeway.

Hayakawa has seen a great deal of change in Hollywood, some good, some bad. He arrived in 1912.

His training—he made as many as eight features in a year—should help him in his next enterprise. He is planning to shoot 39 TV films in Tokyo for the American market. Hayakawa will play a police inspector, a sort of Joe Friday of the Rising Sun.

Hodges Talks on Television

RALEIGH (AP) — Gov. Hodges will cover a range of topics Thursday night a half-hour television address.

The speech will be in the nature of a report to the people. It will be the governor's first such talk of the year. Broadcast time will be 8 p.m. over Raleigh's WRAL.

The address also will be carried by WUNC-TV, the University of North Carolina educational channel. Other stations have been given permission to pick up the broadcast.

Import Quotas On All Fiber Textiles Are Urged

WASHINGTON (AP) — Import quotas on all cotton, woolen, worsted and man-made fiber textiles have been urged by a Commerce Department advisory committee.

The committee's recommendation of a proposal by Hong Kong textile interests for a voluntary curb on sending five categories of cotton textiles to this country. In effect it said a more restrictive limitation should be sought.

The Hong Kong proposal would use the record shipments of 1959 as a base for further increases of 15 per cent in 1960 and 10 per cent in each of the next two years.

The committee's recommendations, made Tuesday, are not binding on Secretary of Commerce Frederick Mueller.

Asst. Secretary Henry Kearns had told Hong Kong and Japanese textile producers that unless they place voluntary controls on their textile exports to the United States, the U.S. industry would urge Congress to impose quotas.

Japan has abided by this warning but Hong Kong producers have been harder to convince.

Girl Falls in Love With School Teacher

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP) — A 17-year-old school girl says problems with her algebra led to a love affair with her math teacher.

The girl testified Tuesday she had gone to Dr. Basil Warner, 2, in 1956 when she was 14 for aid in his math course at Dickinson High School.

She said he told her to meet him after class in the sports functions room. Instead of algebra, she said, Warner discussed war experiences "and how lonely a man can get."

Later she said Warner took her to his apartment. In January 1957, she said they became intimate and had relations often, several times in the second floor parlor of the historic Bergen Reformed Church.

Warner is on trial before Hudson County Judge Paul J. Duffy on 15 charges involving sex relations with a minor. The case resumes today before a jury of eight men and six women.

Obvious Leader Would Help Alot

DURHAM AP — British Labor Leader Hugh Gaitskill said here Tuesday night he thinks it is a drawback that the U. S. political party which happens to be out of control of the government does not have "an obvious leader."

For example, he said, he doesn't think most Democrats currently know whether the national head of their party is ex-President Truman, "Stevenson, Lyndon Johnson or someone else."

The situation is different in Britain where the opposition party at any time has "a continuous leadership and continuous policy," Gaitskill said. In this respect, he contended, the British political system is superior to that in America.

Gaitskill, head of the Labor Party in his country, spoke at Duke University—the first of three talks he will deliver at U. S. colleges.

IF YOU THINK of a good line, and then somebody else writes it and gets paid for it, you get mad at yourself.

HABITUAL TARDINESS is a sign of mental inferiority.

Berlin Is Facing A Anti-Semitism Wave

BERLIN, (AP) — First evidences in East Germany of the current worldwide wave of anti-Semitism were reported today. Mexico and Canada's West Coast also reported their first outcroppings of the hate campaign, and the daubing of swastikas and anti-Jewish slogans continued in other countries.

"Potsdam Jewish country tradesman" was painted during the foundation of the Franklin D. Roosevelt monument overlooking the harbor of Oslo, Norway.

Religious and government leaders kept up a chorus of condemnation.

Police officials, particularly in West Germany and West Berlin, carried on diligent investigations to determine what was behind the outbursts of hate-mongering that began with the smearing of a new synagogue in Cologne Christmas Eve.

The first reports of anti-Jewish slogans in East Germany