

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Young Man's Game

It is often remarked this fall that a good many American hearts seem not to be stirred by the two 1960 nominees for president as they were in the past by Eisenhower, Stevenson and Roosevelt.

A tendency exists to ascribe this to some major deficiency in the two candidates, Vice President Nixon and Senator Kennedy. But by any fair appraisal they are two of the ablest, best grounded men who ever aspired to the White House.

It's forgotten that the men of big stature who have preceded the present nominees were themselves not always thus measured.

Roosevelt, though a two-term New York governor when he ran in 1932 the first time, was no great national figure. He is remembered for what he became, not what he was.

Stevenson was very much an unknown in 1952, his first try. That he then had any stature at all was due largely to former President Truman's beginning interest in him. That he soared as quickly as he did was due in no small part to the fact that his gift for language entranced many articulate people with access to the public prints.

As for Eisenhower, he came to the 1952 presidential race with a national hero's reputation.

Nixon and Kennedy have no such reputations, nor do they enjoy the kind of sponsorship Stevenson gained. They are in Roosevelt's 1932 position.

There's something else. In 1960, with candidates 47 and 43 years old, we are making the "generation jump." It is happening, in fact, not only at the presidential level but on lower political planes. Younger men are in the ascendancy.

The national conventions, unmistakably responsive to popular wishes, chose Nixon and Kennedy in full and deliberate awareness. But, nevertheless, for millions accustomed to the older, more established public images, the new generation of leaders takes some getting used to.

Old landmark figures have or are about to recede into the past. The comfort and assurance they afford tends to go with them. The new men are not established, not well fixed in mind. It will take time for them to gain real identity, to prove themselves, and thus to inspire fresh confidence on a new level.

Yet Americans moving toward their decision Nov. 8 must realize that this will surely happen. There is no turning back. No old figures can now recapture the stage. Between these two young men the choice must be made.

They Don't Want Charity

One of the most perplexing problems of the day is what to do with our aged people. Oregon congressional delegation reported at the recent extra session of Congress that they received more mail on the so-called medical aid bill than on any other single purpose, Cong. A. Ullman calls the situation one in which most people in the district indicate an interest.

Our own feeling in this matter remains pretty much the same—no matter to what extent the situation exists. We feel that it is the responsibility of children and other members of families of aged persons to provide care for them where necessary.

At the same time, we will admit that there is a definite trend away from this responsibility. This is the most terrible aspect of the situation. Children and other close relatives of aged persons just will not be bothered with care for aged parents. They will not be bothered with providing them even a minimum of care and devotion.

This is not only a social problem, but law and legal rights enter into the situation. In every community and every county in Oregon one can find older people who are dependent upon social security checks and too small income from investments of insurance. They are unable to maintain themselves, as they have little or no earning power. They are dependent to a large degree on old age assistance,

or other forms of government assistance to keep themselves going.

Some will say that government at some level ought to place these people in a home or institution where they will be given proper care, plenty to eat, and opportunity to enjoy the companionship of people of their own age, and with similar interests.

That would seem to be the simplest solution to this complex problem. The trouble of it is that too many of the older people wouldn't be eligible for that type of facility, or they just don't want to have anything to do with them. They retain a high degree of personal pride and independence. They do not want "handouts," and public solicitude. They would rather live in a sub-standard fashion than place themselves in an utterly dependent position.

There appears to be no easy answer. Many of our universities and research centers are devoting much time and study to the science of gerontology. It will be many years before any of the results of these studies are manifested in programs that will help our aged dependents.

Meanwhile, we would urge that some program leading to an awakening of responsibility of children to their parents be undertaken. This is only one part to the answer to the problem. But it is an important and a fundamental start.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Holiday Closing

Are we living too fast to even think of our Freedom?

We call ourselves good red-blooded Americans, but we lack in showing our patriotism.

Patriotism should be, and is, taught in our schools. But, how can our young people bring home the idea of patriotism if we in business do not show good American spirit and close on all national holidays?

Are we to be governed by three or four committee men of the Merchants' Association? Or are we going to have a vote as to business staying open or closing on holidays for all day, or even just half a day?

Now November 11 is a national holiday and is now called "All Veterans' Day." This dates back to 1775, 1812, 1861, 1898, 1917, 1941, 1950—with peace in 1960.

Oscar S. Nissen.

Like Series

The Eulalona Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, wishes to thank you for publishing the series of articles on the Connally Amendment. We highly commend your editorial in Monday's paper. You came to what we think is the only logical conclusion regarding the amendment.

Mary C. Hall.

Magazine Story

Recently we had an opportunity to read the story you published in the September 25, 1960, magazine section of the Herald and News entitled "Show-Me" Tour Highlights Phases of Klamath Trust Act Management Projects.

We feel that a very fine job has been done in setting forth the management techniques followed by the bank and the response accorded to the trustee by the remaining members of the Klamath Tribe.

We felt that this article was of such import that we have sent seven copies to the Washington office to be distributed to certain members of the Congress and the Secretary's office.

Dan C. Foster, Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Other Editors' Opinions

Unemployment Arithmetic

(THE WALL STREET JOURNAL)

Labor leaders and other "liberals" are again publicly lamenting "high" unemployment and suggesting that the Federal Government do something about it.

The Labor Department reports that as of last month there were 3,459,000 unemployed Americans. This figure represents slightly less than 5 per cent of the national work force. Various "liberal" groups contend five per cent unemployment equals a serious national problem.

To the man out of work through no fault of his own, percentages are not very important. Being unemployed means hard times for the individual and his family, whether he is the only job-seeker in the country or whether millions share his plight. But figures are important in assessing the well-being of the economy.

To begin with, the present number of jobless—3,459,000—is not far from the median total over the last decade. In July of 1950, when the national work force numbered about 6



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Staph Germ Has New Foe To Beat

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

On previous occasions I have called attention to the havoc wrought by a resistant strain of staphylococcus, an organism formerly regarded as a bacterial "weak sister" if not a normal and harmless inhabitant of all skin surfaces and body cavities.

Perhaps you remember columns that dealt with the alarming increase in the fire power of this once lowly and despised enemy. It has recently invaded the operating rooms and wards of hospitals, producing surgical complications of all sorts, some fatal. And perhaps you recall the column that specifically called attention to the fifth col-

umn activity of the now feared "staph" that infiltrated homes as a stowaway in and on the bodies of newborn infants.

Nationwide publicity was given to the "golden staph" (staphylococcus aureus) that necessitated the hospitalization of Vice President Nixon at the beginning of his campaign for the presidency.

Now, thanks to the joint effort of Dr. John C. Sheehan of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a group of British scientists, an effective defense against the enemy is at hand.

Let me try to outline the steps that led to the discovery of the new agent, to be called Staphicillin in the U.S.A., and thus answer the many inquiries that have come to me requesting information on means of combating the menace.

First came the discovery of penicillin, prepared from a living mold with which scientists had been familiar for many years.

Next came clinical reports that the new miracle drug not only worked in the laboratory but effected the cure of patients suffering from a variety of infections including those caused by staphylococci.

Third came a slowly mounting group of observations from all over the world that the family of staphs was producing a strain that "paid no mind" to the new drugs and went along raising particular net just as if no one had ever heard of penicillin.

Fourth came even more alarming reports to the effect that penicillin was beginning to kick back at patients, producing serious reactions, sometimes fatal.

Next, from the bull pen, came a rookie pitcher called penicillinase who was able to strike out penicillin reactions.

Sixth came the theory that maybe the pesky staph was as smart as our scientists and that the resistant strain had also learned to manufacture penicillinase.

Then came the real payoff that gave our scientists another round in this seemingly never-ending battle when they produced an antipenicillinase just as the military works on our behalf to produce anti-missile missiles and anti-air-missile missiles.

And finally the perfection of a now available drug that combines effective penicillin with an effective antipenicillinase.

And you think your job is complicated?

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "Your Heart: angina pectoris," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

CAPITOL NEWS

Daylight Saving Is Vote Issue

(Editor's Note: There are 15 state measures on the Nov. 8 Oregon general election ballot. This is the first of five articles describing their background and effect.)

By DOUGLAS GRIPP
United Press International

SALEM, Ore.—Of the first three issues on the Oregon ballot next month only one, daylight saving time, is controversial.

The other two are fixing commencement of terms of legislators, and financing urban redevelopment projects. All were referred by the 1959 Legislature.

Proposition No. 1 calls for the terms of Oregon senators and representatives to start on the first day of the legislative session. As it stands, legislators start their terms the first Monday in January although the legislative session starts a week later.

Lawmakers feel the one-week gap could result in confusion over succession to the governorship should the governor die or resign, since the Senate president is next in line. The measure won unanimous consent of both houses.

Daylight time, No. 2, is not new to the Oregon ballot. It was defeated in 1954 by 47,702 votes out of a total of more than 572,000 votes cast.

Labor, traditionally opposed to "fast time," supports it this year. The Oregon AFL-CIO endorsed the measure by a close margin at its Seaside convention last year.

Farmers and other early risers complain of the extra hour of darkness in the morning. Outdoor theater interests say the one-hour delay in starting of movies discourages some patrons.

Proponents say that 154 more hours of outdoor time in the evening would be available in the summertime, and electric bills would be cheaper. Confusion over being one hour behind the rest of the nation would be eliminated and tourism would be helped, they say.

If approved, clocks would be moved forward one hour beginning on the last Sunday in April, through the last Sunday of September. The state would run on Pacific Standard Time the rest of the year.

The urban redevelopment proposal, No. 3, authorizes communities to take a new approach in financing their share of such projects—in effect, to make the projects "pay their own way."

It does not call for any new tax on the general public. Instead, payment is projected on the basis of increased taxes when projects are finished.

The method is informally known as the "Sacramento Plan," because it was first used in the California city, and successfully.

There appears to be no organized opposition.

Thursday: Prosecution by information or indictment, authorization of the Legislature to propose revising the state constitution, and state bonds for higher education facilities.)



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

Lack of common courtesy on the highways is probably one of the greatest causes of our high accident and traffic fatality rate. Failure of drivers to dim their lights when approaching or passing another automobile at night is one of the most boorish of practices and a great contributor to night time accidents. The hapless driver who faces the full glare of oncoming lights cannot help but be apprehensive and tense until he has passed through the glare from the thoughtless driver's lights. A long night drive and several of these experiences can lead to tragedy. And so often the victim, or victims, are the fellows who never forget to dim their lights, and are unable to understand those who will not.

I can't understand these guys who ram around the back country looking for their deer—when all they have to do is get on the highway (it seems to me) between here and Bend and pick one up on their front bumper. (And assorted other portions of their car.)

howl when their toes are stepped on by local governing groups that will not sacrifice the best interests of the community to the selfish interests of individuals.

Wonder how come Klamath Falls has (so far) escaped the racket of go-kart tracks that besets so many other communities in the state? More than one community in Oregon has residents up in arms over the noise of the snorting machines.

An editor had a note stuck above his desk that read: "Accuracy!" "Accuracy!" "Accuracy!" and this notice he pointed out to new reporters. One day the youngest member of the staff came in with his report of a public meeting. The editor read it through and came to the sentence, "Three thousand and ninety-nine eyes were fixed on the speaker." He roared at the novice reporter, "What do you mean making a silly blunder like that?" And was somewhat taken aback with: "But it's not a blunder. There was a one-eyed man in the audience."

And I've always wondered how reporters and observers can come up with the estimates that are so common in news stories dealing with large crowds at public functions. In most instances, I think, the figures are the result of the imagination of a publicity agent.

Maybe some of you fathers will be more reconciled to lowering the draft age when you learn that it costs more than \$8,000 to raise a child from birth to age 18.

I like the four-way test as expounded by Rotary International. It reads:

First . . . Is it the truth?
Second . . . Is it fair to all concerned?
Third . . . Will it build goodwill and better friendship?
Fourth . . . Will it be beneficial to all concerned?



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Consistency Shown In Budget Review

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Shortly after Treasury Secretary Robert Anderson's rosy report on the U.S. economic outlook to the World Bank's annual meeting, the government's mid-year budget review came out with what at first glance looks like a somewhat different picture.

Corporate profits will be no higher than last year. The income taxes which the government collects on them will be two billion dollars below last January's estimates.

Excise tax collections and all other government receipts except taxes on personal income will also be down by another half billion dollars.

A balanced budget is expected next June 30, but the surplus is now estimated at 1.1 billion dollars, instead of 4.2 billion.

And the gross national product for the year—previously estimated at 510 billion dollars—is now put at 505 billion.

If this looks like inconsistent forecasting, it isn't. It is just that Anderson's talk to the World Bank may have been interpreted as an overly optimistic business forecast by too much emphasis on good news people want to hear.

One sentence in the middle of the secretary's statement gave this impression if taken alone and out of context:

"While judgments of reasonable men can differ," he said, "it is my strong view that the outlook for economic activity in this country is favorable, both for the near future and for many years ahead."

A number of economists did differ immediately. They criticized the prediction as being too optimistic and wrong. Some even said the United States was now having another recession.

Actually, the secretary's analysis was a most carefully prepared Treasury statement. It was extremely cautious in its findings; many were on the pessimistic side.

The main theme was that the United States has been going

through a number of fundamental readjustments after 20 years of recurrent inflationary pressures. If the passages on these changes are emphasized, a different analysis emerges.

After making the glowing prediction quoted above, Anderson declared, "Unquestionably there are some sectors of our economy which give concern. The problem of unemployment is still troublesome and deserves continued attention. . . .

"In addition, steel production has continued at a low level relative to our greatly enlarged productive capacity. . . .

"Industrial production . . . has shown little change.

"In the first quarter of 1960, businesses were accumulating inventories at the near record annual rate of 11 and four-tenths billion dollars. . . . But . . . the rate of accumulation began to decrease. . . . Over all, the annual rate of inventory spending has fallen by 11 to 12 billion." In short, it is now near zero.

But Anderson says, "The inventory adjustment appears now to be nearing completion," which is a hopeful sign.

There are others: "Personal income has continued to rise and, with inflation under control, rising personal income means rising purchasing power for the consumer. . . .

"Credit to support residential and other construction is more readily available, at lower interest rates. . . . Thus, the outlook for a rising volume of construction is favorable."

Anderson concludes that, "These facts, in my judgment, reflect the basic strength of the United States economy. The adjustments that our economy has undergone this year provide the base for a long period of sustainable, noninflationary growth. Primarily because of effective attention to our domestic fiscal and monetary policies, we can view the future of our economy with confidence."

This isn't saying that everything today is dandy and just as it should be. Political candidates can take it from there, but you'll have to wait till next June to learn who was right.

Crusader

- ACROSS
1, 7 American temperance crusader
13 Mountain monasteries
14 Citrus fruit
15 Sticky substances
16 Small candles
17 East (Fr.)
18 Yale
20 Eyre (Scot.)
21 Movie
22 Tremulous
23 Beasts
24 European ermine
33 Piece of turf (Irish)
34 Zoroastrian
35 Run away to marry
36 Jeered
39 Renovate
40 Soothsayer
42 Pillar
43 Livid
44 Summer (Fr.)
49 Fancy
52 Harvester
53 Meal
56 Inside Paris
57 Musteline mammals
58 Hebrew ascetic
- DOWN
1 She—d with saloons
2 Brazilian macaws
3 Pause
4 Rodent
5 Fish
6 German city

Answer to Previous Puzzle



Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Tuesday, Oct. 11, the 285th day of the year with 81 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning star is Mars. The evening stars are Mercury, Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history: In 1811, the first steam propelled ferry started its run between New York City and Hoboken, New Jersey.

In 1868, Thomas Edison filed papers for his first invention, an electrical vote recorder designed to tabulate floor votes in Congress in a matter of minutes. Congress rejected it.

In 1884, Eleanor Roosevelt was born.

In 1945, Chiang Kai-shek and Communist leader Mao Tse-tung issued a joint statement pledging their mutual desires for peace.

STAR GAZER

By CLAY R. POLLAN

Your Daily Activity Guide
According to the Stars
To develop message for Wednesday,
read words corresponding to numbers
of your Zodiac birth sign.

ARIES
MAR 22
APR 20
11-44-68-81
63-68-85-89

TAURUS
APR 21
MAY 21
12-23-33-35
52-67-69

GEMINI
MAY 22
JUNE 23
8-11-30-38
65-65-72-82

CANCER
JUNE 23
JULY 23
1-2-3-6-17
18-20-53

LEO
JULY 24
AUG 23
2-4-22-40
43-52-77

VIRGO
AUG 24
SEPT 23
5-7-13-26
29-45-80-87

1. Friend
2. Love
3. To
4. Success
5. Good
6. Distant
7. Money
8. Personal
9. Smile
10. Love
11. Friends
12. Change
13. Aspects
14. An
15. Best
16. You
17. Mothers
18. If
19. Get
20. An

31. Some
32. Probably
33. To
34. Factual
35. If
36. Do
37. Renewing
38. All
39. Facts
40. Travel
41. Friends
42. Straight
43. Or
44. Is
45. Best
46. Old
47. Well
48. If
49. Me
50. In

51. Situation
52. Friends
53. What
54. Information
55. Is
56. If
57. Could
58. Sexually
59. To
60. An

61. Money
62. You
63. Day
64. For
65. To
66. Money
67. Being
68. Broken
69. Or
70. The
71. Love
72. Friend
73. That
74. Is
75. Almost
76. To
77. Reservations
78. If
79. You
80. Having

81. Waiting
82. Instruction
83. Desires
84. Knows
85. If
86. Concerning
87. Today
88. No
89. From
90. Money
91. To

92. Good
93. Adverse
94. Neutral

LIBRA
SEPT 23
OCT 23
26-32-36-44
50-56-83-88

SCORPIO
OCT 24
NOV 23
14-24-51-57
72-76-78

SAGITTARIUS
NOV 23
DEC 22
19-25-30-42
73-74-75

CAPRICORN
DEC 23
JAN 20
9-10-56-59
60-64-71

AQUARIUS
JAN 21
FEB 19
16-21-31-34
54-58-66-70

PISCES
FEB 20
MAR 21
15-27-37-46
52-70-81-84