

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Sometimes He Means It

We in the West seem always to be trying to X-ray the mind of Nikita Khrushchev to discover what he "really" means when he delivers himself of some major pronouncement. But we must not overlook the prospect that there are times when he means exactly what he says.

His latest blast on disarmament could be such an occasion. His fits of anger often are dismissed as mere devices in some broader strategy. But a calculating man may calculate that at a given point the only thing to do is show the anger he really feels.

Khrushchev no doubt is personally outraged at having been rebuffed again and again in the U.N. He is unaccustomed to opposition, and never has had to experience so much of it at firsthand.

He is also extremely sensitive as to the position of the Soviet Union in the world's eyes. He doesn't at all like seeing his country cast continuously in the role of bad brother. It is extremely annoying to him to find Russia constantly boxed in by anti-Communist majorities.

Furthermore, there is reason to believe he feels genuine frustration that the West will not accept his perennial plan for disarmament now with vague talk of inspection afterward.

One would think that after 15 years of discussion he would understand that the West never will buy this package. Yet he apparently

does not choose to grasp the fact. He prefers to wonder why we can't see his point—that real inspection amounts to espionage.

We run a risk, too, in imagining that his newest warnings of war and Soviet rocket power are just so much empty saber-rattling. There may be times when this is so, but it is dangerous to assume the threats are never solid.

Khrushchev is a shrewd, cunning man. He has seen enough of the realities to grasp the ruinous peril of nuclear war. He is no fanatical Hitler, openly committed to the idea of war to prove his country's supremacy.

But Khrushchev is also a man in something of a hurry. He shows frightening signs of wanting to achieve too many of Russia's goals within his own remaining life span. Some of the table-pounding and fist-waving he exhibited at the U.N. may well reflect deep-seated frustration at being blocked.

Some analysts believe he also is emboldened to his new course by what he regards as Russia's military superiority over the United States. He has perhaps had enough space and missile success to feel this way even though intelligence reports from the U.S. might urge caution upon him.

Whatever the mixture of elements in his mind today, the end product is an irresponsibility of attitude and behavior which no sane citizen of the world can shrug off lightly. In his present bent there is much danger.

No Cause To Panic

The public shock that follows a serious plane crash is thoroughly understandable. A substantial majority of the traveling public relies today on air transport. These people have a right to be assured that the most rigid standards of safety are being pursued.

Yet while it is normal that emotion should run high, there is no reason it should run riot in response to a fatal accident. In certain quarters that came close to happening after the recent crash of an Electra in Boston harbor.

Charges were hurled which appeared to add up almost to "criminal irresponsibility" on the part of everyone from the Federal Aviation Agency on down. Congressmen and commentators indulged in this reckless reaction.

Misleading statements and observations about the Electra did not help. Widely noted was the fact that the Boston mishap was "one of five" Electra accidents.

But what are the facts? The first Electra

crash, in New York's East River, involved a faulty reading of the plane's altimeter and had nothing whatsoever to do with its structure or function. The fourth, from which all escaped alive, occurred when a pilot came in too low and clipped a dike at LaGuardia.

The Boston crash, according to expert judgment, resulted from the accidental ingestion in the plane's huge air intakes of hundreds of starlings caught in flight on the take-off.

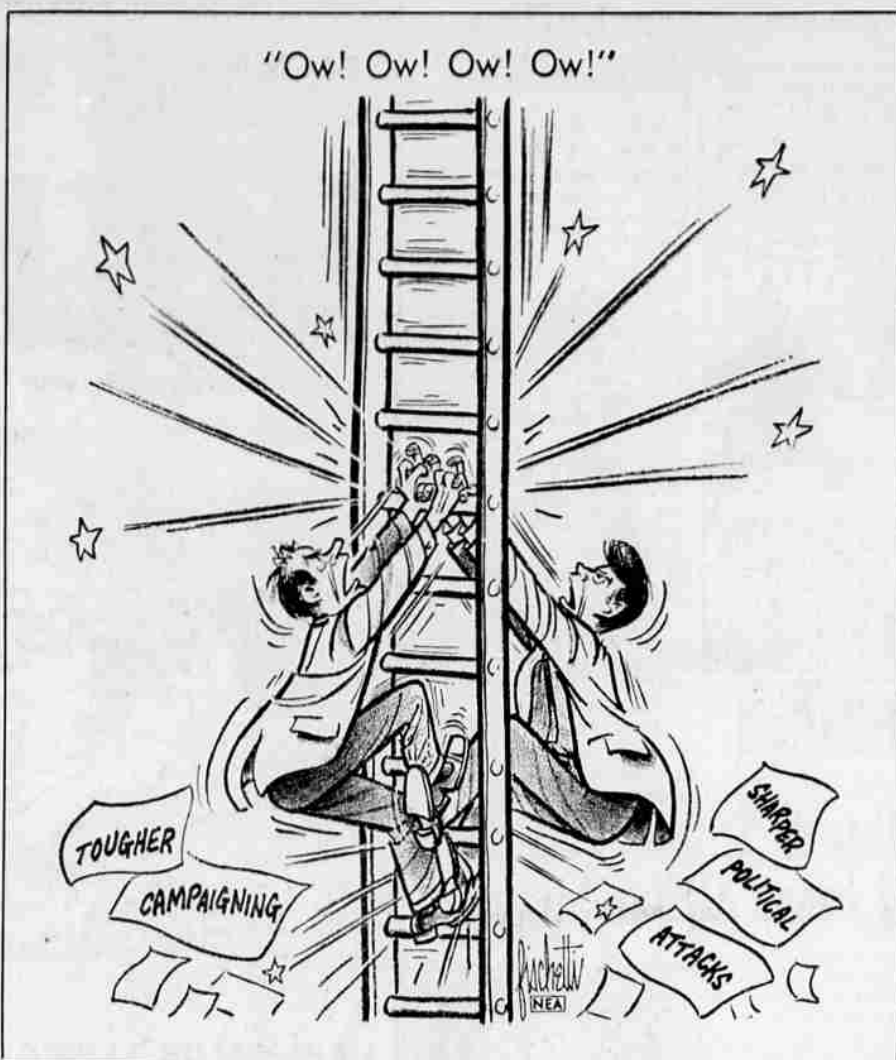
Some have scoffed at this explanation as "unheard of." It is nothing of the sort. An Air France plane which crashed in the Mediterranean near Nice several years ago was found to have struck a flight of gulls.

Only two Electra crashes involved structural defect—those in Texas and at Tell City, Ind. Exhaustive study disclosed the defect—a problem of wing flutter under certain conditions—and all Electras are thus being flown at reduced speeds until they can be modified, as scheduled, under a 25-million-dollar program.

The notion, hinted at by the more extreme critics, that the FAA, the manufacturer and the airlines, because of heavy investment in the Electra, would connive to subvert the public safety is fantastic.

Pilots are human, just like all of us. Is it really believable that they would voluntarily enter into a kind of suicide pact to "keep 'em flying"? The truth is most of them regard the Electra as a remarkable performer which simply has had more than its share of bad luck.

Rigid safety standards we all want. But irrational, inflammatory charges serve neither the cause of safety nor the general public.



Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Thursday, Oct. 20, the 294th day of the year with 72 more in 1960.

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

On this day in history:
In 1859, American philosopher and teacher John Dewey was born.

In 1873, P. T. Barnum opened his Hippodrome in New York City.

In 1910, Woodrow Wilson resigned as president of Princeton University to run for his first elective office, governor of New Jersey.

In 1944, American troops landed on the eastern coast of Leyte Island in the Philippines.

In 1953, Cpl. Edward Dickenson, one of 23 American prisoners of war who originally refused to be repatriated after the Korean War, changed his mind and asked to be returned to the United States.

Thought for today: American writer Mark Twain said: "It takes your enemy and your friend, working together, to hurt you to the heart; the one to slander you and the other to get the news to you."

We all get a little corrupted in power. . . . You have to walk through the dirt to get anywhere and then wash it off when you arrive.

—Moraji Desai, finance minister of India.



By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for NEA

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Common Sense Best For New Mothers

whose methods of practice have won the approval of trustworthy neighbors.

—Learn to drive a car so that you have ready transportation to and from your doctor's office for a routine call or in an emergency.
—Reduce social and domestic plans (tidying up; keeping up with the Joneses; duty visits to relatives; attentions to elder persons; party meals, etc.) so as to devote best energies to your baby, your husband and yourself.

—Maintain a lively interest in communal and cultural activities as a spectator—not as a participant.

—If you're in doubt or worried about anything, don't hesitate to discuss your problem or difficulty with an interested and experienced friend or with your doctor.

Then, when your husband comes home, tell him your doubts and worries, and the advice you've been given and plan to follow.

Sounds reasonable, doesn't it? And there isn't a polysyllabic word in a carload or a reference to Greek mythology.

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

Letters To The Editor

Social Gains

During the latter part of the 19th Century this nation underwent the greatest industrial and agricultural boom that has ever been experienced by any nation on earth. Under our form of government the nation was developed by means of a "free enterprise system." This system was ideal for both the geographical makeup of the nation and the needs of the nation at that time. This boom brought with it a great many problems: (1) the speed with which natural resources were developed and exploited also brought with it much waste, and (2) a great many people were made to suffer in order for the leaders of free enterprise to gain a bigger and bigger return on their investments.

This was a time when men and women were worked as many as 14 to 16 hours a day and received a wage which was barely enough to keep body and soul together. This was a time when children as young as 8 years of age were worked as much as 14 hours a day. This was not slavery, it was free enterprise at its extreme, rugged individualism.

Many (reform) movements took place, all attempting in their own ways to regulate the free enterprise system which was being abused by the few (entrepreneurs) at the expense of the many. To name a few of these movements: Labor unions to obtain a fair wage for the labor of their members. Conservationists organized to protect the natural resources of this country from exploitation by the few for their own personal gain. If some-

one had not acted at that time there would have been no natural resources for later generations. Finally because the monopolies had become so huge and wielded such enormous power, only the federal government was equally large and powerful enough to regulate the monopolies and cartels which were destroying the very system which allowed them to exist.

All of these reforms were accomplished in the past century, but there still exist among us those who would have us return to this "rugged individualism." There are still among us those who would let the elderly succumb to illnesses which could be forestalled, but for the mere want of money. There are still those among us who prefer to call social security a handout instead of calling it an insurance program as it truly is. There are those among us who would let our children suffer from want of adequate schools. There are still those among us who would prefer to let the unemployed go without aid rather than countenance anything as socialistic as unemployment insurance, or social security.

Come now, Mr. McNeill, this is the 20th Century. I would prefer to have old age medical insurance, and unemployment insurance, and be called a socialist than to be held responsible for the premature deaths of elderly citizens or the financial distress of the unemployed and be called a "rugged individualist."

One final comment: Mr. Eisenhower received a form of socialized medicine for a good many years while a member of the U.S. Army and this fact

doesn't seem to have curtailed his ambition or his initiative a bit. The choice here is not between free enterprise and slavery but between a modified free enterprise system and rugged individualism with its utter disregard for society's wants or needs.

Rick Pastega,
510 West Babcock Street,
Bozeman, Montana.

Stirs Interest

I had the pleasure of going with Tom Stimmel, your reporter, and George Callison from Bend to Dawson Creek and return.

Words are inadequate to express our appreciation of Tom's interest in my behalf and the long hours he had to spend in getting pictures and sending in his reports.

Your issue (Sunday supplement) has stimulated our people to be very active in promoting Highway 97 and travel of tourists and others will be greatly increased in the not too distant future.

Dr. E. F. Auble,
Highway Chairman,
Alturas, California.

Favors No. 6

Let's make room in our public colleges for our children by voting "yes" for measure 6. College dormitories are desperately needed now. What will the situation be ten years from now? Let's vote for this tax free legislation.

Mrs. Paul O. Gaster,
SOC Mothers Club Executive Committee,
1835 Portland



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Personal Impressions Top Campaign Issues

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Personal impressions that Democratic and Republican presidential and vice presidential candidates—and their wives—have made on the voters are rated more important than the big issues in the 1960 national elections.

Three hundred U.S. daily newspaper editors, replying to questions on what images the candidates have projected on the public consciousness, report some surprises.

The three criticisms most frequently thrown at Democratic presidential candidate John F. Kennedy, personally, concern his religion, his wife, his youth and lack of experience.

In spite of all efforts to bury religious intolerance, the fact that Kennedy is a Catholic has become a big talking point in all political discussions. To some people it is the most important factor in the election.

Asked for their opinions on this point, 71 per cent of the 300 editors replying to a poll conducted for this column report that they believe Kennedy's religion is hurting him politically. Only 10 per cent believe it is helping him, with 19 per cent expressing no opinion.

This sentiment is strongest in the south, where 86 per cent of the editors report Kennedy's religion hurts him. In the midwest it is 78 per cent. The eastern United States and the western states indicate more tolerance. In the east, where Catholic population is heaviest, 20 per cent of the editors think Kennedy's Catholicism is helping him.

Sixty-six per cent of the editors think Kennedy's youth a liability. Kennedy is 43, to Nixon's 47. But 16 per cent believe Kennedy's youth is an asset in projecting the image of a vigorous leader with new ideas. Eighteen per cent give no opinion on this point.

The "issue" of Jack Kennedy's young wife Jacqueline will produce lively discussion in all mixed company. Strangely, it revolves around the point of whether she is "too beautiful" to be First Lady, in a modern, fashion plate kind of way. Republicans frequently say privately that average people outside the big cities look on Mrs. Kennedy as not matronly enough.

Newspaper editors disagree. Thirty-six per cent of them think Mrs. Kennedy is helping her hus-

band's campaign, while 26 per cent think she is hurting his chances. Thirty-eight per cent express no opinion, politely or to play it safe.

This was reflected in answers to another question. Editors were asked whom they preferred—Mrs. Nixon or Mrs. Kennedy. Twelve per cent prefer "Pat" Nixon, 5 per cent prefer "Jackie" Kennedy and 83 per cent keep out of it.

On GOP presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon, however, the daily paper editors have very definite views.

With 59 per cent of the newspapers supporting the Republican ticket and only 14 supporting the Democrats, it is only natural that editors rate Nixon higher than Kennedy.

But 71 per cent of the editors find Nixon's record better than Kennedy's. This indicates that Nixon draws extra strength from the 27 per cent that are independent. Only 16 per cent of the editors think Nixon's record worse than Kennedy's, with 13 per cent undecided.

It may be wrong, however, to conclude that Nixon wins support because he is more conservative. He has frequently been hailed as fair-haired boy of the Republican Old Guard.

But 70 per cent of the editors say that Nixon is more liberal in his policies than President Eisenhower, with 17 per cent expressing no opinion on this point.

Getting down to the vice presidential candidates' images, the political tomato thrown most frequently at GOP's Henry Cabot Lodge is that he is too much of a Bostonian to appeal to farm belt voters.

Newspaper editors discount this. Sixty per cent say Lodge is helping the Republican ticket in the farm belt. Only 8 per cent think he is a rural liability. Twenty-nine per cent think this isn't even an issue and that Lodge's personality has no effect one way or the other. Three per cent give no opinion.

When it comes to Democrats' Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the criticism has been that he is hurting the ticket in the more liberal northern states.

Forty-two per cent of the editors think he is, but 36 per cent say his Southern conservatism is having no effect. Only 16 per cent of the editors think Johnson helps the ticket in the north, however, with 6 per cent expressing no opinion.



YOUR POCKETBOOK

Social Security Benefits Changed

Check with your local social security office to see whether you might qualify for benefits now offered under the 1960 amendments to the Social Security Act. This is a must especially if:

You are past 65—62 for women—and still working.

The survivor of a worker whose coverage previously was insufficient to provide you with benefits.

You are disabled.

You are the parent of a child who is receiving survivor benefits.

Starting in January, the restriction on those over 65 who earn more than \$1,200 a year will be liberalized. The following rulings will apply whether you have an employer or are self-employed:

For each two dollars you earn between \$1,200 and \$1,500 a year, one dollar in benefits will be withheld. For every dollar you earn over \$1,500, you will have to surrender a dollar in benefits.

Admiss a social security official.

"The earnings rules are so complicated, you should check your individual status."

A most important new amendment is the reduction in the length of time a person has had to work under social security to be eligible for benefits either for himself or his family.

Instead of the former requirement of two calendar quarters of work needed for every four quarters since 1950, you now need only one quarter for every three work quarters.

For example, if you are reaching retirement this year, you need only about three years' work under social security to be eligible for benefits.

Another amendment provides benefits to widows, dependent parents or a disabled adult child of a worker who died between March 1938 and January 1940 providing that he worked for at least one and one-half years under social security. Until now, these survivors were denied any benefits.

Here is a new ruling for disabled workers:

You can get benefits at any age from now on. Previously benefits did not begin until the disabled worker reached 50.

However, under this new ruling there are certain qualifications you must meet. For example, you must be so severely disabled that you are "unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity." You must also have worked under social security for at least five years out of the 10 years before you became disabled.

Make sure that your disability has been recorded at your local social security office. Under this particular liberalization, provisions are being made for those who might like to work again but have feared that once they sought vocational rehabilitation they might immediately be cut off from any benefits.

Increased payments have been voted for children now receiving survivor benefits. These increases will come in families where the worker left two or more children. Payments will start in January. There are also liberalizations that will apply to adopted children or stepchildren or retired or disabled workers and to their widows.

And, for the first time, a parent employed by a son or daughter and working outside of the home becomes eligible.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What is an interesting fact concerning the old Water Tower in Chicago, Ill.?

A—It is one of the few buildings which survived the great Chicago fire of 1871.

BARBS

No news is considered good news except at a table where four women are playing bridge.

Safety first really means something only when you make it last.

A slice or a hook, as any golfer knows, puts the bunk in bunker.

A person can string his friends along just so long—then he gets to the end of his string.

There are two kinds of kids: your own and the unruly ones next door.

It'd be a smarter world if everybody would use their advice instead of giving it away.

Robbers broke into a drug store and all they got for their pains were several bottles of liniment.

It takes a very short time to lose a good reputation, but a long, long time to get another one.

A Kentucky man claims he got three squirrels with one shot. Sounds more like three double shots.

World Cities

- ACROSS**
- Spanish city
 - Village in Ohio
 - Peruvian capital
 - Order (Latin)
 - Carpenter's implement
 - Arabian gulf
 - Versifier
 - Priority (prefix)
 - Canvas shelter
 - Hollow asettle
 - Fears
 - Conclusion
 - Correlative of either
 - Constitutional capital of Panama
 - City in the Netherlands
 - Upper limb
 - Large plant
 - Individual
 - Unfettered
 - Domestic slave
 - Hall!
 - Hindu queen
 - Light touch
 - Anger
 - Seaport in Panama
 - Accomplish
 - de Janeiro
 - City in Greece
 - Capital of Saskatchewan
 - Sports group
 - Beverage
 - Scottish river
 - Narrow way
 - Wile
 - Greater quantity
 - Irritates
- DOWN**
- Easy gait
 - God of love
 - Poems
 - Memorandum
 - Tremulous
 - Persian gateway
 - Filled with reverential fear
 - Tardier
 - Notion
 - Repairs
 - Insects
 - Born
 - Fish eggs
 - Capital of Colorado
 - Honey-maker
 - Deer track
 - 27 American coin
 - 45 Angry
 - 46 Gudrun's husband
 - 47 Rip
 - 48 Skellin of yarn
 - 49 Pierce with a knife
 - 51 Jewels
 - 52 False god
 - 53 Fiddling
 - Roman
 - 43 Mine shaft but emperor
 - 54 Dill
 - 37 Before

Answer to Previous Puzzle

