

Editorial Page

Can't Legislate Happiness

The 1960 census furnished ample evidence that population is spurting ahead in the United States—even though some cities and towns such as Klamath Falls did not share in that spurt.

One interesting phase of the census report deals with the 16 million people over 65 years of age, and the problems this growing, surging nation poses for them.

There is plenty of awareness of their problems—both political parties have planks in their platforms calling for assistance in solutions. A White House Conference on Aging has been called in Washington, D.C., for January 9-12. At this point, we believe that more than can be delivered has been promised to our elderly people. Time will tell.

Aside from the material things that are promised, it is interesting to take note of a poll conducted by George Gallup, nationwide pollster, to determine why some old folks are happy and some are not. Objective was to discover what happy old folks had in common, then to learn whether individuals who know these factors can add years to their lives.

The survey was conducted by personal interviews with 402 of the 29,000 persons in the United States 95 years or older. Among them were 364 whites, 34 Negroes, three American Indians, and one Japanese—from virtually every state in the continental United States. Each person interviewed was asked

221 questions from a 24-page questionnaire. Among the discoveries were these:

A long, happy life depends on several vital factors, not one. Some are controllable by the individual; others are not.

Heredity has much to do with longevity. Although diet may not be so important as some would claim, those who live longest eat sparingly, always using moderation at the dinner table.

Exercise, done with regularity and not overdone, is also characteristic.

An even temperament, the cultivated ability to stay on an even keel with oneself and the world, is essential.

Happiness is still another characteristic—happiness based on an abiding faith rather than in material possessions.

Religious people were happier than those who were not religious, and the happiest of all were very religious.

This all goes to show that the government can help with legislation increasing Social Security benefits. It may remove many of the restricted opportunities for useful employment. It may even provide improved housing.

But the government cannot enact happiness. The government can set the stage, but each individual determines how many years he will live and how happy he will be in the closing years of his life.

Responsibility Shifts—Problem Doesn't

Some idea of the shift of responsibilities from state and local government to federal agencies in Washington, D.C., is offered in a summary of a 64-page study on public assistance.

During the past 30 years government has undertaken a tremendous responsibility in caring for those in need. Motivated primarily by depressed economic conditions in the early 1930's, congress passed the Social Security Act in 1935 and thus set up a national welfare

plan. Federal funds were made available to states for "money payments" to the aged, dependent children and the blind. Subsequent amendments added the permanently and totally disabled, increasing the federal government's share in all four programs, and provided matching funds for medical care. General assistance was left to the states and localities.

Total government payments for public assistance reached \$3.7 billion in 1959—4 per cent more than in 1950. The federal government provided just over half of the public welfare funds during 1959, the states 35 per cent and the localities 13 per cent.

From the standpoint of government and citizen, the most important problem of public assistance is the increasing number of individuals applying for help. Although proportionately more people are qualifying for social insurance, only old-age assistance among the public welfare programs is showing a decline in the number of recipients. Nearly seven million persons received public assistance payments in 1959, compared with six million in 1950. Records show 3,000,000 persons assisted under aid to dependent children programs, followed by 2.4 million under old-age assistance, and 1,000,000 under general assistance.

It is not hard to find abuses in most states in most of the public assistance programs. This is probably more true in huge populated centers than it is in those areas sparsely settled. But, regardless of remoteness or closeness to the problem, there can be no argument against a conclusion that the problem affects all of us.

Guantanamo Water

Before the situation at the U.S. Navy base at Guantanamo Bay develops into any kind of hot action, it will probably take on some aspects of the famed Berlin airlift, in the opinion of some observers. First step in any squeeze play by Cuba would be shutting off the pipeline which supplies the base with 2.3 million gallons of fresh water a day.

Water could be brought in by tanker, but at great expense. The Berlin airlift was expensive, too, but no one ever seriously considered stopping it for that reason.

Walls To Scale

Any idea that the problem of emerging Africa is merely one of strong leaders, money grants and propaganda warfare eventually runs up against the hard fact that Africa's 250 million people speak no less than 800 distinct languages and dialects. The concept of unity. In most cases, goes little beyond the tribal level.

BARBS

A large percentage of girl graduates find husbands, says a college professor. Wouldn't it be better if they looked for single men?

When hard work leads to success, you're just lucky as far as your friends are concerned.

The family budget envelope often winds up as a game of put and take and run short.

A man should be happy to be tied to his wife's apron strings, if she's willing to wear one.

Some folks resort to tightening to stop the noise in their car. Others just tell the kids to shut up.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—How does the Soviet Union rank in world population?

A—Third, with 209 million persons.

Federal Area

- ACROSS
- 1 U.S. federal area, _____ of Columbia
- 9 Here are made the _____ of the nation
- 13 Greater _____
- 14 Century plant _____
- 15 Bird _____
- 16 City in the Netherlands
- 17 Adolescent _____
- 18 Penitrate _____
- 20 Most facile _____
- 22 Exists _____
- 24 Number _____
- 25 _____ Memorial is located here
- 30 Literary composition _____
- 34 Mistle _____
- 35 Lubricant _____
- 37 Hawaiian pepper _____
- 38 Sea (Fr.) _____
- 39 Plant _____
- 40 Plant part _____
- 41 Saddle pad _____
- 44 Expungers _____
- 46 Dry, as wine _____
- 48 Half-rem _____
- 49 Spouse _____
- 53 Buffoon _____
- 58 Avery _____
- 59 Brazilian macaw _____
- 61 It _____ is 69 square miles
- 62 Scheme _____
- 63 Washington _____ is one of its landmarks
- 65 Withered _____
- 66 Speckles _____
- DOWN
- 1 Fish _____
- 2 Statue _____

Answer to Previous Puzzle

CAT	ONE	PALL	ED
AVA	OUTLE	ARED	
POP	EDITION	ED	
ONAP	PEP	PAIRE	
NET	BEATS		
INLET	TOILET		
PULGE	TONILES		
ADP	REAR	GEST	
MOKE	TRUSTED		
APPROX	ITION	ONE	
DUKE	SECRET	NOM	
LEON	SECRET	NOM	
ES	ES	ES	



Rockefeller Looms As Ranking GOP Presidential Possibility

By ROBERT T. GRAY
ALBANY, N.Y. (AP)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who failed to carry his home state for the Republican standard-bearer last week, nevertheless appears certain to emerge as a contender for the Republican nomination for president in 1964.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon lost New York by 400,000 votes, although President Eisenhower carried it by 1.5 million in 1956 and Rockefeller was elected by more than a half-million votes two years ago.

But, despite this setback to Republican fortunes, Rockefeller's name is certain to loom large when the GOP starts seeking a national leader to restore the party to the victory trails.

Despite the handicaps, Rockefeller is in position to move into national leadership. He established himself as a dominant influence in party affairs last summer when he prevailed upon Nixon to incorporate a large portion of the Rockefeller views in the GOP national platform.

Rockefeller would have two major barriers to assuming control of GOP national affairs: home-front problems and the animosity of the conservative Republican bloc.

Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, a leader of the conservative element in the GOP, told a reporter at Phoenix, Ariz., Wednesday night: "If Mr. Rockefeller can't carry New York, he can't be reckoned a figure to be contended with in the Republican party."

There is no question that Rockefeller has lost ground in his home state since his upset election victory against a Democratic tide in 1956.

Shortly after his inauguration, Rockefeller put through a record tax increase that has been a source of controversy ever since. To keep in the public eye, Rockefeller would have to win re-election in 1962. A victory seemingly would be much more difficult than it was two years ago.

But Rockefeller has shown ability to cut across party lines and win support from Democrats and independents. In addition, New York Democrats do not now appear to have a potential candidate to match Rockefeller's crowd appeal and grass-roots campaign techniques.

The governor obviously would have to overcome a reservoir of ill will created among Republicans with his prolonged criticisms of Nixon last spring and early summer.

While the governor campaigned intensively for Nixon after the GOP convention, some Republican leaders are sure to feel that Rockefeller's earlier activities cost Nixon votes.

But memories of political leaders often are short when the question comes down to victory or defeat. Republican leaders would forgive Rockefeller a good deal if they thought he could help them recapture the White House. Many GOP politicians disliked former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, but supported him because he was a winner in the state.

As governor of New York for at least two of those years, Rockefeller will be in an ideal position to remind himself before the public, to remind the GOP that he is ready, willing and, most likely, readily available.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Sunday, Nov. 13, the 318th day of the year with 48 more in 1960.

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

On this day in history: In 1859, Scottish novelist Robert Louis Stevenson was born. In 1853, American matinee idol John Drew was born.

In 1921, Hollywood released a movie entitled "The Sheik" starring Rudolph Valentino. In 1927, the Holland Tunnel, running between New York and New Jersey, was opened.

In 1933, workers in the Hormel Packing Company in Austin, Minn., staged the first "sit-down" strike.

Thought for today: English author Thomas De Quincey said: "It is notorious that the memory strengthens as you lay burdens upon it, and becomes trust-worthy as you trust it."

Thoughts

You shall give to him freely, and your heart shall not be grudging when you give to him; because for this the Lord your God will bless you in all your work and in all that you undertake.—Deut. 15:10.

For God abases the proud, but he saves the lowly.—Job 22:29.

My God, give me neither poverty nor riches, but whatsoever it may be thy will to give, give me, humbly to acquiesce in what is thy will.—J. E. Goethold.

In that day men will regard their Maker, and their eyes will look to the Holy One of Israel.—Isaiah 45:25.

The only significance of life consists in helping to establish the kingdom of God; and this can be done only by means of the acknowledgment and profession of the truth by each one of us.—Leo Tolstol.

A man who bears false witness against his neighbor is like a war club, or a sword, or a sharp arrow.—Proverbs 25:18.



Smile-of-the-week: As blank-looking as the windows of the political parties' headquarters on Main Street.

Well, we turn from the elections rush to the Christmas rush. And I'm not looking forward to it. But, just in case you're inclined to be one of those persons who get their work done on time, now's the time to start your Christmas shopping. And, if you don't believe me, just ask your friendly local merchant!

A salute today to Charlie DeLap and the gracious ladies in his county clerk's office who did so much to help us get complete, tabulated election returns to Herald and News readers Wednesday—the day following the exciting election. Floyd Wynne and I worked through the night compiling the chart, and got it to our plant at 11:45 a.m. Wednesday. Ernie Hedlund and Jack Metz stood by in engraving to make the plates, and the boys in the composing and press rooms had the finished product ready to go to our readers by 2:15 p.m.—a half hour after our daily deadline. Incidentally, a pat on the back, too, to George McIntyre and First Federal Savings & Loan for their public-spiritedness in sponsoring publication of the tabulations.

Just in case you missed this item in the news stories, I'm going to run it in here. I doubt that it needs any additional comment.

In Chesterfield, England, lives Jack Cooper, father of seven, who has been unemployed since 1957 because it pays him more to be idle than to work.

Cooper said the national assistance board keeps badgering him to get a job. But he gets more from unemployment benefits than he would at work. He gets \$30.52 a week and free milk for the children if he does not work. If he worked he would be paid \$26.60 a week, and no free milk. His income now comes from unemployment benefits, national assistance for dire circumstances and a family allowance.

Food costs him \$22.40 a week and his rent in a public housing dwelling is \$3.64 a week. Cooper claims he has a "duty" to his family to remain unemployed, under the circumstances. If he goes to work, his family will suffer!

Webster defines a moron as a person who is moderately feeble minded, usually happy with tasks too simple and monotonous to satisfy an intelligent person.

Which leads me to the conclusion that the NYDMH had better revise the report—or that most of us had better revise our opinion of ourselves.

The report could explain this: "My father and mother were first cousins," the new pupil reported to his teacher. "I guess that's why I look so much alike."



THE DOCTOR SAYS... 'Discovery' Needn't Bring Cancer Panic

average may be normal for the individual. It's just like weight, as I've pointed out before.

A man like Jackie Gleason weighs over 200 pounds which is probably normal for him. Fred Astaire may not weigh more than 140 pounds. And that's normal for him.

If Jackie weighed 140, he'd probably be badly off. And if Fred weighed 200, he'd probably be miserable.

In the same way, the life insurance companies particularly place great reliance on blood pressure charts and blood sugar levels.

You realize that these are obtained by compiling large numbers of readings from supposedly normal persons and then calculating the average.

If you happen to be the sort of person that's below the average, you're not necessarily out of whack. Most likely, it's the way you're built.

And the way you're built depends primarily on your inheritance. You may be descended from parents of the bulldog type and I from greyhounds.

We look different. Our blood pressures and blood sugars are different. But you're normal for me and I'm normal for you.

The readings we present do have significance, however, if they undergo a sudden change.

And when that happens, you've got to see your doctor for the explanation that I can't possibly supply under prevailing circumstances.

Dear Reader: Dr. Hyman appreciates your comments and questions but regrets that the heavy volume of his mail doesn't permit him to answer each individual letter or post card. However, he will comment in columns like the above upon matters of general or unusual interest.