

Herald and News

# Editorial Page

## Predictable Action

There certainly was nothing unexpected in the evident threat of Soviet Communist party's secretary, Kozlov, that the Russians might decide some day to wipe out the proposed Polaris submarine base in Britain's Firth of Clyde.

Any European or Near Eastern nation which has lent either its soil or its waters to U.S. use for bases has at one time or another been subjected to Soviet abuse and threat. The vehemence of the reaction that is often stirred constitutes strong testimony to the worth of these bases.

Unhappily all the unfavorable reaction did not come from the Kremlin. As so often before, elements in Britain's Labor party protested the proposed new installation heatedly.

Hugh Gaitskell, Labor party leader, was compelled under the circumstances to urge that any Polaris submarines based in British waters not take any action which might "create any danger of war."

He knows full well, of course, that the purpose of the base is not aggressive but defensive, as are all the NATO bases ringing the Soviet orbit in a western arc.

The Polaris, firing nuclear weapons from beneath the waves, is potentially one of the

most remarkably mobile weapons we could possibly employ. The mere knowledge of its presence in European waters should act as a new deterrent to any rash design conceived in the Kremlin for the surprise destruction of the free world.

It is true, as some military analysts have noted, that the Polaris, being a long range weapon, does not need Britain as a repair base. It can make it back to the United States. Nevertheless, others can argue with force that its speedy availability so close to Soviet borders gives us a valuable flexibility in potential retaliatory striking power.

Surely, too, there is little that is admirable in some Laborites' wringing of hands over the increased danger to Britain. In a nuclear war we would all get it, and the United States would be the principal target in the free world.

Prime Minister Macmillan, in agreeing to the Polaris base, has shown a proper desire to have his country continue to bear its fair share of the burden and risk of defending free nations. He deserves the fullest support of all his countrymen, including the members of the rival Labor party.

## A Vote For Moderation

Sen. John Kennedy's hairbreadth victory over Vice President Richard Nixon gives him the White House without the great popular mandate a new president inevitably seeks for his programs and policies.

Not since Benjamin Harrison unseated Grover Cleveland in 1888 has a winner gained so small an edge in the popular vote. And, as if to underscore the closeness of the presidential decision, Republicans bit lightly into the Democrats' hitherto very large margins in House and Senate.

The general result therefore will strike many observers as a vote for moderation in both national and foreign affairs, as a vote for change—but not much of it. This was no loud call for a bold, liberal course of action in the unfolding 1960s.

In giving Kennedy the necessary electoral majority, the voters did, for the first time since 1952, give the nation a White House and a Congress under the same party command. Americans will now watch keenly to see if that unity produces the more effective national government claimed for it.

The old coalition of conservative southern Democrats and Republicans is still there on Capitol Hill, as it has been since 1939. It remains to be seen what Kennedy can do to compel the enactment of programs this combination has long successfully resisted.

At this early moment, despite the legislative history of the past two decades, it would be risky to guess that the answer will be little or nothing. For Kennedy already has bowled over incredible obstacles in gaining the world's most powerful office.

His 43 years make him the youngest man

ever elected president, though Theodore Roosevelt served by succession at 42. And Kennedy is the first Roman Catholic ever chosen. Alfred E. Smith tried and failed in 1928.

The amazing 1960 returns seems sure to persuade many analysts that Kennedy's Catholicism worked with a curious double thrust, helping him in the big, strongly Catholic northern cities and hurting him in countless rural areas fearful of Catholic authority.

In support of this was the fact he achieved his victory with a near sweep of the nation's nine most populous states—from Massachusetts to California. Most of these he won in a major struggle between city and country voters.

Certainly Kennedy's religion scrambled the nation's voting patterns. But most observers found in pre-election samplings such other large factors as spotty economic distress, some unease over current defense and diplomatic policies, a wide, positive response to Kennedy's aggressiveness.

Offsetting these elements was the broad conviction of many voters that the country is generally prosperous and militarily strong, that the need is to guard what we have and advance carefully, rather than plunge into bold action.

Out of what may prove to be a baffling mixture of these crosscurrents, the American people fashioned Kennedy's cliff-hanging victory.

But whether the verdict is gained by one vote or ten million, the majority's decision prevails. John Fitzgerald Kennedy is America's president-elect, and as the country's new leader he deserves the warm and full support of us all in the trying four years ahead.

"You Were Great on the Conventions and Campaigns—Now Wash Up and . . ."



WASHINGTON WINDOW . . .

## Vote Investigations Reveal Fraud Occurs In Elections

By LYLE C. WILSON  
WASHINGTON (UPI) — On the record of past elections, last week's polling probably was cooked in spots. Your vote may have been stolen. If you have been voting long it is not unlikely that your vote has been stolen before this.

The National Municipal Review (NMR) reported four years ago an Honest Ballot Association (HBA) estimate that at least one million votes were stolen in the 1952 election.

HBA chief investigator George Abrams then warned: "Election frauds are increasing. Nearly every area in the United States — big city, small town, cracker-barrel village — has some type of election fraud. It may be in a national election or one in-

volving local school boards, judges or highways."

Samuel H. Still, an election investigator for Congress, said in a 1956 NMR report on election scandals that:

"Approximately 50 public figures who occupy high state and municipal offices today would not have won them had the election been carried out according to law."

Abrams and HBA fingered the 1928 election of Franklin D. Roosevelt to be governor of New York, citing "the famous slow count." FDR beat Republican Albin Ottinger.

"Democratic boss Ed Flynn's cronies," said Abrams, "sat quietly in the Bronx counting ballots at a snail's pace until 2 a.m., when the traditionally Republican

update returns showed Ottinger's exact margin."

"When the boys knew how many votes were needed, they went to work. Republican ballots (in the Bronx) were thrown out under any pretext. Lead concealed under the finger nail and every other trick (to invalidate Republican ballots) were used. Mr. Roosevelt woke up governor with a 26,000 state-wide plurality. He had a whopping 95,000-vote margin in the Bronx." (The Bronx is one of the boroughs comprising New York City.)

NMR recalled that in 1950 Harry F. Kelly was believed to have defeated Democrat G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams in Michigan for governor by 4,000 votes of about 1.8 million cast. A recount gave the election to Williams by a margin of 1,154 votes.

"A comprehensive non-partisan study made four years later," said NMR, "by the University of Michigan's Samuel J. Eldersveld and Albert A. Applegate concluded:

"The law's requirements for ballot security were disregarded by election officials in precincts involving more than 123,000 votes. In one case, testimony of election officials indicates that boxes and ballots were violated after having been properly sealed on election night."

NMR cited a report by a U.S. Senate subcommittee on privileges and elections after the 1952 contest in which Democratic Sen. Dennis Chavez defeated Republican Patrick J. Hurley for the Senate in New Mexico. NMR quoted the report as follows: "At least 55,000 New Mexico citizens were deprived of their constitutional rights to a secret ballot. . . sworn evidence of fraudulently altered ballots was obtained in 33 precincts."

NMR added: "Paper ballots, still used in two-thirds of the United States, offer the greatest opportunity for fraud. They are easy to change, easy to fake, easy to stuff."

## Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, Nov. 14, the 319th day of the year with 47 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its new quarter.

The morning star is Mars.

The evening star is Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history: In 1765, Robert Fulton, inventor of the first commercially successful steamboat was born.

In 1832, the first streetcar in the world, made its appearance on the streets of New York. It was called a "horse car."

In 1881, Harper and Brothers in New York published Herman Melville's story "Moby Dick."

In 1889, Indian Prime Minister Nehru was born.

In 1933, President Roosevelt proclaimed the Philippine Islands to be a free commonwealth.

Thought for today: English poet Lord Byron said: "Man's love is of man's life a thing apart; 'tis woman's whole existence."



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

## Post-Mortems Drag In Election Issues

By PETER EDSON  
Washington Correspondent

Newspaper Enterprise Association WASHINGTON (NEA) — Any other results in the presidential election would probably have meant chaos in Washington for the next four years.

With Nixon in the White House, Kennedy and Johnson in the Senate and both houses of Congress under Democratic majorities, a Republican administration would have been hamstrung at every turn, and could have accomplished little.

The animosities built up between Kennedy and Nixon during the campaign were probably too bitter for either of the two to forget easily. Forgiving and uniting for the good of the country would have been difficult.

While a good case can be made that a Republican president and a Democratic-controlled Congress have not been too bad for the country during the last six years, Nixon is no Eisenhower.

The vice president, moved up to the White House, could not have exercised leadership of the American people to the degree President Eisenhower has done it since 1952.

The spectacle of Kennedy and Johnson trying to run the country from the Senate floor, with Nixon as president casting more votes than Eisenhower did in his second term is confusion too awful to contemplate.

So once again the American voter has sought the right decision by free exercise of his ballot.

With the Democrats in control of the White House and Congress for the next four years, the administration will be politically united and it should move ahead. To some people it may move down wrong roads. But it will not stand still.

The great test is whether the Democrats themselves will unite to carry out their leader's program.

The desire to set up a one-party administration in control of

both executive and legislative branches of the government was not, of course, a principal motivating factor for voters in this election.

In the post-mortem analyses you will be reading and listening to from now to Christmas and beyond, the Catholic vote, dissatisfaction with the U.S. position in relation to the Soviet Union, the more dynamic leadership offered by Kennedy and many other obvious reasons for Democratic victory will be cited.

But there should be as much attention paid to the reasons the Republicans lost as to why the Democrats won.

And here one almost-forgotten set of facts should not be overlooked. They center in the Republican party itself.

In his first term, Eisenhower had hopes for making the Republican party more progressive. His acceptance speech after his second-term nomination at San Francisco expressed those hopes.

He put them into his second inaugural, his state of the union and budget messages of 1957. With them — record peacetime spending proposals for new programs. Public opinion and particularly Republican opinion protested.

There were demands for cutting government expenditures and economy.

Then came the recession of 1957 and the President was forced back to more conservative positions. That may have been when Republican chances for 1960 began to slide.

This is a matter of speculation, but it is well worth considering: If the President's bold program of 1956 had been carried forward, the recession of 1957 might not have happened and the Republicans might not now be defeated.

This is worth double consideration now as President-elect Kennedy comes forward with his bold new programs to stem a possible recession in 1961 and promote a new American growth.

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

## Bodies Ruled By 3 Types Of Muscles



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

"Tell me what makes my muscles work," writes a reader.

We have three different kinds of muscle fiber in our bodies. The muscles I'm using to type this column have cross hatching and they're called striated. They are also referred to as voluntary since they operate under the control of my will.

The muscles that regulate the functions of our blood vessels and internal organs are called smooth since they have no cross hatching. They're also referred to as involuntary since we can't will them to contract or relax.

These involuntary or smooth muscles do respond, however, to our emotions. You can't make yourself blush or grow pale.

But if I say or do something that embarrasses you, the muscles that control the size of the small facial arteries may relax, blood will rush into the relaxed vessels and I see your cheeks redden.

If you respond with some remark that riles me, the muscles that control the size of the small arteries of my face may contract, blood is squeezed out of the constricted vessel, and you'll note that I turned "pale with anger."

Even more remarkable than striated or smooth muscles are the very special muscles of the heart.

While the nerves to the heart respond to our emotions, heart muscle is not influenced by our will or our feelings.

Regardless of circumstances, heart muscle continues to function every second of our lives.

And each time the heart beats, it beats to the very best of its ability. Unlike voluntary and involuntary muscles that may respond mildly or with intensity, cardiac muscle gives the best of which it's capable each time it contracts.

It's an all-or-none proposition with an all-or-none muscle leads me to moralize a little.

While altogether too many of us imitate the less ambitious striated and smooth muscles, and give to our tasks no more than the necessary minimum in order to "get by," some others of us function like cardiac muscle.

Responding all-or-none to whatever arises in our lives, we knock ourselves out prematurely, like the prize fighter who loses his bout in the dressing room.

To my mind, it's this all-or-none attitude that destroys many of our most valuable men and women in the prime of their lives.

It's not their hypertension or their ulcer or their coronary thrombosis that's at the root of their premature disablement or death but the all-or-none drive that exacts the tragic penalty.

It's all very well for those of us who practice medicine to warn our patient to "take it easy" or to prescribe sedatives, tranquilizers and hypnotics. But the main task is that of members of the family and associates.

Like the catcher who goes to the mound when his pitcher seems to be losing control, the considerate relative or friend calls time, offers words of comfort or a pat on the back, breaks the strain with a wisecrack, and reminds the tense contestant that "you can't win them all."

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.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "What About Cancer?", send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care of the Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

## THEY SAY . . .

I make a picture now and then, but it's harder and harder to fit me in a role. I'm too old to get the girl and too young to play the grandpa.

—Bing Crosby.

I almost cried . . . Is there any other country in the world that is destroying food?

—Matt Skel, Lake County, Ohio, farmer, ordered to destroy five acres of wheat to comply with government restrictions.

We are left with the impression that there was more of the mercenary in him than the patriot.

—American Legion Commander Martin McKeenly, on U-2 pilot Powers.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—On what is the metric system of measurement based?

A—On the meter, representing one ten-millionth of the distance between the earth's equator and the pole. Most of the world—including Russia—measures with the metric system, adopted by the French in 1791.

Q—When did the Post Office Department inaugurate rural free delivery service?

A—In 1896, from Charles Town, Halltown, and Uvilla, W.Va.

Q—What is the Latin term used to designate books printed before the year 1500?

A—Incunabula.

Q—The young of what aquatic mammal have to be taught to swim?

A—The sea lion.

Q—On what day do Moslems observe their Sabbath?

A—Friday. They also celebrate the creation of Adam on a Friday.

### Animal Life

- ACROSS
- 1 Female rabbit
  - 2 Loose garment
  - 3 Sloping walk
  - 12 Sick
  - 13 Above
  - 14 Century plant
  - 15 Malt beverage
  - 16 Jack's ladder
  - 18 Young tree
  - 20 Concise
  - 21 Fool
  - 22 Faithful
  - 23 Bridge term
  - 24 Loose
  - 27 Baby garment
  - 28 Holding
  - 32 Metric measure
  - 34 Dinner course
  - 35 Checked
  - 36 Existed
  - 37 Whirlpool
  - 39 Cravats
  - 40 In addition
  - 41 Legal matters
  - 42 Mexican building material
  - 43 Mapped
  - 45 Endorse
  - 51 Age
  - 52 City in Oklahoma
  - 53 Office
  - 54 Edge
  - 55 Mentally sound
  - 56 Love god
  - 57 Bishop's jurisdiction
- DOWN
- 1 Portuguese explorer
  - 2 Spanish jar
  - 3 Circus animals
  - 4 Bird
  - 5 Range part
  - 6 Dog

### Answer to Previous Puzzle

- ACROSS
- 1 DISTINCTION
  - 2 LAUREL
  - 3 CLOTH
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## Letters To The Editor

### Not Progress

In the name of progress we learn that the Pelican Theater is doomed to make way for a parking lot. In other words, this artistic building of symphonic beauty, one of the finest cultural symbols of this city and the entire coast, is to be demolished for the crime. Yes, we are trading a million-and-a-half-dollar edifice for a \$750 a month parking strip, an asphalt blot in the very center of our city, the naked truth of folly.

This tragic transaction is a scar that will never heal in the minds of those who recall the pleasant environment of the Pelican. Its faded beauty, the result of those who have ceased to care, could have been restored to shine brighter than ever. Most tragic is the fact that we, the people, did not have a chance to vote on such a project. True, a committee was formed to save the Pelican, but its vigorous efforts came to naught. There are many spots in town for just such a parking area, but in the parlance of progress, the Pelican was purloined. What would its value be to the community? First, it is a beautiful building, ruggedly and painstakingly built to stand for many, many years. Second, with reconstruction it could be a new civic center to house all city administrative services—offices, city hall, hall of records. Third, it would be second to none for conventions (bringing business), banquets, a place of culture, concerts, stage productions, and other cultural events.

All this is gone! The economic sledge can also smash dreams and hopes and even pride. The curtain has fallen, not only for the Pelican but also for the entire community. In the words of Shakespeare, "What fools these mortals be."

Charles Woodhouse,  
530 Hillside Avenue.

Recently we noticed an item involving a 3-year-old boy killing a neighbor's pet magpie. The incident, of course, is regrettable. The parents of the boy were notified by the owner of the bird. The parents offered to make restitution and offered their deepest sympathy. In spite of the parental attitude, county and city juvenile officers were called and they proceeded to question the boy — who

### Control Vandals

has had five long years of experience in conforming to our code of living.

Apparently here is the place to start enforcing our laws. Never mind the groups of boys from 10 to 15 years of age with BB and pellet guns roaming our residential streets, killing any bird that shows itself. Many of these birds are protected by state and federal laws.

Then, we have the older "boys" that shoot more than a limit every day and throw them in the city dump or in a highway borrow pit during the goose and duck season.

Highly trained and salaried police executives spend a portion of their day questioning a 5-year-old "criminal" and being sure that the report reached the paper. Let's analyze the report. A little boy destroyed a bird that is classified as a pest and scavenger. It is killed by all kinds of devices by grown people — yes, even beaten to death by some.

We cannot condone what the little boy did. But we do raise our voice in protest to what appears to be way out in left field in law enforcement. This situation properly should have remained a problem to be solved by the boy's parents and the lady who lost her pet bird.

Let's see more time spent in controlling the older misguided young people that destroy recreation facilities, windows with pellet guns, highway signs with all sorts of firearms, county road equipment parked for the night, and many thousands of dollars more of public and private property each year right here in Klamath County. We must move in this direction soon.

Frank Braman

For Christ has entered, not into a sanctuary made with hands, a copy of the true one, but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God on our behalf.—Hebrews 9:24.

I will speak ill of no man, not even in the matter of truth, but rather excuse the faults I hear charged upon others and upon proper occasions speak all the good I know of everybody.—Benjamin Franklin.

Thought for today: English poet Lord Byron said: "Man's love is of man's life a thing apart; 'tis woman's whole existence."