Herald and News

Editorial Page

Uncharted Forces

When the pendulum swings in national politics, the effort is made to fit the change into the perspective of history.

Are we in a fundamentally Democratic "phase," from which the Eisenhower years represent simply a relatively brief departure?

Or is the idea of long sweeps and cycles not applicable to a modern America regularly subject to swiftly changing moods and attitudes and pressures?

President-elect Kennedy's victory will be weighed in many scales. Among the appraisers will be those who believe and those who do not believe in the theory of political cycles.

In the former category, the most plausible, as measured against the events of history, are perhaps those that see long, alternating waves of political party ascendency.

According to this notion, at a major turning point in the nation's development, one party or another manages to put itself in tune with a newly unfolding mood and temper among the people. If it successfully maintains that popular link, it may ride the crest of a long wave for decades.

The belief is that the Republican party accomplished this during and after the Civil War, continuing its success down through the aftermath of World War I. Only the regimes of Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson provided brief interludes of Democratic rule.

The country seemed to want freedom to grow, to explore its limits, to flex its muscles. The GOP supplied the proper climate.

But by 1932 the mood and the problems had changed. Depression stirred calls for urgent action in many fields. The Democrats, gauging the atmosphere, moved in and answered the demand. Not for 20 years was their rule broken in upon.

Then came the remarkable President Eisenhower, national hero, man above politics. He swept to two astonishing election victories, shattering the Democrats' winning patterns.

But now the Democrats are about to resume authority. Is it the big wave asserting itself again?

Or has America in 1960 become subject to such complex currents that changes back and forth can come at any time, as a weather vane responds to gusts of wind?

Our view of things is probably too short-range for accurate answer to be given. And our national history is still too brief for full testing of the notion that consistently winning parties ride the long crest in tune with the nation's continuing temper.

Yet we must all be fascinated by the forces which bring inevitable change into American political life. For they are of the stuff that keeps us on the move and keeps us great.

From The Cradle

An expert on child care says Americans are barking up the wrong tree by insisting on sweeping changes in our educational system in order to meet the Russian scientific challenge. Says Yale pediatrician Dr. J. E. Senn, we cannot understand Soviet society until we recognize the great priority it places upon child care and child-rearing methods.

The Russians, guided by the belief that the social environment plays the greatest role in molding the child, are vitally interested in helping every child realize his potential—but especially the average child, not just the handicapped or gifted which Dr. Senn says Americans concentrate on.

Letters To The Editor

If the Bible record in regard to the age of the earth is not correct, then there is no way of knowing its age.

Any speculation by scientists in attempting to date the earth is not scientific by the definition of the word. Science is: knowledge, as of general truths or particular facts, obtained and shown to be correct by accurate observation, and thinking. Scientific facts are never based upon assumptions, as any dating of the earth by natural phenomena must be.

In order to date the world by measuring the rate of time it would take the salt to wash into the ocean, you must first assume that there was none in it to begin with. The source of the salt would be a big question, and would affect the rate of deposit in the ocean, no knowledge of the source means no knowledge of the time taken for the ocean to get salty. Then you would only have the time after there was an ocean. What about the time it would take to build an ocean an atom at a time?

Lord Kelvin assumed that the earth began as a molten ball to arrive at his date, but he again had to assume that conditions were always right for it to cool, as well as to cool at a constant rate. You would also have to add the age of the molten ball.

Geologists attempting to date the earth by measuring the geologic layers must assume that the rate of deposit has always been the same, as well as the hardness of the material from which it came. In some areas large sections of geologic strata are in reversed order to that found in other regions. To be consistent with the evolution theory of the earth this means that several square miles of earth several feet thick must flip over on its back like a pancake. How long would this take?

To date the earth by atomic radiation, you must assume that the rate of radiation has always been the same.

To attempt to measure the age of the earth by the rate of decomposition of uranium into lead, means that you must both assume that the rate of decomposition has always been the same, and that there was no lead present to begin with. And how did the uranium get there in the first place if it is decomposing, and not building up. At some time there had to be a reverse process, and how long did it last, and when did it reverse?

The probability that meteorites were created at the same time as the earth is only a probability and far from any scientific fact.

It is interesting to note that no matter how strong a secularist any exponent of evolution is he must at some time or other in his thesis use the word created. The word created implies an intelligence behind the work created. Can it be that every man subconsciously realizes there is a God, and must admit it in spite of himself?

The fact that each scientist differs in dating the earth is proof enough that they are confused individuals, trying to be, but not yet, scientists. These long periods of time are a way of covering up unsound and unscientific thinking. When there is no sound reasonable way to explain some problem in evolution, they substitute a million years to cover the problem since no one can span the time mentioned silence is expected.

The fact that anyone takes such proofs as scientific only proves that they are not thinking, but playing follow the leader or blindman's buff. Actually it is a fad, it has become popular to believe evolution, and everyone wants to be on the band wagon. It takes better thinkers than these to believe the Bible, they must be able to know the truth when they hear or see it, and how to test the unknown by that which is actually known, not by assumptions, and it is not now popular to believe the Bible. It is no longer popular to think straight.

Lawrence Halousek
Tulelake, Calif.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Why was the vessel "Constant Warwick" of historic interest?

A—It was the first war frigate built. In 1652, the frigate became a part of the British Navy.

Q—How was an inch once determined in England?

A—An inch was three, dry, round barleycorns laid end to end, according to the pronouncement of King Edward II (1307-27).

Q—Which state is divided into parishes instead of counties?

A—Louisiana.

Q—For how long has the President's house been known as the White House?

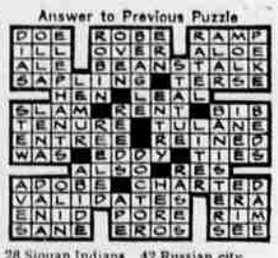
A—The building was painted white to hide the marks of fire on the walls, which were all that remained standing after the British had fired it in the War of 1812. The name "White House" dates from this era.

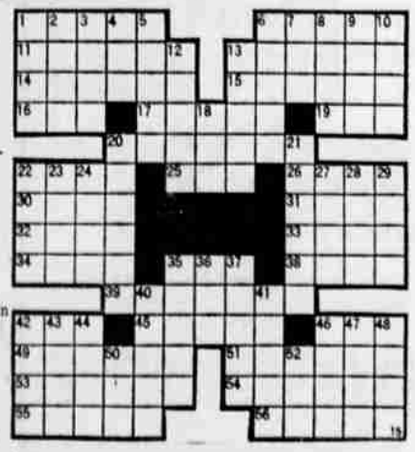
French Queen

ACROSS
1 French queen, Josephe Jeanne —— Antoinette
6 She was the wife of —— XVI
11 Puffed up
13 Route
14 Entertain sumptuously
15 Aerify
16 Masculine appellation
17 Exudes
19 Lone Scout Scribe (ab.)
20 Complaint
22 White matter of brain (anat.)
23 Indian weight
26 Famous British school
30 Vegetable
31 Memorandum
32 Always
33 She met her —— in 1793
34 Beginner
35 Hop's kiln
38 Lohengrin's bride
39 She —— —— head on the guillotine
42 Exclamations of surprise
45 Rows
46 Young bear
49 Tell
51 Futile
53 Expunger
54 She —— the French dauphin in 1770
55 Pry
56 Erects

DOWN
1 European blackbird
2 Toward the sheltered side
3 Anger
4 Greenland Eskimo
5 Lamprey fisherman
6 Loam
7 Pronoun
8 River in Soviet Union
9 Devotees
10 Observes
12 Populace
13 Diagonally (dial.)
18 Follower
20 Scout group
21 Soft
22 Encourage
23 Wage
24 Drink made with malt
27 Implement
28 Siouan Indians
29 Kelworm
35 Willow
36 Female saint (ab.)
37 Toss
40 Musteline mammal
41 Compound ether
42 Russian city
43 At this place
44 Balkan native
46 Final musical passage
47 Employer
48 Couches
50 Peer Gynt's mother
52 Fish

Answer to Previous Puzzle





World Trade Problems Major Concern In 'Transition' Period

By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst

NEW YORK (AP)—One of the thorny problems caught in the middle during the change in administrations is world trade. Where we're hurting and where we stand to benefit will be getting a verbal going over here this week at the National Foreign Trade Convention.

Some 2,000 American and foreign businessmen, financiers and government officials are on hand to thrash it out.

The problems range far and wide—our loss of gold and dollars to other lands, charges of loss of jobs by Americans either because imports cramp our domestic manufacturers or because U. S. corporations rush to put up plants overseas to make goods they once made here for export.

What to do about seizure of our property overseas, as in Cuba? Or about our exports still running into barriers abroad although the dollar gap is now history? Or about the tax treatment of profits Americans make on their investments abroad?

American exporters will be assessing the competitive threat from the European trade blocs—the Inner Six or Common Market and the Outer Seven or Free Trade Association.

And over all the formal talks and conferences and over the idea swapping in the corridors where the delegates mingle will be the shadow of the hammer and sickle—the threat, real and potential, to non-communist world trade by the Red bloc.

Actually, the Americans engaged in foreign trade can boast of a much better balance in their dealings this year than last. Our exports this summer were running at about $20 billion a year, compared with $15.5 billion in the early part of 1959. Our imports have swung lower. In September we imported $232 million less than in the 1959 month.

The National Foreign Trade Council, sponsor of the convention has predicted that for the year as a whole our exports should top imports by $3.4 billion. It estimates final figures for the year as exports $18.8 billion, imports $15.4 billion.

But Uncle Sam is still running behind in total payment of dollars to foreigners against receipt of dollars from them.

Outweighing the commercial trade surplus are the amounts spent for foreign aid, U. S. investment abroad, foreign travel and U. S. military bases. The deficit may come to nearly $4 billion again.

It is because of this deficit the last three years that foreigners can turn in their growing supply of dollars to buy gold from the U. S. Treasury.

In 1949 the Treasury had $24.6 billion in gold, at the end of 1957 it had $22.9 billion, and today just a little more than $18 billion.

Washington holds that the most promising way to correct the deficit in the balance of payments will be to increase our exports still more. Those at the convention will be discussing ways and means.

A big topic will be the growth of American private investment overseas, which has played its part in the total flow of dollars abroad. The Department of Commerce says U. S. companies will put $3.85 billion into plants and equipment outside this country this year. Canada will get $1.23 billion of American investments, West Europe $1.1 billion, Latin America $874 million, and other regions the remainder.

But a major cause of the flow of dollars abroad that set off the flurry in the London gold market—the price rose for one day to nearly $41 an ounce, against the legal price here of $35—has been a rush of short-term investment funds from this country to foreign money markets where interest rates are higher.

This problem involves the political and economic question of tight or easy credit, dear or cheap money. And back of that is the further situation of business slackness in the United States while Western Europe has been booming. Interest rates have been eased here to fight the slackness and raised abroad (until recently) to control the boom.

The 2,000 at the world trade meeting will have plenty to talk about.

YOUR POCKETBOOK

Insurance Payments To Living Hit Peak

By FAYE HENLE

Seems when most of us pay the premiums on our insurance, tucked in the back of our minds is the idea that we are surrendering dollars that we will never see again. This is no longer true.

Payments by life insurance companies to living beneficiaries last year accounted for 59 per cent of all benefits paid. And, as the trend toward living longer accelerates, these living beneficiaries will show a steady rise.

Last year U.S. families received more than 7.5 billion dollars from the life insurance policies they held.

According to the Institute of Life Insurance, not only did this sum break all previous records, but it was more than double the amount paid out 10 years ago.

Matter of fact, one life company—John Hancock of Boston—has so many living beneficiaries around the country that they've been barnstorming towns holding parties for their customers.

What is the significance of this to you?

Ask yourself, if you are not now a living beneficiary, whether you might not wish to qualify at some later year for the honor. I'm directing this question more specifically to wives than to the man or woman covered by a company or a government pension plan.

Though pensions for wives are cropping up in fringe benefit labor negotiations, they are not usual. When pa retires he gets retirement pay. Some companies cover their workers in case they become unable to work because of accident or illness. Thus far, however, few of these benefits extend to wives.

If you have been wondering why, in the face of available benefits, the government has been so exercised about the care of the aged and the sick, don't chalk it up 100 per cent to political palaver. Here are some facts showing that people haven't taken sufficient advantage of the instruments that already exist:

Only one person out of 24 at the age of 65 has a yearly income of $5,000 or more.

Only one person out of eight receives more than $3,000 a year.

More than three-quarters of those retired in the U.S. today have less than a $2,000 annual income.

Little need to remind you how many dollars are needed for sheer living, let alone the emergencies caused by accident or illness.

But you must realize that the living beneficiary has still another significance for you. He is the recipient of what economists call "built-in stabilizers," that along with medical care benefits, company retirement plans and long-term securities investments offered by private enterprise to supplement the government's programs is important to the economy.

Not only might you, and individual members of your family, benefit by receiving such funds, but you get an indirect benefit because they make it possible for the aged and the retired, the sick and the temporarily unemployed to continue to have purchasing power.

No matter how you earn your pay, some of these people have been your customers during their productive years and they can now continue — more modestly perhaps—to use your products or your services during their less active years.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, Nov. 15, the 320th day of the year with 46 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its new quarter.

The morning star is Mars.

The evening stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1777, the Continental Congress adopted the Articles of Confederation and perpetual union.

In 1806, Zebulon Pike, exploring the West, sighted the mountain peak that came to be called "Pike's Peak."

In 1909, Al Jolson, sitting before a mirror in his dressing room in Brooklyn, N.Y., started to experiment with grease paint, wound up with the blackface routine that became his trademark.

In 1920, the first meeting of the assembly of the League of Nations opened in Geneva, Switzerland.

In 1948, William Lyon Mackenzie King retired as prime minister of Canada.

Thought for today: British writer Lord Macauley said: "Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely."

NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

Carrol Howe, a successful candidate for public office, came up with a method for getting those election stickers off your car bumpers, etc. Pour hot water over the sticker until the metal gets quite warm, peel off the sticker, and wipe the goo with gasoline.

Now, if somebody just would figure out how we can get rid of all of the window signs, light and telephone pole posters, and the other miscellaneous trash that goes with an election we can really forget the one just over.

While we opposed the so-called "billboard" law in the state ballot, in our editorial columns, I'm thinking the billboard industry went 'way too far in their campaign against the proposed law. As a result they did a great disservice to advertising in general, and I am looking forward to a legislature with enough guts to come up with legislation that will properly restrict the billboards and their placement on Oregon's highways.

Speaking of methods (I was back there a few lines) one of our Herald and News readers came through with the answer to a problem posed in this corner a few days back. We wondered at the ability of a fly seemingly to land upside down on ceilings. Here is the explanation:

Dear Sir:

A few days ago you asked in "Nothing Special" how can a fly land upside down on a ceiling.

If you haven't the answer yet, here it is. The fly zooms for the ceiling and when he is almost there he makes a loop and lands with his feet. If he is being chased by another fly he makes for the ceiling but instead of making the loop he rolls half over and lands. A fly cannot fly upside down.

Now this top fly secret was gleaned from a magazine — from "LIFE" I believe — and is given for what it's worth. That weighty mystery bothered an aviator and he set out to discover the answer. He opened the screen door to let flies in. He lay down on a couch with a pair of binoculars and began his studies, and came up with the above results.

Yours for better fly knowledge,
A. HOUSEFLY

How about that? And you know, I've been telling you all along, if you'll just stick around, you can learn a lot of things here!

How about this for an essay? A school teacher once asked her pupils to write a short essay and to choose their own subject. A little girl sent in the following paper:

"My subject is 'ants.' Ants is of two kinds, insects and lady uncles. Sometimes they live in holes and sometimes they crawl into the sugar bowl and sometimes they live with their married sisters. That's all I know about ants."

LOOSE ENDS: Some of the trial stories we carry remind me of the fellow who defined a jury as 12 men who were chosen to decide who has the better lawyer . . . An honest politician is one who when bought, stays bought . . . Christmas comes, but once a year's enough . . . A real executive, sighed RM, is the man who can hand back a letter for a third retyping to a beautiful stenographer . . . Duck hunters and winter clothing merchants wore week end smiles with good reason — the weather!

One can't help but wonder at the remarkable trials of Dr. Finch and his floozy, Carole. They've had two, and I believe total costs add up to around $600,000 so far. Now they're scheduled for a third. I had always been under the impression that one could be tried only once. I would think that it would be pretty hard to find an unbiased or uninformed juror to sit on the case, with all the publicity it has undergone.

A male nurse in a mental hospital noticed a patient with his ear close to wall, listening intently. The patient held a finger as a warning for him to be quiet, then beckoned him over and said, "You listen here." The nurse put his ear to the wall and listened for some time. He turned to the patient and said, "I can't hear anything." "No," the patient said, "and it's been like that all day."

"Because it's there" is the usual answer to the question of why men climb mountains and thirst to explore forbidding, unknown lands. But a Navy doctor has another answer—at least regarding why men sign up to go to Antarctica — and it will displease a large segment of our population. Half of the men who go to Antarctica do so to get away from women, says Capt. E. E. Hedblom. And 20 per cent of them do it self-consciously.

In discussing the national debt with our 'teener the other day, I found out how his generation proposes to get rid of that staggering debt. They're going to pass it on to their children.

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Surgery Offers Hope To Cure Palsy Victims

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

I sometimes think that parkinsonism is the heaviest cross the patient and his family can be asked to bear. Known also as shaking palsy and paralysis agitans, this cruel affliction is one to which the victim rarely succumbs; from it, he rarely recovers.

In parkinsonism, the damage is done to a relatively small area in the mid-brain. In young patients, the damaging agent is usually a virus. The particular virus is usually the organism that is associated with epidemics of what is called "sleeping sickness" (lethargic encephalitis).

In the older patient, parkinsonism is most often the result of hardening of the arteries that bring blood and nutriment to this small mid-brain area.

We do not know why virus or arteriosclerotic process elects to strike this tiny and protected area with such devastating intensity any more than we know why a tornado follows a certain path. We do not know why either of these agents of destruction chooses to strike this person and not that. If we possessed this information, we might discover preventive measures.

In general, those who treat parkinsonism encourage their patients to continue those activities in which they participated before their illness.

More specifically, they prescribe exercises and drugs. Many of the latter are quite helpful but, since each has one or another type of side reaction, some member of the household may be required to assist with medication.

In 1952, a new and promising approach to the more lasting control of parkinsonian rigidity and tremor was discovered when Dr. Irving S. Cooper of New York University observed improvement in a patient after a small artery of the affected region was tied off.

Following this lead, Dr. Cooper perfected a technique for blocking the same region by chemical injection (chemopallidectomy or chemothalamectomy).

A few months ago, Dr. Cooper reported the results of 1,000 of these procedures performed at St. Barnabas Hospital in New York.

Against an operative mortality of 2 per cent and of post-operative complications of about 1 per cent, the procedure succeeded in bringing relief to 85 per cent of those who submitted to surgery.

Many of these patients have continued to lead relatively full and comfortable lives, with little or no dependence on drugs, for as long as six years.

While there are limitations, as well as risks, to the surgical approach, the procedure surely merits the consideration of affected patients, their families and their medical advisers.

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

Thoughts

I tell you, No; but unless you repent you will all likewise perish. — Luke 13:5.

You cannot repent too soon, because you do not know how soon it may be too late. — Thomas Fuller.