

Herald and News

Editorial Page

More On 'Numbers' Game

When a presidential election is as close as this year's, there is a somewhat misleading tendency to judge the results in terms of what the two nominees did not do.

This is perhaps particularly true when such an election follows on the heels of two in which a national hero winner, President Eisenhower, scored by margins of six and one-half and nine and one-half million votes.

But there are other, more positive ways to look at the 1960 outcome.

During the campaign, for instance, it was widely predicted that Vice President Nixon would fall far short of equaling Mr. Eisenhower's showings.

Still incomplete returns indicate Nixon will indeed miss by possibly two million the 1956 Eisenhower total of 35.6 million. But he may wind up only a few hundred thousand shy of the President's 1952 total of 33.9 million.

Moreover, canvass of the 1960 figures reveals that Nixon surpassed the Eisenhower totals in 16 of the 48 states (no comparisons possible in Alaska and Hawaii), and roughly equaled the President in two others. In 30 states, Nixon did in fact fail to match his predecessor's performance.

Nixon's biggest advances over Eisenhower came in Florida, the two Carolinas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, California. His steepest declines were in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Louisiana. They ranged from 920,000 to 110,000.

As for president-elect Kennedy, though he leads Nixon by only a quarter to a third of a million votes overall, he surpassed Adlai Stevenson's 1956 totals in 43 of 48 states and roughly matched him in three others.

Only in Oklahoma, where he was down about 16,000 and Mississippi, where he beat Nixon but still lost to an independent slate of electors by a fairly narrow margin, did Kennedy fall short of 1956.

Measured against Nixon, Kennedy gained a whisker's edge. But to do that he had to pick up more than one million votes in New York, 700,000 in California, 600,000 in Illinois, 540,000 in Massachusetts, 532,000 in Pennsylvania, 523,000 in New Jersey, 323,000 in Michigan, 250,000 in Connecticut, 244,000 in Texas.

And though he lost the following states, he gained 500,000 in Ohio, 250,000 in Florida, 240,000 in Wisconsin, 156,000 in Indiana, 90,000 in Virginia.

These are the specifics by which Kennedy turned a 1956 Eisenhower margin of nine and one-half million into his own triumph in 1960, winning despite the fact the country today suffers neither war nor heavy economic distress.

This same canvass shows that Nixon, while no over-all match for Mr. Eisenhower, could come fairly close to his totals and did in a third of the states actually surpass him.

The fact is that Nixon and Kennedy were two remarkably even battlers.

Grisly Highway Record

We don't know how Oregon's highway safety record compares with other states of comparable size and traffic incidence. But, with more than 400 persons killed in highway accidents this year, it doesn't take an expert to realize that something is radically wrong.

Oregon's highway fatality record in 1960 is shocking, to say the least. Fatalities in September and October brought record highs for those months, and November is following the same pattern.

While there have been some terrible two or more vehicle collisions, causing multiple deaths, the major part of the fatalities seem to come from drivers going off the roadways, or losing control of their cars and overturning.

This "highway suicide" is not a phenomenon restricted to Oregon alone. Highway safety officials all over the United States are concerned over the mounting highway death toll in which there is no apparent reason for the fatal accidents.

Incidents are reported where drivers proceeding down a straight stretch of highway simply go off the roadway to their death. There's not much the safety people can do about these cases.

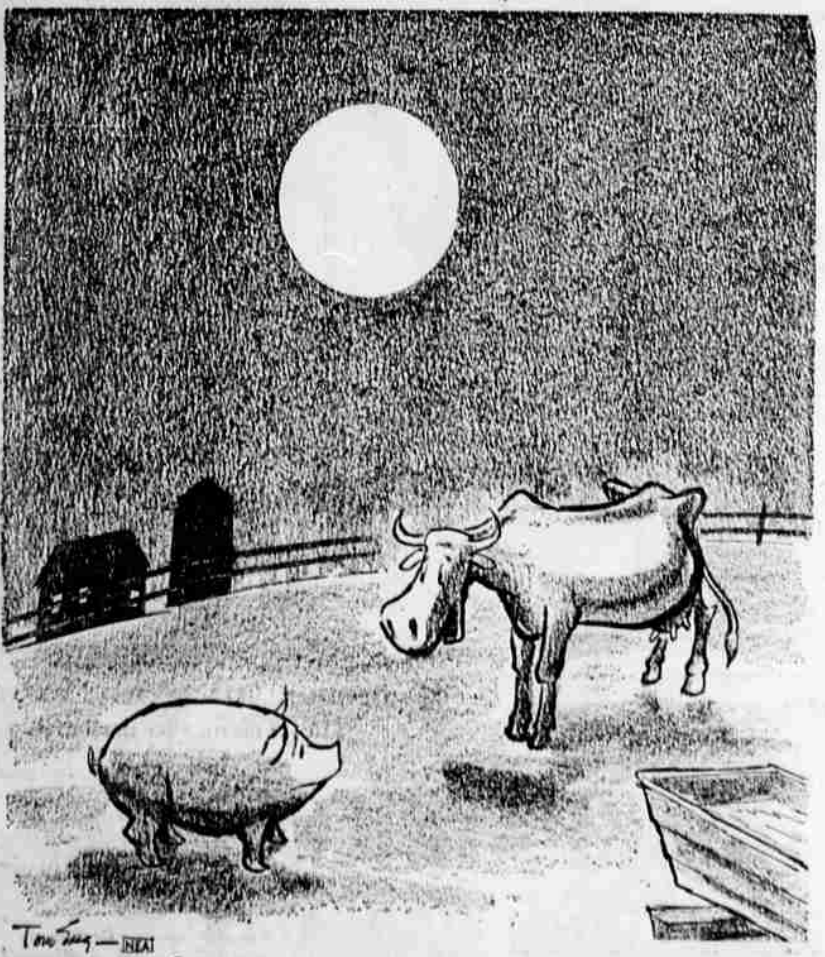
In Oregon, however, there are things we

can do to cut into the terrible slaughter on our highways. For the most part, the things we can do are precautions every driver can take right now. They seem simple, but they add up to highway safety.

We are thinking of such things as properly equipped cars, with all of the equipment in completely operable condition; driving in a manner that assures complete control of the vehicle at all times; strict observance of the condition of the highways, particularly in this winter season; observing the common—and uncommon—courtesies of the highway; assurance that we are in the proper mental and physical condition to drive before starting on trips; abstinence from "one for the road" when we hit the road. And so on, through a long list of "routine" precautions that might mean life or death when we hit the highway. Most, or all of us, know what we must do to protect our safety and well-being on the highway. Unfortunately, too many of us forget or disregard taking these common precautions.

And these are the simple, unknown factors that lead to a grisly highway safety record. They are also the things that cause the highway patrolmen and safety experts to study the reports and mutter, "How could it happen?"

"Shucks, the Moon Was Easy—I Wish I Could Jump Over the Surpluses"



The Presidency: The World's Biggest Task

In a special feature in The Christian Science Monitor, editor Erwin D. Canham put together a resume of the duties of the most powerful office in the world—the President of the United States.

Mr. Canham concluded his study with the words: "The presidency is incomparably greater than the man. No man could fill the job without the support of the principle which underlies free government and society."

The classic list of the powers—indeed, the duties—of the presidency was compiled by Prof. Clinton Rossiter of Cornell University in his book "The American Presidency" and has been borrowed shamelessly ever since.

(I) THE PRESIDENT IS CHIEF OF STATE

This is, if you please, the figurehead role, but it is deeply important all the same. Like the British monarch, the President is to the American people—as President Taft put it—"the personal embodiment and representative of their dignity and majesty." And as Professor Rossiter has added, Mr. Taft "was uniquely shaped by nature's lavish hand to be a personal embodiment of dignity and majesty." Because the President is a symbol of sovereignty, all his other powers are greater.

He is king and prime minister at once. The ceremonial aspects of the President's job as Chief of State are numerous and time-consuming, but they cannot and should not lightly be shifted. Mr. Eisenhower has very fittingly fulfilled this role.

(II) THE PRESIDENT IS CHIEF EXECUTIVE

This is, perhaps, his toughest job. He must run the government. His powers, vast though they may be, do not always equal his responsibilities. Despite recent enlargements, he does not always have an adequate staff, or an efficient staff organization. Too many people are directly accountable to him. He has too many appointments to make, too many to remove. President Eisenhower, with his military experience as guide, undertook to place business management in the hands of Sherman Adams. It did not work well. The President, for good or ill, must stay close to this arduous task. He must administer. It can be a grinding burden.

(III) THE PRESIDENT IS CHIEF DIPLOMAT

As Chief Justice Marshall wrote, the President is "the sole organ of the country in its external relations." It is his constitutional duty. Congress has a certain role—the Senate ratifies treaties and

appointments; both Houses pass appropriations; sometimes they declare policy—but the President alone executes foreign relations. He is responsible for the total structure. He delegates the daily conduct of relations to the Secretary of State and the diplomatic missions, but he himself ultimately settles policy. He is often called upon to act personally as Chief Diplomat. Summit conferences, whatever their drawbacks, are inescapable in the world as it is. The role of Chief Diplomat has been taken seriously and zealously performed by Mr. Eisenhower. It is time-consuming, onerous, awesome.

(IV) THE PRESIDENT IS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES

He embodies the constitutional principle of civil supremacy over military in a free society. In an age of intercontinental missiles, the role is more urgent than ever. Nowhere else should the power of instant decision be lodged. There is no longer time for Congress to declare war before defensive retaliation must be launched. In time of war, the powers of the presidency amount to constitutional dictatorship. They should be ratified by Congress, but they are inescapable. Lincoln said the President will

have to take "any measure which may best subdue the enemy." That is where we stand today. In peacetime, also, awesome decisions have to be taken by the President as Commander-in-Chief. The job of merely administering the Pentagon mammoth is tough enough. If the United States ever faces a major abuse of presidential powers—the full-fledged man on horseback—it might well come through the powers of commander-in-chief.

(V) THE PRESIDENT IS CHIEF LEGISLATOR

Even if the President's duty to propose a legislative program had not grown constitutionally and practically, to its present great scope, his duty each year to veto or to sign about 1,000 items of legislation would alone make him the chief legislator of the land. Without leadership from the President, Congress tends to wander and fret. It has strong men, but it is not organized for effective, continuing internal leadership. President Eisenhower learned early in his term that he could not escape the job of legislator. Because he had the strong support of public opinion, though he did not have a congressional party majority, he set an unparalleled record in not having his vetoes overruled. The President must himself bridge the gap between executive and legislative branches.

(VI) THE PRESIDENT IS CHIEF OF PARTY

Ever since the days of Jefferson, the President has had to be neck-deep in politics. He has to be elected; he has to be re-elected. He must keep his party together, work with legislative leaders, use his appointive power skillfully, and otherwise give cohesion to the party system on which the political process rests. Because American political parties must be coalitions, the President's job as party leader is all the more difficult and necessary. It is a tough task, it may seem to be degrading and petty, but it is the very substance of representative government.

(VII) THE PRESIDENT IS VOICE OF THE PEOPLE
If the President is a party leader, he is also a popular leader. His is the chief, if not the only, national voice. He is spokesman for the general will, which he must discern and formulate. He has access to all, he must speak for all in great moments of crisis. He has unique facilities for speaking to the people.

(VIII) THE PRESIDENT IS PROTECTOR OF THE PEACE

Emergencies that trouble the people—not global peace but domestic tranquility and order—are the special, constitutional, and statutory responsibility of the President. A flood in New England, a strike across the nation, starving cattle in the Rocky Mountains, a run on the banks—these and many other emergencies may require national action and it must stem from the President. The "inherent powers of the presidency" stand ready to help the people in their hour of need. Martial law is one answer. Abuse is readily possible, although it has not happened and there are legal safeguards.

(IX) THE PRESIDENT IS MANAGER OF PROSPERITY

The Employment Act of 1946 gave the President this duty. He is singled out to "foster and promote free competitive enterprise, to avoid economic fluctuations or to diminish the effects thereof, and to maintain employment, production, and purchasing power." Quite a job. Throughout the executive branch are many functions bearing directly on the economy. The President must coordinate and direct them. It is another big power, which Mr. Eisenhower has used—controversially but with effect.

(X) THE PRESIDENT IS LEADER OF A COALITION OF FREE NATIONS

All the powers of the presidency as Chief Diplomat, Chief of State, and Commander-in-Chief make him today the leader of the free world as no other statesman can be. So it was, too, in 1919 and 1945. The opportunity and responsibility are transcendent. He has no greater challenge.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Friday, Nov. 18, the 323rd day of the year with 43 more in 1960.

The moon is new.
The morning stars are Mercury and Mars.

The evening stars are Jupiter, Venus and Saturn.

On this day in history:
In 1805, 30 women in Wiscasset, Maine, organized the first women's club in America—the Female Charitable Society.

In 1836, Sir William Gilbert, dramatist and librettist of the Gilbert and Sullivan team, was born.

In 1852, more than a million people lined the streets of London to view the public funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

In 1883, the United States adopted standard time.

In 1903, the U.S. and Panama signed a treaty reaching agreement on the proposed Panama Canal.

In 1939, the Congress of Industrial Organization elected John L. Lewis as its president.

Thought for today: U.S. abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison said: "My country is the world; my countrymen are mankind."



THE DOCTOR SAYS...

Recurrent Hives Defy Best Efforts

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

If you're ticklish and, like me, get frantic when someone playfully strokes the sole of your foot, you've got some idea of what it means to suffer longstanding or recurrent attacks of hives (urticaria).

Most sufferers from hives will assure you that they'd rather put up with pain than the combination of itching, burning and tickling that accompanies their affliction.

And many of them, like a recent correspondent, are veterans of every doctor, skin specialist, allergist, psychiatrist and dietitian within a radius of 100 or more miles of their homes.

In the course of their medical wanderings, "hivers" pick up medical reports just like a world traveler's baggage picks up colored stickers.

As they progress from doctor to doctor, their collection becomes bigger and bigger until they finally arrive with a ledger the size of an annual report of a giant corporation.

They've had physical examinations, chemical analyses, skin tests, serum tests, elimination tests, psychologic tests and test diets.

They're laden with old prescriptions, new prescriptions, allergy-free toiletries and cosmetics. And hives!

I know of only one authentic cure for which I can personally vouch. This extremely intelligent woman of 70, after 50 years of marriage, gathered together her entire family to celebrate her golden wedding.

Besides her husband, there were present several sons and daughters-in-law, one daughter and one son-in-law, a covey of grandchildren, and one near great-grandchild. Plus, of course, her hives.

The party was a huge success. When it was over and everybody had gone, she said to her husband in a firm but gentle voice:

"I've packed your things in a suitcase. You'll find it in the hall closet. On top is the key to a room I've taken for you at the hotel. Take the suitcase and key



HAPPY TIMES

Retirement Offers Honorable Status

By MARIE DAERR
Is America too eager to force its older people into a mold of club member, course attendee and "senior citizen?"

Do we have a guilty feeling about leisure that makes it hard for our older people to accept retirement?

These questions were raised by a visitor from England, Mrs. Barbara E. Shenefield of the faculty of the University of London. Mrs. Shenefield was a speaker at the recent Fifth International Congress of Gerontology in San Francisco.

"There seems to be an over-ready assumption that, unless old people belong to clubs and are active, they are lonely and unhappy," Mrs. Shenefield said. "Making old people conform to this new stereotype of the person in later maturity may create demands that some old people cannot meet."

"In the desire to avoid loneliness, inactivity and boredom for retired persons, it must not be forgotten that older people need to be allowed some partial withdrawal from the full impact of their environment."

As for retirement, Mrs. Shenefield pointed out that America's traditional belief in unlimited opportunities for all and success through hard work has made it hard to attach any importance to a way of life that doesn't include a job.

"The people now retiring were born at the end of the last century," she said. "They grew up in a society which made much of the moral as well as the utilitarian value of work."

"This society also demanded much longer working hours than are customary now. And in those days only a relatively few people could afford the luxury of a long retirement."

Americans haven't yet got acquainted with the idea of leisure as an end in itself, unlimited and unrestricted, Mrs. Shenefield believes. This is the kind once pursued by the "leisure classes" in some European societies.

"Leisure was used for personal satisfaction, interest and self-expression," she said. "It permitted those who were free from the irksome need to earn their living to occupy positions of authority in the political and public life of the community."

"This use of leisure was limited to high social status and was envied by the many who could not hope to enjoy it."

What is the answer? Mrs. Shenefield thinks there is no reason why retirement should not be given "an honorable status," envied by those who still must work.

Q—Can a wife who is getting social security widow's benefits and who starts working at age 63 or 64 also collect social security based on her own earnings?—A.D.

A—If she accumulates social security that is greater than what she gets as a widow, she can receive this larger amount. She cannot receive both amounts, only the larger one.

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

Mealtimes

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1 Wipes up, as gray
5 Vegetables
9 In favor of
12 Wings
13 Landed
14 Mouths
15 Make coffee
17 Operated
18 Kinds
19 Jewish
21 Daze
23 Type measures
24 — Khan
27 Picked out
29 Shoshonean Indians
32 Fruit
34 Take offense
36 Trade-marked foods
37 Exaggerate
38 Italian city
39 Garlic
41 Pork producer
42 Chemical suffixes
44 Hireling
46 Strikes out
49 — nous
53 Biblical high priest
54 Amuse
56 High note of Guido's scale
57 Contender
58 Seth's son (Bib.)
59 Cooking vessel
60 Icelandic sagas
61 Grade

DOWN
1 Nervantes
2 Bread spread
3 Young salmon
4 Denominations
5 Bosom friend
6 Feminine appellation
7 Small islands
8 Metric measure
9 Woodsman
10 Spoken
11 Rajah's wife
16 City in Belgium
20 Entertain
22 Russian decree
24 Priest
25 Fish (pl.)
26 Asiatic Turk
28 Waste product
30 Within (prefix)
31 Pack
33 Anoint
35 More level
40 Reposed
43 Emcee Allen
45 Come in
46 Profound
47 Girl's name
48 City in Oklahoma
50 African lake
51 Turnout
52 Suffix
55 Age

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS
1 CALF
2 GNU
3 MICE
4 CUB
5 PEAR
6 WAG
7 SLAT
8 LID
9 ENTER
10 AGE
11 DUETS
12 DOWNER
13 TENNIS
14 LOADS
15 MOST
16 BEST
17 BURG
18 GATE
19 PORTS
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