Herald and News

Editorial Page

Burdens We Must Bear

It has been well remarked that despite differences of approach and emphasis there is wide agreement between our two major parties in foreign affairs and defense. The 1960 election campaign made that clear.

Both sides are for a strong defense, for tight bonds with our allies, for effective effort to aid the threatened underdeveloped countries, for an aggressive diplomacy.

That large area of common ground should be a reassurance to many abroad who are concerned inevitably over the changeover from the Eisenhower to the Kennedy administration. Broad continuity of policy is certain.

Until Senator Kennedy actually moves into the White House and begins shaping policy, we cannot really know what differences will be introduced against this backdrop of agreed, established policy.

This much we do know: The problems beyond our shores are not going to evaporate simply because a new regime has taken over.

In the days since the election we have already seen fresh evidence that the world's turmoil goes on. New riots have occurred in the Congo. Algeria's Europeans, newly alarmed over the prospect French President Charles de Gaulle might give Algeria independence, took to the streets in Algiers for a brief but disturbing uprising. Armed revolt flared for a time in South Viet Nam.

A tendency exists in the heat of presidential campaigns to focus all responsibility for troubling world events on the leaders of one or the other of our political parties.

So one side says everything bad that has happened is the fault of those now in power, the other says the blame rests on their rivals' failures when they were last at the helm.

Certainly mistakes are made by our leadership, whatever its political complexion. But the campaign arguments represent a vast over-simplification. They seem to assume that no troubles are generated outside our own borders.

The truth is, of course, that just as Washington is a great focus of power, so are Moscow and Peiping. They do not score only when we fail. Even if our State Department did a model job, there could be crisis if Russia or China willed it.

Furthermore, we know full well that the world is in ferment. No course we can take will surely prevent Congolese tribesmen from slaughtering their countrymen or U.N. forces, forestall riots in Algiers, or armed revolts on the far side of the globe.

The Kennedy administration may or may not have greater success than the Eisenhower regime in dealing with the turbulence that unsettles free men in the 1960s. But every day that passes proves that the forces at work in the world are no respecters of American political parties.

They have no inauguration date and no terminal date.

Seat Belts For Autos

The value of seat belts in lessening injury and reducing the number of deaths caused by traffic accidents is no longer questioned.

Nearly two decades of crash injury research demonstrates that if seat belts were used universally more than 5,000 lives could be saved annually and serious injuries could be cut more than 50%.

But despite conclusive evidence that seat belts are the most important single, economically feasible device available as a means of controlling injury associated with automobile accidents, the public has shown little or no interest.

The automotive industry recognizes its responsibility in this area and is firmly behind seat belts. As soon as there is public acceptance and demand for the belts, cars will be equipped with them at the factory. Some companies now are considering making attachments (seat belt moorings) standard equipment.

The safety program received a big boost recently when the federal government's top safety experts recommended that seat belts be installed in all federally owned motor vehicles. The action carries real significance when one considers the federal government is the nation's largest operator of cars with some 250,000.

Twenty-one states also report that belts are being used by official state agencies.

Fleet owners are finding that seat belts are a good investment in that they reduce insurance costs and man-hours lost, plus providing an anti-fatigue feature for drivers.

Some insurance companies have enough faith in the value of seat belts to give reduced rates to drivers who use them.

Because seat belts involve a relatively new area of automobile safety, they have given rise to statements from doubters. But the statements from skeptics can now be answered with facts from research findings.

As a killer of Americans, traffic accidents rank third behind cancer and cardiovascular diseases. Among the country's youth in the 15 to 25 age bracket, auto accidents are the No. 1 killer.

In 1959 there were 37,800 deaths and 1,400,000 disabling injuries which cost nearly $6 billion. Universal use of seat belts would have saved thousands of the lives and reduced serious injuries by more than 50%.

An educational campaign on seat belts offers a big challenge, but the results will be cause for real satisfaction.

Other Editor's Opinions

Don't Call Them Aged

(SALEM OREGON-STATESMAN)

Whoever invented the term Medical Care for the Aged didn't realize the trouble he was creating for newspapers. The age minimum for medicare is 65, but just let a newspaper try to get away with calling anyone in their 60s "aged." Why, they'd come in and break their golf clubs over our backs.

We hardly dare even use the term "elderly." Of course, calling anyone out and out "old" is strictly taboo. After we get beyond 60 most of us seem to enter a never-never land comparable to the still-eligible maiden lady who passes beyond 29.

What we need is a new term, like "September citizens" or "on the age plateau" to identify people. On second thought, perhaps there was a purpose in this designation. It may cut the cost of the medicare program. A person will have to be mighty sick before he admits he is aged.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What Red Cross symbol is used in Moslem countries?

A—The Red Cross societies of Moslem nations use a red crescent on a white background for their flag.

Q—When was the last time a third party presidential candidate received any electoral votes?

A—In 1948, J. Strom Thurmond got 39 as States' Rights candidate.

Q—What building now stands on the site of King Solomon's Temple?

A—The Great Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem.

Q—Does salt water freeze at a lower temperature than fresh water?

A—Yes, sea water freezes at about 28.5 degrees F.

Q—Who is known as the Father of Mexican Independence?

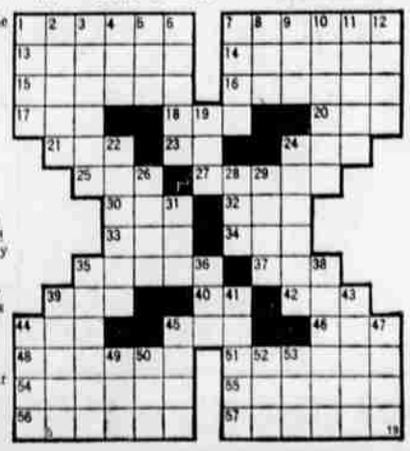
A—Miguel Hidalgo.

U.S. Territory

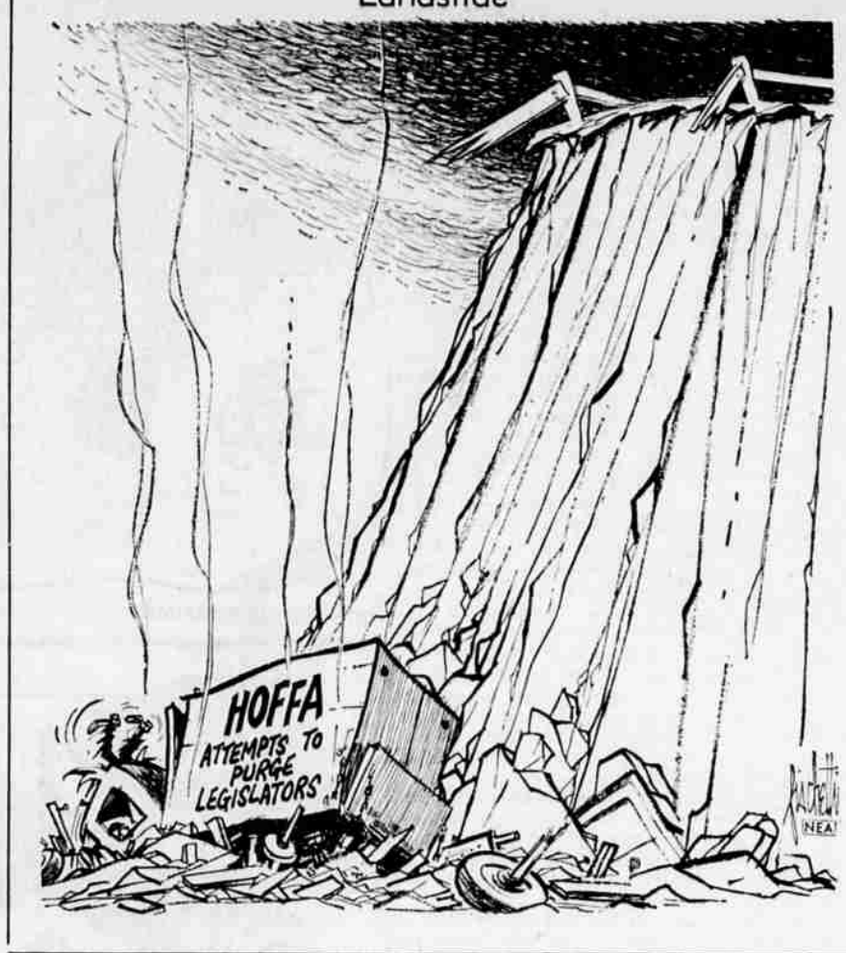
ACROSS
1 Capital of Virgin Islands, Charlotte ——
7 It formerly was known as Saint ——
13 Heavy drinkers
14 Venerate
15 Ascended
16 Blackboard accessory
17 Mariner's direction
18 Dutch city
20 Female saint (ab.)
21 Small shield
23 Thus
24 Observe
25 Finale
27 Fifty cruise ships call annually at the islands' ——
30 John (Gaelic)
32 Born
33 Three times (comb. form)
34 Auricle
35 Lamellirostral birds
37 Political party (ab.)
39 Accomplished
40 Musical note
42 Month (ab.)
44 Reverend (ab.)
45 Cooking utensil
46 Dower property
48 Ester of oleic acid
51 They formerly were known as the —— West Indies
54 John David —— was appointed their governor in 1958
55 Oxidizing agent
56 Sanction
57 Admonished

DOWN
1 Indonesians of Mindanao
2 Kind of code
3 Each
4 Diminutive of Lester
5 Anger
6 Domestic slaves
7 Large plant
8 She
9 Eggs
10 Disorders
11 Rugged mountain spur
12 Withered
19 Diamond-cutter's cup
22 They belong to the —— States
24 Cubic meters
26 Challenge
28 Individual
29 Peruse
31 Yugoslav city
35 Donators
36 Age
38 Middle
39 Removes
41 Enrich
43 Sheriff's party
44 Italian's name for his capital
45 Confined
47 Outbuilding
49 Reverential fear
50 Important metal
52 Winglike part
53 Biblical name

Answer to Previous Puzzle



Landslide



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Discovery Leads To Control Of Disease

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

Regular readers of these columns may recall a report on a recent discovery that may lead to the control, if not elimination, of a mysterious disease called sarcoidosis.

Briefly stated, sarcoidosis is a chronic ailment that produces painless lumps in the skin, lymph nodes and joints, as well as sight-threatening involvement of the eyes and infiltrations of the lungs that resemble those seen in tuberculosis.

Because the microscopic appearance of the affliction suggested that of a type of malignant tumor known as a sarcoma, the disease was christened sarcoidosis (like a sarcoma).

But sarcoidosis didn't behave like a malignancy since most patients recovered.

Later when investigators found what looked to be tubercle bacilli in the microscopic sections of nodes removed from patients with sarcoidosis, the disease was taken from the cancer file and catalogued with tuberculous infections.

But the drugs that are so effective in the treatment of tuberculosis proved ineffective in sarcoidosis.

When next it was noted that patients with sarcoidosis improved when given injections of cortisone, advocates of the tuberculosis theory speculated that the affliction was an allergic disorder and that the offending substance was the tubercle bacillus.

And there the matter stood until Drs. Cummings and Hodgins of the Public Health Service identified the objects that looked like tubercle bacilli as pollens of a pine tree. Then sarcoidosis had to be taken out of the tuberculosis file just as it had been removed from the cancer file years previously.

Now attention shifted to means for applying the new discovery for the benefit of the afflicted. Then it was that these facts came to light: the disease was most frequent in localities where the tree grew most prolifically.

In these localities, there were seven non-Caucasian patients to a single Caucasian; and, almost without exception, sufferers (Caucasian and the non - Caucasian) were poor folks who lived in homes crudely and hastily built of wood obtained from freshly felled pine trees!

To control and perhaps eliminate the disease, it may merely be required to use seasoned timber for home building.

Now consider rheumatoid arthritis, a crippling disturbance which affects millions of persons. Many are completely incapacitated. Others, like our courageous secretary of state, refuse to yield to the disease. Most live on medication, usually aspirin.

We are still ignorant of the cause of rheumatoid arthritis. We call it rheumatoid because it's something like rheumatic fever. When sufferers from rheumatoid arthritis showed incomplete and temporary relief when given cortisone, we removed the disease from the infection file and put it in with the allergies, as in the case of sarcoidosis.

But allergic to what?

A recent report from the Netherlands may tell us. Studying conditions in a poor housing district of Leiden where rheumatoid arthritis is most prevalent, Dr. H. Varekamp found that 72 per cent of the floors gave evidences of dry rot, caused by a wood-decaying fungus. This compared with 11 per cent in the better housing areas where the disease was considerably less prevalent.

It's going to be a long time before Dr. Varekamp's finding is verified but, if you doctor says you suffer from the rheumatoid type of arthritis, you might look at your floors for dry rot.

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

Almanac

By United Press Internatiinal

Today is Sunday, Nov. 20, the 325th day of the year with 41 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Mercury and Mars.

The evening stars are Jupiter, Saturn and Venus.

On this day in history:

In 1620, a baby boy, Peregrine White, was born aboard the Mayflower and became the first child born in the New England Colonies.

In 1866, the Grand Army of the Republic held its first national encampment at Indianapolis, Ind.

In 1914, from this date on, all U.S. citizens who request passports from the State Department were required to submit photographs of themselves.

In 1929, a radio program entitled "The Goldbergs" made its debut.

In 1947, in Westminster Abbey, London, Princess Elizabeth of England and Lt. Philip Mountbatten were married.

Thought for today: U.S. writer Oliver Wendell Homes Sr. said: "The body in which we journey across the isthmus between the two oceans is not a private carriage, but an omnibus."

NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

Add highway irritants: The driver who proceeds down the highway or the street with a turn-signal light blinking for all its worth because the driver failed to stop it after making a turn.

An old Indian stood on top of a hill with his son, looking over the beautiful valley below them. Said the old Indian: "Some day, my son, all this land will belong to the Indians again. Paleface all go to the moon."

Did you know that the human heart, which can do a day's work without equal, pumps about 4,000 gallons of blood in a 24-hour period, while beating more than 100,000 times? The heart generates, during this time, enough energy to lift 780 tons of coal a foot in the air, and actually sends blood through 100,000 miles of blood vessels. To keep this machine going (about 865 billion red cells are destroyed and replaced each day), the adult human absorbs 20 cubic feet of oxygen during the 24 hours, or about enough to fill five large rooms, and the blood releases a similar amount of carbon dioxide. To do this, the adult breathes about 24,000 times a day.

The human race owes much of its progress to the good lives of men and women who we might consider ordinary. We hear more about the famous, but their accomplishments, though well deserved, cannot measure up to the good that we little people can do each day with just a little directed effort. Oh, that we could see something good about the guy around the corner — instead of confirming some of the nasty things others would have us believe about him or her.

Irving Berlin takes a worthless piece of paper and writes a song hit. He sells the copy for $550,000. That's genius.

John D. Rockefeller could sign his name to a worthless piece of paper and make it worth a half a million dollars. That's capital.

A man can buy $5 worth of steel and make $1,000 worth of watch springs. That's skill.

But — when a man looks for an apartment, finds just what he wants, and when the manager asks, "Have you any children?" puts on a long face and answers: "Yes, but they are in the cemetery," pays six months rent in advance, gets a receipt then goes to the cemetery, gets six kids and brings them to the apartment. That's brains.

Kissing is an old art, it seems. The caveman found that licking his neighbor's cheek gave him salt which cooled him off in the summer. Then somebody discovered it was most interesting if the neighbor was one of the opposite sex, and everyone forgot all about salt.

The above is for information only. I do not recommend practical application. Particularly if the neighbor happens to have a husband.

I am happy to note that practically every family in the Klamath Basin gets the Herald and News. I am mindful of the unfortunate family that did not subscribe to their local paper and made a practice of borrowing the neighbor's. One evening the father sent his little boy to borrow the paper from a neighbor. In haste, the boy ran over a $4 strand of bees and in 10 minutes he looked like a warty summer squash. The cries reached his father who ran to his assistance.

Failing to note a barbed wire fence, he ran into it, tearing out generous quantities of his anatomy and ruining a $4 pair of trousers. In the confusion, the family cow took advantage of the gap in the fence, got into the cornfield, and killed herself eating green corn.

Hearing the racket, the mother ran outside, upsetting a four-gallon churn of rich cream on a basket of kittens, drowning them, and losing a $7 set of false teeth in her hurry. The baby, left alone, crawled through the cream into the parlor, ruining a brand new $20 carpet.

During the excitement, the oldest daughter ran away with the hired man; the dog broke up 11 setting hens; and the goats got out and chewed the tails off four fine shirts.

There's a moral there, partner.

This should make us popular with the fair sex readers. Happened to be reading something H. L. Mencken wrote, and a passage fairly leaped from the page. Here is his avid description of the female form: "The female body, even at its best, is very defective in form; it has harsh curves and very clumsily distributed masses; compared to it, the average milkjug, or even cuspidor, is a thing of intelligent and gratifying design. Below the neck, by the bow and below the waist astern there are two masses that simply refuse to fit into a balanced composition. Viewed from the side, a woman presents an exaggerated "S" bisected by an imperfect straight line, and so she inevitably suggests a drunken dollar mark."

Either he had a bad day, or got caught peeking.

Kennedy Faces Critical Appointee Period

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP) — President-elect Kennedy is off and running. But speed alone is not enough. In these next 10 weeks his wisdom in preparing to take over the presidency will affect his whole administration.

Before he is sworn in Jan. 20 he must pick the key administrators and advisers who will help him run the government, figure what it will cost to make good on campaign promises, and blueprint the plans he lays before Congress.

Kennedy has already named some immediate aides and chosen others to come up with recommendations soon on setting up shop. Then he started Friday on a brief vacation. He'll have no rest after his return.

Since Kennedy and Vice President Richard M. Nixon were both optimists about their chances, both got busy weeks before the election on the problems of transition from President Eisenhower's administration to the new one.

Each named a representative—Kennedy's was Clark Clifford, his personal attorney—to work with Laurin L. Henry and others at the Brookings Institution here in Washington where presidential transition was being studied.

Henry has just finished a book, to be published Nov. 28, on the problems of transferring power from the outgoing president to the new one. His studies cover the presidents back to Woodrow Wilson.

He points out that in 1952, before Eisenhower was elected, some of his rich friends hired a management consultant firm to study and make suggestions on the task of recruiting executives for his new administration.

So Eisenhower got off to a fast start when he won.

Within five days after his victory he made choice No. 1: Henry Cabot Lodge—Nixon's running mate in the 1960 campaign—to represent him in dealing with the outgoing administration of President Truman.

And, after a brief post-election vacation, he began naming Cabinet members by Nov. 20.

Kennedy was a little faster. Two days after his election this week he named Clifford, who had been Truman's special counsel and speechwriter in the 1940s, to represent him in dealing with the Eisenhower people.

Kennedy also picked James M. Landis, former dean of the Harvard Law School and an important figure in President Roosevelt's administration, to examine the government's regulatory agencies with the idea of improving them.

But Kennedy decided to wait a little longer than Eisenhower before naming his Cabinet. While Eisenhower started on his by Nov. 20, Kennedy said he won't announce his choices until after Thanksgiving—Nov. 24.

Clifford and Landis, by the jobs assigned them, will be powerful forces in shaping Kennedy's new administration. But that doesn't necessarily mean they will become part of it or want to.

Landis has had a lot of government service. Clifford, a brainy and successful Washington lawyer, feels his years as part of the Truman regime were plenty.

One of the president-elect's most pressing needs is picking a man — probably the one he'll name his director of the budget —to work with Eisenhower's people on the outgoing administration's budget which goes to Congress in January.

Understanding the Eisenhower budget—the outgoing President's idea of what it will cost to run the government another year — is going to be of critical importance to Kennedy.

He'll have his own ideas on where and what should be spent and will have to work out a budget of his own to use with Congress. Since his programs are different from Eisenhower's, the budgets won't be the same.

Clifford, who has been working on his assignment for weeks, considers the four most important Cabinet jobs to be those of the secretaries of state, defense, treasury and attorney general.

Kennedy has given no indication of his choice for any of them.

Clifford is already emphasizing that top priority—besides the Cabinet posts—must be given to 80 or 90 other jobs most closely involved in the transfer of power. Kennedy must find men for all of them soon.

Eisenhower packed his first Cabinet with businessmen and got a good public reaction. They were conservatives and set the tone for his two administrations.

Kennedy's selections, judging by his campaign talk, may be more liberal.

One of the most important, and still rather nebulous, questions facing Kennedy is how he will deal with Congress and through whom.

Eisenhower used to call batches of congressional leaders to the White House for meetings with himself and perhaps 10 to 15 members of his staff. This was a heavy, cumbersome way of getting Congress to do what he wanted.

Kennedy is apt to limit himself pretty much to meetings with a few top Democrats in the House and Senate, along with Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson who will preside over the Senate.

Johnson, who was of precious help to Kennedy in the campaign in keeping Southern Democrats in line with Kennedy, should be close to indispensable in helping Kennedy with Congress.

Johnson, Democratic leader of the Senate since 1954 and a master manipulator, is also the protege of Sam Rayburn, speaker of the House and the most powerful single force on that side of the Capitol.

Kennedy's relations with Congress will be crucial in trying to make his campaign promises and programs a reality since most of them have to go through Congress where a majority of Democrats and Republicans are conservative.

Some people who know Kennedy say they are convinced he made few, if any promises, to anyone about what he'd do for them if he won.

Still, a lot of people who backed Kennedy or worked for him in one way or another will be looking for rewards now that he is in a position to dish them out.

Just keeping them satisfied, or off his back, will be a monumental task.

THEY SAY . . .

They are idealists who would like to change the American way of life . . . (They) do not represent the cross-current of America.

—Actor-producer Ozzie Nelson, on critics of TV.

The Soviet people are wholly in favor of Khrushchev. They admire anyone who can get out.

—Comedian Mort Sahl.

You try to save a drowning man without prior authorization and even if he resists you, you do not let him go even when he tries to strangle you.

—U.N. Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold, on The Congo.