Herald and News

Editorial Page

Precedent-Making Opportunity

In the words of The New York Times, "The agreement between the railroads and the five operating brotherhoods to submit their work rules dispute to a Presidential commission is the best news from the labor-management front in many a day. In fact, the whole course of the negotiations for the new railroad contracts has been a striking example of a maturity in labor relations urgently needed these days."

The Times' view, in essence, pretty well reflects that of newspapers around the country which have commented editorially on the agreement. The work-rule problem—which is more popularly known as the "featherbedding" problem—is one of the most serious the railroads face. According to rail management, obsolete work rules cost the industry a half billion dollars a year that it can ill afford in this era of intense competition for traffic. The unions, naturally enough, see the matter differently. To resolve the differences, with fairness to both sides, will be one purpose of the commission.

It will be made up of 15 members—with five representing management, five the brotherhoods, and the remaining five the public. Its decision will not be binding, but there is small doubt that the weight of public opinion will be strongly behind its recommendations, and that the pressure on both labor and management to accept them will be heavy indeed.

Concluding its comment The Times said: "The commission's importance can hardly be overrated, not only in settling the work rules problem, but as a precedent for the future of American labor relations. If there was ever a Presidential board whose recommendations ought to be accepted by each side, this is it."

Not A Gift Shop

This year, as in all election years, there has been a world of controversy over our economic and socio-economic problems. We have been regaled with almost every conceivable point of view. We have been presented with enticing offerings designed to solve all the real and alleged difficulties that beset us—in national defense, education, agriculture, labor, medical care, foreign and domestic trade, fiscal policy, taxation, and so on and so on.

Such matters as these are, inevitably, dealt with in varying degree at the political level. But there are certain principles which transcend partisan politics. In a recent address, Maurice H. Stans, who holds the almost appallingly difficult and important position of Budget Director, dealt with some of these.

Mr. Stans laid his stress on the economic strength of this country—which, as he put it, "is just as important to our national strength as the military." He expressed his concern in these words: "In the past quarter of a century we have drifted into a state of mind concerning the federal government's role that has led to a profound change in our political mentality. We have become conditioned to financial practices in government that we would not dream of in our private affairs. We have discovered a variety of excuses for disregarding fiscal prudence. We have beguiled ourselves with the strange delusion that if the money comes from Washington it is the other fellows who provide it. We have succumbed to the miracle theory of government spending—that money will buy everything, and more money will buy it faster. We have abandoned time-proven beliefs in frugality, thrift and self-reliance in exchange for economic nostrums that promise more for everyone from a Washington free-lunch counter. We have nationalized all this in one way or another, and as a result we have developed national fiscal problems that will afflict us permanently if we fail to recognize and deal with them, quickly and seriously."

Mr. Stans then dealt with a series of danger signs. Among them: The federal budget has grown from $3 billion dollars in 1930 to $9 billion in 1940, to $40 billion in 1950, and to almost $80 billion in 1960—and if the trend continues it will reach or exceed $160 billion by 1970. Our interest-bearing national debt of $285 billion exceeds the combined debt of 67 other free world nations by about $90 billion. Our already-enacted commitments to veterans, along with other unfinanced but fixed commitments of various kinds, works out to $750 billion. The pressure from special interest groups for more federal spending is relentless—major bills introduced in the last Congress alone, had they all been enacted, would have added as much as $60 billion a year to present spending. The threats of inflation persist—in his words: "Nearly half of the free world countries have suffered inflationary price increases of 50 per cent more in the last ten years; this is a kind of sickness that is catching and we have no guarantee that it can't happen here."

It should not be taken from this that Mr. Stans is an all-out pessimist. He is convinced that if we are to avoid inflation, save our freedoms, and maintain our free world leadership we must choose an alternative to the cult of spending. Here, to quote him again, is that alternative: "It is disciplined Government which doesn't consider thrift a discredited word. It is Government which is prepared to seek out the right answers to our problems, in the right priorities and within our ability to pay, instead of the pressure-group solution. It is Government that can recognize danger signs and avoid financial brink-walking. It is Government that won't get in the way of sound economic growth, but will achieve it by encouraging free enterprise instead of stifling it. It is Government that believes, like Lincoln, that it should do for the people only those things that they can't do as well for themselves, not in the centralization of all problems in Washington. It is Government that believes in sound money, that debts must be paid, that the budget should be balanced in good years, and that the public treasury is a trust, not a gift shop."

BARBS

The easiest way to get sort of sick of everything is to be satisfied to let well enough alone.

A compromise is when hubby agrees to buy his wife what she wants if she'll just shut up about it.

You can always tell when a person who says he's on a diet doesn't stick to it. Figures don't lie.

"Night Club Racket Being Probed" —headline. Maybe too many people drinking too much.

Politicians start off naming names and wind up calling them.

It depends on how much you drive just how many miles your car will go on credit.

The junkman would get a kick out of peeking into the average woman's handbag.

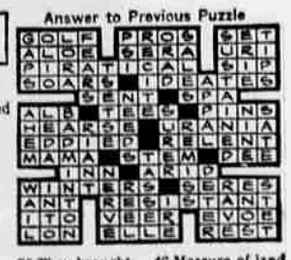
It's funny how neighbors judge a new family by the number of moving vans.

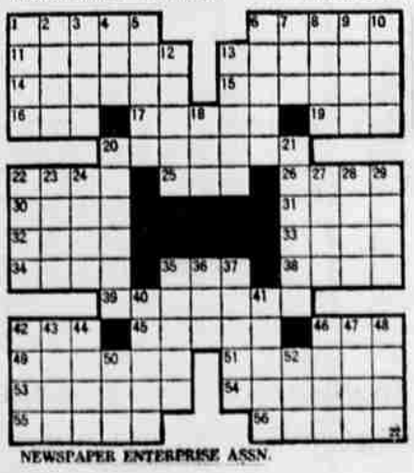
Explorer

ACROSS
1 American explorer, Meriwether
6 He explored the Louisiana Territory with William ——
11 Declaimed
13 Chinese laborer
14 English dramatist
15 Bulbous glass vessel
16 East (Fr.)
17 Move gently and smoothly
19 They picked their —— from volunteers at military posts
20 Witty replies
22 Small island
25 Mariner's direction
26 Gem
30 Peruse
31 Fastidious
32 Iroquoian Indian
33 Poker stake
34 Fish
35 Dance step
38 Rip
39 He served in the ——
42 Swiss stream
45 Ventures
46 Papal name
49 Cowardly
51 Natural fats
53 Iterate
54 Clearest
55 Worms
56 Disburdens

DOWN
1 Easy gait
2 Goddess of discord
3 Dearth
4 Follower
5 Twilled worsted fabric
6 Halley's, for instance
7 Pendent
8 Astringent
9 Irritate (coll.)
10 Sharp
12 Dullards
13 Scheme
18 Moths
20 Liberate
21 Instrumental composition
22 Angered
23 Wheys of milk
24 Secular
27 Fir
28 Things done
29 Gaze askance
35 They brought back data about —— and animal life of the region
36 Ventilate
37 Precipitous
40 Notions
41 Emerge
42 Measure of land
43 Greek god of war
44 Knocks
46 Dregs
47 Gaelic
48 Hops' kilns
50 Letter
52 Musical syllable

Answer to Previous Puzzle





NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSN.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

Some Cheer

(THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN)

John F. Kennedy's squeak into the presidency would have been even squeakier had the 1960 electoral vote reflected the 1960 census figures. This was revealed only this week with the release by the Census Bureau of the schedule of reapportionment of House of Representatives seats among the 50 states on the basis of the nose-count of last April 1. Each seat gained or lost is also an electoral vote gained or lost, applicable for the first time in the 1964 presidential election.

Omitting California and Alaska, results in which are still in doubt, the candidates would have fared as follows under the reapportioned electoral college:

States in Kennedy's column will gain 4 votes, lose 15, for a net loss of 11. Nixon states, on the contrary, will add 7 votes, lose 5, for a net gain of 2.

Kennedy's minimum assured electoral total would thus be reduced to 289, still above the 268 required to win the reapportioned total — which is, incidentally, one less than that required this November because of the temporary addition of one vote each in Alaska and Hawaii.

California, the big gainer in the reapportionment, will have a bloc of 40 votes, 8 more than now hang on the count of absentee ballots.

This effect of the application of the new figures to the 1960 electoral vote appears to contradict the observed fact that Kennedy was at his strongest in the big cities. But the two facts jibe when one notes that states of the big cities — New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois— all lose House seats and electoral votes under the reapportionment. This circumstance should bring some slight post-election cheer to the Republican Party.

Needed Listing

(COMMERCIAL APPEAL)

A UPI dispatch from Washington says the Bureau of Public Roads has been handed the assignment of setting up a national register of dangerous drivers. The underlying idea is that a listing of drivers who have had their licenses revoked for drunken driving and other grave misconduct will enable the state to identify such offenders and deny them permission to drive.

As matters stand, it is difficult if not impossible to know whether the person who applies for a license has a bad record if he or she has not been licensed in the state in question.

Setting up a national register of bad drivers is not going to be an easy task or one quickly accomplished.

There are about a million license revocations a year on the average and 250,000 of them fall into the so-called dangerous driver classification that includes the drunken driver and the driver convicted of a traffic violation that cost a life. By the end of this year there will be some 92 million drivers' licenses in force.

The very size of the problem, however, is the best reason for going ahead with it. If the motorist tempted to drive after drinking or to take reckless chances knows he may be banned for years or for life all over the country, it may deter him. Here's hoping, at any rate.

EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Social Fraternities Face Great Changes

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Under hotter debate on many college campuses than the football team's record or whom to date for the next prom is the question of integration in Greek-letter social fraternities. Stated the other way round, it's the proposal to remove all remaining restrictions of race or creed for fraternity membership.

Only a small minority of the 100-plus men's and women's national fraternities are now believed to have membership selectivity clauses in their constitutions. But fraternities with no discriminatory membership restrictions have not crossed color or religious lines until recent years and then only in a few cases.

For over 100 years college fraternities have been free to choose their own members by whatever standards they cared to set, without interference from college authorities.

Fraternities have, of course, been criticized for their snobbishness and overemphasis on social life. But in few instances have they been barred from campuses, once accepted.

The question of discriminatory fraternity membership clauses came into focus after World War II. Soldiers of all races and creeds had fought side by side. They got GI Bill of Rights scholarship grants and they went to college side by side. Veterans from the North played a prominent part in raising objections to discrimination in campus social organizations.

Amherst College in 1946 was the first to question the right of freedom of choice by fraternities in selecting their members. The next year Indiana University decreed that no new fraternities could be established on its campus if their constitutions contained discriminatory membership restrictions.

Fraternities already established at Indiana U. were not required to change their membership requirements, but were urged to do so. And this is the pattern of minimum action followed by numerous other institutions, including Illinois and Ohio Wesleyan, Southern California, Oregon and Washington State.

Accurate national data are hard to secure. But at least 37 colleges and universities have taken some action on this question through 1959. There has been agitation for such action on 43 other campuses —a total of 80, perhaps more.

Five of these protests have been led by faculty members—principally the young social science professors who regard any form of discrimination as undemocratic and contrary to the highest educational ideals. At 17 other institutions the trustees have initiated action.

On 21 campuses the student bodies themselves have protested and voted against discrimination in their fraternity chapters. It is the alumni fraternity members who provide strongest opposition to "letting down the bars."

In 10 cases of record student active members of chapters have defied their national conventions and national organizations on the discrimination issue and have had their charters suspended. This has meant that these chapters became "local" fraternities or just boarding clubs with new names.

The present trend of faculty, administrative and trustee thinking on many campuses is to encourage similar action by chapters whose national constitutions impose membership restrictions.

Whenever this happens the local usually goes downhill because it cannot attract students who want the advantages and prestige of belonging to a recognized national organization.

A recent development on some campuses is the imposition of a compulsory pledging rule, guaranteeing fraternity membership to every student who desires to join such a group.

Students not voluntarily pledged by the fraternities may be assigned to one by the faculty or college administration. A chapter that doesn't take an assigned member may be closed.

Among the important colleges and universities that have imposed some regulation on fraternity membership requirements are Dartmouth, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Williams, Colorado, Columbia, Hamilton, Vermont and Colgate.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, Nov. 22, the 327th day of the year with 39 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Mercury and Mars.

The evening stars are Jupiter, Venus and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1819, George Eliot, an English writer whose real name was Mary Ann Evans, was born.

In 1852, the second French empire received public recognition when more than seven million persons voted to back the government of Emperor Napoleon III.

In 1880, Lillian Russell made her debut in vaudeville in New York City.

In 1906, delegates to the International Radio Telegraphic Convention adopted the SOS . . . three dots, three dashes, three dots, as a distress signal for ships at sea.

In 1909, Helen Hayes made her New York stage debut.

Thought for today: English writer Anthony Trollope said: "Those who offend us are generally punished for the offense they give; but we so frequently miss the satisfaction of knowing that we are avenged."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—From what period do our earliest examples of painting date?

A—The earliest paintings are those of the Old Stone men who lived in the Ice Age about 30,000 years ago. These people painted fine pictures on the walls in their caves in southern France and Spain.

NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

I have overheard some criticism because merchants have "opened" the Christmas season early again this year. While I wasn't here last year to observe the conditions leading to an "early" Christmas shopping season, I have been in the community long enough this year to realize that some unusual circumstances exist. These, I believe, are motivating factors in the decision to expose buyers and customers to early Christmas buying.

As I recall, and in conversation with merchants, spring weather was most uncooperative. In fact, there was no "spring weather." As a result, those retailers dealing in clothing and accessories took a real beating. They had to close out their merchandise at figures that substantially reduced their profit margin. The same was true for those retailers dealing in related lines.

Before our merchants had a chance to recover from this situation, they got smacked with another bad one — the fall weather. Here, again, they were stuck with heavy and medium clothing merchandise at a time when we enjoyed warm, shirt - sleeve weather. Result: the merchants had to dispose of much of this merchandise again at bargain prices. Again, those retailers dealing in related items were placed in a similar position.

Wholesalers and manufacturers are just like anybody else in business. They need their money to keep the wheels grinding, and they can't do this with merchants' hard luck stories.

Hard luck story or what — Klamath Falls merchants have several good reasons then, for wanting to break the Christmas season early enough to stimulate early buying. And, really, any one of us should be willing to admit that we don't start our shopping early enough as it is.

Another way to look at it is that any time we get our Christmas shopping done early, it takes just that much last-minute pressure off merchants, sales people, clerks and others concerned in retailing. They're human, too, and deserve the same degree of consideration and courteousness from us as we expect (and sometimes, demand) from them. Think it over.

Ten Commandments for Automobile Drivers:

1. Thou shalt not speed.
2. Thou shalt not drink and drive.
3. Thou shalt not daydream.
4. Thou shalt not weave.
5. Thou shalt not crowd.
6. Thou shalt not sight-see.
7. Thou shalt not neglect.
8. Thou shalt not be a blabbermouth.
9. Thou shalt not gamble.
10. Thou shalt not cheat.

Surprisingly, among those unexplained reasons for fatal automobile accidents are some of these simple things: lighting a cigaret or cigar; reaching for a map or a cleansing napkin; momentary distraction by a passenger. At many of these instances, a driver will be proceeding down a perfectly straight highway, at moderate speed. His attention wanders, and blooie! — it's all over.

This is astounding. Every fourteenth child in the United States today lives in a fatherless home. This situation, based on the latest census available, includes homes of women who are separated, divorced, widows, or who have borne children out of wedlock. More than 40 per cent have borne more than one child.

We like to keep you informed on linguistic developments, and here is one of the most fascinating I've come across. It gets harder all the time to keep up with military developments because of some of the technical words used. Any idea what "overkill" means? One example in Pentagonese explains: "Overkill equals total nonsurvivability plus." I guess that statement didn't mean much to the inquirer. So he had it — to use another Pentagon term — "definitized." In this instance, "overkill" is Army language for "the capacity to kill more people than there are."

Encouraging, too, isn't it?

This recent election proved one thing: There are two kinds of voters — those who voted for your candidate, and a lot of ignorant, prejudiced fools.

We can talk all we want to about the kids that don't do as much work as we did in the good old days. However, looking out my window about 3:40 p.m. or so every day, I see many boys and girls on their way home with books and home work. On the other hand, I also notice those boys and girls jazzing around in cars after school don't have a single book or workbook in evidence.

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Diet Has Little Effect On Gout

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

No cow has ever eaten anything that remotely resembles roast beef or a sirloin steak.

No pig is ever served anything resembling bacon.

There's nothing like egg yolk, egg white, white meat or dark meat in chicken feed.

And the family that sits down to the same meals each day may include a chubby little girl and a skinny boy, a mother who's pleasingly plump and a father who can't get anything "to stick to his ribs."

This is my way of saying that there's more to the science of metabolism (body chemistry) than mere dietetics. And, by the same token, there's more to metabolic diseases than the mere matter of the kind of fuel (food) that's put on the fire.

Take for example the condition we call gout. As a Canadian reader writes to me, "the consensus of opinion seems to be that it's the result of having lived 'high.'" Yet, he goes on to say:

"The real facts are that I do not live 'high' and, in fact, have restricted my diet for years. I do not drink or smoke. But still, as of Friday last, I continue to suffer attacks. Will you please advise me about diet? Especially the items I ought not eat."

At risk of arousing some dieticians, I'm going to let my Canadian friend in on a little secret.

This side of gluttony, I don't think it makes much difference what he eats or drinks so far as his gout is concerned.

My experiences have quite convinced me of the truth of Dr. A. B. Gutman's conclusion that "there is no acceptable evidence that an [illegible] purine free diet significantly alters the natural course of gout. It is still a matter of opinion whether dietary restrictions of any kind should be imposed upon the patient with gout."

Here are just a few of the reasons for our belief that gout is a metabolic disorder that bears no more relationship to diet than does animal feed to the products they contribute to our tables:

Attacks of gout are observed in the poor as well as the overstuffed rich.

Typical gout has been seen in vegetarians and teetotalers.

Gout is a familiar disturbance that rarely affects females who presumably eat the same food as the males of the family.

Of gout sufferers, 95 per cent are males whose wives rarely (if ever) suffer the same complaint though they, too, presumably eat about the same food.

Attacks of gout often are produced by nondietary factors such as accidents, surgery and doses of certain drugs.

Many nongouty persons have higher blood levels of uric acid than gouty persons during an attack.

Attacks of gout may be controlled by injections of substances that possess some of the properties of the pituitary gland.

Attacks may be prevented by regular doses of a nontoxic drug (Benemid) under doctor's supervision with or without adherence to a rigid diet.

But please don't quote me to your dietician.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "How to Combat the Common Cold," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care of the Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Ben Franklin City Station, New York 36, N.Y.