Herald and News

Editorial Page

Time To Blow The Whistle

The nation as a whole certainly can't care much, if it even knows about, the long and somewhat tedious controversy between New York's police commissioner Stephen Kennedy and members of his force. The battle concerns his ban on the officers holding outside jobs.

But the country can care a very great deal about some of the moral issues that have come up in the course of this dispute. They are quite revealing of current day attitudes.

For one thing, angry policemen decided that one effective way to retaliate against the commissioner's edict was to start slapping more tickets on motorists' cars for parking and traffic violations. They figured the citizens would rise up in protest and embarrass the commissioner.

Consider what's involved in that.

It means that the policemen ordinarily do not scrupulously enforce the traffic laws of the country's biggest city, notorious for its high accident insurance rates. They were able to issue thousands of extra tickets without unfairly penalizing more than a few people.

Worse even than this revelation of slipshod enforcement was the automatic assumption of the police that the citizenry would complain against the proper carrying out of the law.

Worse still was the fact that there were indeed protests when the avalanche of tickets descended. What the complainants seemed to be saying was: "How dare you enforce the law against me?"

New Yorkers did have this one legitimate gripe: The officers had no right to use them as pawns in their strictly selfish dispute with the police chief.

Law enforcement should be thorough, constant, and even-handed. It should not be lax for some and stiff for others, nor severe part of the time and soft the rest. It should not be turned on and off to suit the personal work demands of policemen.

Like most U.S. communities in the last two decades, New York has been greatly troubled by mounting crime rates. It is not likely to deal effectively with the problem so long as its law enforcement is advertised as a thing of the officer's whim.

And the authorities will find citizens less ready to complain over enforcement when they have learned there is no escape from it.

States Assume Responibility

One of the continuing and irrepressible controversies of the times has to do with federal grants and other forms of financial aid to the states. These have grown enormously in the past generation, and are justified on the grounds that only the federal government is competent to meet all or most of public needs covering an extremely diverse range of activities—highways, education, slum clearance, and so on.

That view, however, is disputed by Dr. William L. Frederick, Eastern Regional Director of the Council of State Governments. The publication Tax Review has published his findings, in the form of a condensation of articles which originally appeared in Internal Affairs.

Dr. Frederick writes: "New developments in state government have strengthened the ability of the states to help in providing the services which the American people require from their government. Twenty-five years ago it was widely believed that the states simply could not meet the needs of the time or of the future, and it was forecast that their importance as governmental units would diminish steadily. Today the climate is quite different."

Whether the public at large realizes that the climate has so greatly changed is, of course, another story. But Dr. Frederick backs up his basic thesis with some impressive statistics and statements. For instance, state revenues have more than doubled since 1948, and state expenditures have increased still more—from $9.5 billion in 1948 to $26 billion in 1959. Heaviest spending has been for education and highways, followed by public welfare and health spending.

In his words, "In such areas as elementary and secondary education, higher education, mental health and the conservation and development of water resources, state programs are taking new directions and assuming larger dimensions."

Dr. Frederick devotes considerable space to changes for the better which have taken place in the organization of state government in all its branches. These fall into a considerable range of categories. The position of governors has been strengthened, and staff services have been concentrated, to the end that the governors can fulfill their responsibilities more effectively. Streamlining and reorganization of departments and agencies have improved the efficiency of state services. Successful programs have been adopted to attract and retain more competent personnel. Legislatures have created staff agencies to assist and guide them in dealing with problems, including those connected with budgets and expenditures. And there have been significant developments in the judiciary branch too, among them being efforts to reduce the backlog of pending cases. However, Dr. Frederick adds, "..... developments are slow, and much remains to be accomplished if the judicial branch is to be equipped to fulfill satisfactorily its role in our contemporary society."

The Slowpoke Dangerous, Too

We've had our say in these columns about the dangers of fast driving and irresponsible drivers on the highways. At the same time, we have pointed out that, for various reasons, those drivers who practice "moderation" in their driving habits often are victims in highway mishaps.

Still another real danger on the highways is the "slowpoke". While it would be hard to make a case that the slowpoke—the driver who ambles along at less than reasonable speed—is a danger to himself, it certainly must be conceded that he is a menace to other drivers. He blocks or slows traffic. He forces other drivers to slow or stop suddenly, often at the risk of being hit from behind. And, many otherwise good and safe drivers will take dangerous chances when they try to get around slowpokes.

And, while we do not have the benefit of substantiating statistics, we'll bet that a survey would reveal that most slowpokes are prone to wander out of their own driving lane, or at least drive in the middle of the road.

There's not much that can be done, except to spread our driving education plans to include the entire field. The slowpoke is certainly part of this program.

BARBS

Most plans to get rich quick have sudden poor endings.

Hard knocks never hurt you unless you're the one doing the knocking.

Some women get the idea that a marriage license is a driver's license.

When the kids are yelling for eats Mom's an under-pressure cooker.

It's a lot easier to remember what you said when you tell the truth.

More men than women live to be a hundred. Who said the fair sex talk themselves to death?

Bees are said to see yellow red and green as a single color. When they spot us we just see red.

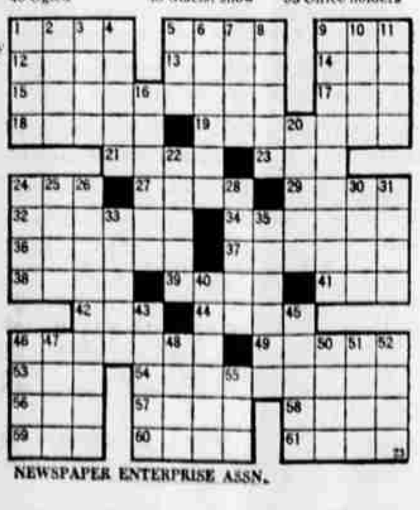
An Indiana mother of two children will graduate from college in one more year. She'll learn a lot more when she's back home to stay.

Waterworks

ACROSS
1 African lake
5 Droops
9 River bottom
12 Learning
13 Italian river
14 Exist
15 Asiatic Turk
17 Falsehood
18 Strikes out
19 Quieter
21 What the tide does
23 Toothed wheel
24 Viper
27 Repose
29 Insect
32 Rhyming
34 Musical direction
36 Mr. Hemingway
37 Soup container
38 Wind
39 Bridge term
41 Bishop's jurisdiction
42 Tilt
44 Love god
46 Hog-like
49 Detecting device
53 Oriental title
54 Mouth area
56 Seine
57 Level
58 Persia
59 Golf mound
60 Communists
61 Bird's home

DOWN
1 Dressed
2 Whet
3 Soviet lake
4 Restrain
5 Salt
6 Gets up
7 Another insect
8 Of sound
9 Sports contests
10 Great Lake
11 Horned ruminant
16 Egyptian god
20 Debase
22 Denominations
24 Mimicker
25 Painful
26 Enter
28 Mongol
30 Graf ——
31 Cornbread
33 Purposeful
35 Abnormal swellings
40 Ogled
43 "Pied ——"
45 Shiny fabric
46 Gasp
47 Curved molding
48 Glacial snow
50 French illustrator
51 Wine cups
52 Lease
55 Office holders

Answer to Previous Puzzle



NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSN.

Finally Gets the Girl on the Late, Late Show

YOUR POCKETBOOK
Aid Available In Stretching Money

By FAYE HENLE

Into my hands the other day a friend thrust a sheet of paper yellowed at the edges. Printed at the top was "Budget for . . ."

This budget had been prepared for her in the depression days of the 1930s by a department store. She wanted to know who could update it for her.

It was the late Elise Stapleton, well known budget counsellor who had prepared the sheet. Are there any Elise Stapletons in business today? Where could I send my friend? If you'd like a budget drawn by an expert, where could you go?

Chances are you'd have to do the job yourself. But if you are aware of the resources in your community, you might find some excellent help.

Moving into the personal money counselling field are credit unions. In some areas there are programs currently training money management counsellors. In a few areas such trained people are already at work. At most credit unions an interview with the treasurer can provide answers to many problems.

If you belong to a credit union ask for the budget work sheet. Fill it in and return with it to the counsellor. You will be amazed at some of the suggestions you'll receive.

If possible, get a copy of the January 1960 "Credit Union Bridge." This contains helpful hints on budgeting and how to get the most from your food, shelter, clothing, medical and credit dollar. Be sure to get on the list for next year's issue.

In some areas credit unions sponsor money management classes. They are for the whole family.

When I interviewed the research director at the credit union headquarters in my town, I inquired into the chief trouble spots causing people to seek help. They are:

High cost of food.

Inadequate provision for meeting medical care bills.

Inability to budget and plan spending.

We also get people overcommitted in their borrowing. He told me this often happens when a bonus is received or drastic merchandise reductions are advertised. A family will set forth intending to spend a certain amount, the cash they carry. High pressure salesmanship and their own gullibility leads them into selecting more expensive merchandise, paid for under costly credit terms.

If you don't belong to a credit union, can you get budget advice?

Working as aggressively as the credit unions is the AFL - CIO through its community activities centers. Currently in 40 areas consumer information courses are in full swing with emphasis on food planning, planning for medical care, offering suggestions on how to invest, how to buy insurance and such. The AFL-CIO also maintains consumer clinics where you can get guidance on a host of money problems.

Bankers tell me they are getting more queries regarding budgets, too. Said one:

"Our questions come from two groups of people — those having trouble living on fixed incomes and younger folk convinced their earnings will not rise fast enough to meet the rising costs of education, food and clothing."

Burgeoning Kremlin Economic Power Bodes Trouble For U.S.

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—Soviet affairs experts conjure up a frightening picture of the use the Kremlin might make of the U.S.S.R.'s burgeoning economic strength.

From one standpoint, it matters little when or whether the Russians make good their boast of overtaking United States production. The key word is trouble, and there is plenty of trouble in store for the United States in any event.

There is no argument with the proposition that Soviet economic power is rising swiftly. The big question is: What does the Kremlin intend to do with this power and what does it hope to achieve?

Will it mean more for the Soviet consumer—and the risk of changing the monolithic dictatorship structure of Soviet rule? Will it be thrown into military adventuring? Or will it be used in another kind of bid for world domination through enormous investment in economic aid to underdeveloped countries?

All signs point to the latter. No qualified student of Soviet affairs says the Kremlin intends world conquest by military means. But few doubt that it intends world conquest by economic means, with the use of vast productive capacities channeled and concentrated upon political goals.

The Russians now say they expect to fulfill their current seven-year plan a year ahead of schedule, in 1964. Their newest published estimates are that they will catch up with the United States by 1968 in those production spheres which are important to the Kremlin. The Kremlin then would be ready for the big offensive.

These hopes seem much exaggerated. If consumer goods are ruled out of the picture, Soviet production might overtake American by 1973.

But there's small comfort in that. There is little expectation that the Kremlin intends waiting until its over-all production catches up. Already—at the expense of the Soviet consumer—it shows signs of preparing to throw enough Soviet resources into foreign economic aid programs to affect significantly the political behavior of emerging countries.

Soviet economic power already is a potent weapon of politics in Kremlin foreign policy, backed by an evident Kremlin confidence in Soviet military might.

The experts are not about to reach for the panic button, however. Another side to the coin is this: The Kremlin is loaded with its own contradictions, which can inhibit and interfere with its offensives abroad to expand communism.

The U.S.S.R. cannot veer away from a wasteful, inefficient system for fear that the ruling dictatorship's concentrated power will be diluted. Centralization of power long has adversely affected the Soviet economy, and there is strong pressure from Soviet technocrats now in favor of more and more decentralization.

Russians have sensed the emergence of a new sort of leadership which finds itself having to compromise between needs of the Communist party's power structure and the rising demands of an educated population.

The Kremlin is demanding more and more production per worker and more and more quality in production. To help achieve this, it has instituted systems of labor incentives and bonuses along with high wages in some spheres. But this applies new purchasing power pressure and there is not enough consumer production to absorb it. Close observers are confident that, given sufficient time, this pressure will begin to change the structure of Soviet society.

But they add a word of warning: The hierarchy would rather slow down the rate of Soviet growth deliberately than take chances with reforms which might bring about dangerous change. The party leadership does not want its all-pervading influence over Soviet life to be weakened.

And even if the Soviet economic growth rate were slowed to half what it is now, in the words of one competent observer of the Moscow scene, the Communists would "still have enough to be a source of interminable trouble to us whenever and wherever they chose."

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .
Advises Removal Of Gallstones

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

There's an old saying that the mother "loses a tooth and gains a gallstone with each pregnancy."

Today, there's no excuse for any woman to sacrifice a tooth for a pregnancy. But it is true that multiple pregnancies, especially if associated with obesity, favor the formation of stones in the gall bladder.

Like all generalities, even the latter statement has many exceptions. Gallstones occur in lean women, in women who have never been pregnant and of course, in many males. And they may not form in stout matrons who've given birth to a baker's dozen of sons and daughters.

Since there's neither a diet nor a drug that successfully dissolves gallstones (despite phony claims), discovery of the stone immediately brings up the question of the advisability of removing stone and gall bladder (cholecystectomy).

A recent study, made at the Copenhagen County Hospital in Denmark, strengthens the view of most American physicians and surgeons who favor this operation.

Long - term observation of patients with gallstones is best conducted in a small country with a fairly fixed population. It shows that the risk of immediate operation is considerably less than the risks imposed by complications that arise in one-third of the men and one-half of the women who've been known to carry stones for from five to 20 years.

Actually, in the well organized modern hospital, there is less than a one in 100 chance that the patient will fail to survive removal of the gall bladder.

Unless the sac has already been the site for complications, convalescence is speedy and later troubles are conspicuous by their absence.

By contrast, if the procedure is delayed until complications demand surgical relief, and the patient is already five to 20 years older, the immediate risk mounts, convalescence is slowed and later troubles are almost sure to crop up.

Like most of you, I balk at submitting myself to surgery and I am reluctant to advise others to go under the knife. But here is an instance in which what seems to be the more radical step is actually the more conservative.

So if you are one of the many readers who've asked about the wisdom of submitting to removal of gall bladder and stones, here's my opinion for what it's worth.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

Charge Accounts For Teen-Agers?

(THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR)

Recognizing that an automobile can be a dangerous instrument, state laws generally set a minimum age at which youngsters may be licensed to drive. Consumer credit also can be, in certain circumstances, a dangerous instrument; and according to witnesses before a Senate subcommittee on banking, some stores are encouraging teen-age customers to set up revolving charge accounts.

This may be only a reasonable extension of the practice of the general storekeeper who used to let favored children charge a few penny candies or an industrious boy buy a bicycle for a dollar a week. An officer of the Foundation for Consumer Credit declares it endeavors to "teach young people to use credit properly."

But Senator Paul Douglas, sponsor of a bill to require fuller information about credit charges in general, believes it may be an unfortunate development, getting youngsters into debt and encouraging unwise buying by children "too old to spank but too young to garnishee."

At least two safeguards would appear to be in order in connection with junior charge accounts or installment purchases. First, if the practice is to be educational, the amount of the finance charge or the annual rate of interest on unpaid balances should be clearly stipulated. Second, applications from persons under legal age should require the signature of a parent or guardian — who may have to pay the bill.

Australians Set Import Curbs On U.S. Produce

By GAYLORD P. GODWIN

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Australian government has introduced legislation providing emergency tariffs against imports of certain farm food products from the United States.

The U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) said the legislation was prompted by protests of farm and labor leaders, and members of state and commonwealth parliaments seeking to protect domestic producers.

A number of items imported into Australia were exempted from licensing in 1960. As a result, buyers showed a marked interest in several U.S. products. These included canned poultry, certain fruit juices, packaged rice, frozen peas and beans, almonds, soybean meal and flour, cotton piece goods, cigarettes, and cigars.

The recently-proposed import of 1,568,000 pounds of frozen peas in 50-pound packages from the United States met with strong protests, especially from most segments of the agricultural interests of Tasmania, the major producing state.

Canned U.S. chicken and concentrated broth have been highly popular with Australian consumers, according to food dealers. In spite of higher duty and freight costs, both of these items retail considerably below domestic and other competing products. For example, U.S. canned whole chicken has been retailing on Sydney markets at $2.52 per 3¼ pound can, compared with $4.42 for British competitive brands.

Australia has no canned poultry industry. The import duty on the U.S. product is 6 cents a pound, in contrast to 2 cents a pound on imports from the United Kingdom. U.S. exports of canned chicken to Australia from January through August this year have been estimated at 200,000 pounds.

The Agriculture Department has established a minimum 30-day quarantine of horses, donkeys, mules and zebras being brought into the United States from countries of Asia, the Mediterranean area and Africa.

This restriction at the port of entry is a safeguard to prevent entry of African horse sickness into the country. Importers must hold equines entering this country in insect-proof facilities for the 30-day observation period.

Presence of African horse sickness, known and recognized for many years in Africa, was found late last year in West Pakistan and Afghanistan. Since then it has spread to seven countries in the Near and Middle East.

This year's production of nine important vegetables for commercial processing is 5 per cent more than in 1959 and 10 per cent above average, according to the Crop Reporting Board. The estimated tonnage of these nine crops totals 7.1 million tons.

Increases in production over last year included: Green lima beans, 23 per cent; snap beans, 16 per cent; beets for canning, 3 per cent; cabbage for kraut, 30 per cent; spinach, 3 per cent; and tomatoes, 11 per cent.

Reductions in production from last year were: sweet corn, 9 per cent; green peas, 8 per cent; and cucumbers, down less than one per cent.

The wool and lamb producers' self-help promotion program under the National Wool Act will be financed by deductions made from payments for the 1960 marketing year (April 1, 1960, through March 31, 1961).

Funds for advertising, promotional, and related market activities on wool and lamb will be obtained from deductions from 1960 wool payments made to producers in the summer of 1961. Deduction rates will be one cent per pound from shorn wool payments and 5 cents per hundredweight for liveweight from unshorn lamb payments.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Wednesday, Nov. 23, the 328th day of the year with 38 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 1765, the court of Frederick County, Md., became the first to repudiate the Stamp Act.

In 1804, 14th U.S. President Franklin Pierce was born.

In 1876, representatives of Columbia, Princeton and Harvard formed the first intercollegiate football association.

In 1903, Enrico Caruso, celebrated Italian tenor, made his United States debut in New York singing the role of the duke in "Rigoletto."

In 1942, Congress authorized creation of the women's auxiliary of the Coast Guard . . . known as the SPARS.

In 1945, all food rationing except sugar ended in the United States.

Thought for today: American writer Henry David Thoreau said: "Beware of all enterprises that require new clothes."

Thoughts

Do you thus requite the Lord, you foolish and senseless people; is not he your father, who created you, who made you and established you?—Deut. 32:6.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony, to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man.—John Dryden.