

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Goals For Americans

Beginning today in the right hand columns of this page is a series of articles, "Goals for Americans," which we highly recommend to our readers.

As part of Newspaper Enterprise Service, the Herald and News has obtained exclusive rights on the original background studies of the 11-member National Goals Commission, before book publication. "Goals for Americans" is the report of the National Goals Commission, appointed by President Eisenhower to study and recommend a series of goals for vital areas of our national life. They include foreign policy, economics, agriculture, human welfare, education, science and government.

The report speaks to all Americans, telling what we can do as individuals to help our nation achieve its objectives. The research papers prepared by outstanding authorities in specific fields have been condensed by NEA writer Ray Cromley into 24 short, easy to read articles. The complete report of the Goals Commission will be released by the President on Nov. 28, and is scheduled to be published in book form on Dec. 12.

We are hopeful that our readers will take advantage of this opportunity to gain more insight into our national objectives through the 24 reports which will appear daily on this page.

Reason For Encouragement

Two unrelated, but similar news reports last week are cause for optimism in areas where lumber and timber products form a major element of the economy.

On the one hand we have a report of Miles F. Colean, economic consultant, who told the National Lumber Manufacturers in Washington, D.C., that we can expect a "moderate" increase in residential construction in 1961.

For 1961 Colean forecast an increase in housing units of 75,000 over 1960. This contrasts with a decline of about seven per cent in 1960 as compared with 1959.

At about the same time, we are informed through financial circles that the supply of home mortgage money is slowly increasing. This does not mean that we can expect substantially lower interest rates for home mortgages, but that the supply of credit for mort-

gages has increased sharply. Money is far more available than since the depth of the 1958 recession.

Several factors have brought about this situation. For months the Federal Reserve System has been pumping funds into their system in an effort to stimulate banks to seek loans and banks are responding. In the first nine months, savings in 4,700 savings and loan associations climbed nine per cent while home lending fell eight per cent. (We do not know what the situation is in Klamath County or Oregon.)

We do not know the sources of information of the analysts. Prospective borrowers might find different situations from area to area and from institution to institution. But it is encouraging to read that there are some breaks in the seamy side of the logging and lumbering picture.

Holding For The West

Japan remains the strongest ally the United States has in Asia on the basis of the just-completed national elections which swept the Liberal-Democrat party back into power.

The Liberal-Democrats, in a grim battle with the anti-U.S. Socialists for leadership, won 295 of the 467 seats in the Lower House of Parliament, a gain of 12. In popular votes the winners received about 22 million votes against 10 million for the Socialists, who won only 145 seats.

This, Prime Minister Hatayo Ikeda said he considered "a mandate from the Japanese people (to continue) close ties with the free world based on the U.S.-Japan security treaty."

The controversial treaty and Japan's economic welfare were the two major issues in the campaign. The election reflected the fact that Japan is riding a wave of prosperity and the Ikeda government has charted an economic course which it said will double the nation's income within the next decade.

The Socialists, of course, campaigned on a platform calling for abolition of the U.S.-Japan security treaty and adoption of neutralism as Japan's foreign policy.

It was Socialist agitation last spring, when

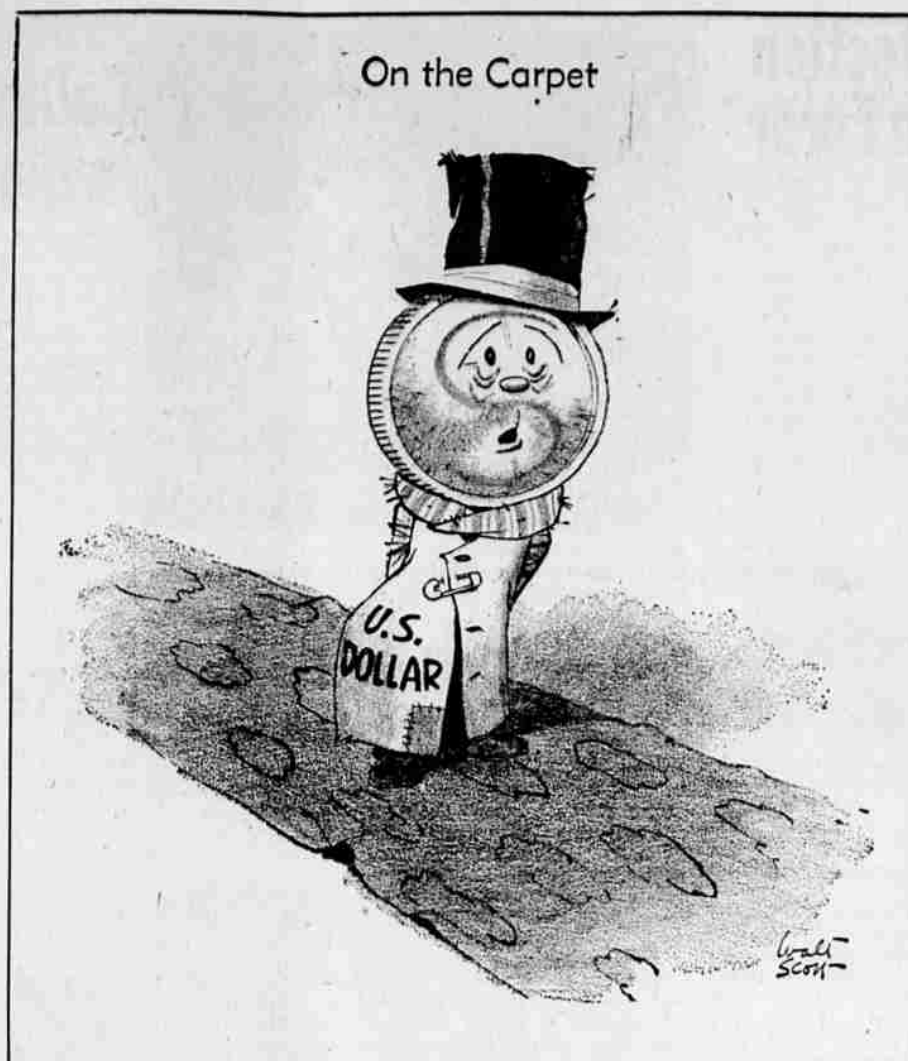
the treaty was up for revision, that resulted in fierce anti-government riots. The immediate results were cancellation of President Eisenhower's trip to Japan last June and resignation of Nobusuke Kishi as premier. Ultimately, the riots and their aftermath were the reason for the latest elections.

The election must be regarded as reflecting the confidence the Japanese people put in the United States. They apparently are aware of and grateful for U.S. assistance in restoring Japan as a ranking Pacific power in the years after World War II and for guiding them in establishing a democratic form of government.

For the United States the continuance of strong military and security ties with Japan cannot be overestimated. The Land of the Rising Sun is the key to our Pacific defense bastion.

The Asiatic mainland is in turmoil as Red China probes for footholds in smaller, weaker nations and India teeters on her neutrality fence.

Japan stands as a deterrent to the Communist expansion efforts, and the measure of how the latter rate in Japan is the three power-er seats they have been able to win in the Japanese Parliament.



U.S. Gold Resources Cause Of Worry For Friendly Countries

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press News Analyst
U. S. troubles with the drain on its gold and dollar resources could create an atmosphere of apprehension among America's friends—and satisfaction for the Communists.

Unless the United States finds means of correcting the situation, the squeeze in which it finds itself conceivably could accomplish for the Communists some of the things they have been unable to do themselves.

The situation could create embarrassment for America's friends. It could raise worry about the health of the North Atlantic Alliance. It could arouse uneasiness about the future of U. S. aid programs for underdeveloped countries.

We are spending, investing or giving away abroad more than we take in from foreign spending and

investments. This is called an "unfavorable balance of international payments." The nagging question arises: How long can U. S. economic strength withstand the strain of vast investment in a global war contest?

European business circles seem confident of the soundness of the U. S. economy. Actually, U. S. exports in the fiscal year ended this summer exceeded imports by a robust margin.

But the deficit comes from spending for military, economic and technical aid, maintenance of troops and bases, U. S. travelers' expenditures, short-term investments in things like the West European construction boom and other U. S. private capital investment. Since 1958, the over-all deficit has been well in excess of \$3 billion annually.

To stem some of the dollar outflow, President Eisenhower or-

dered a reduction in the number of families of U. S. servicemen overseas. Already this has brought guarded European speculation about future unity of the Atlantic Alliance. How long, some Europeans ask, will the next U. S. administration be able to withstand pressure to bring home American troops, too?

There are other haunting questions. Will U. S. aid to underdeveloped nations be cut? Will there be new U. S. restrictions on imports? Will U. S. aid now take on a frankly political character, pinpointed—as Soviet programs are—to areas where it will do the most good the soonest?

The Russians, exuding satisfaction, openly boast that they hope to undermine world confidence in the dollar. They speak hopefully of an imminent "general crisis of capitalism."

Soviet Finance Minister Vasily Garbuzov in a Pravda article discussing the recent ruble revaluation laid all U. S. monetary problems to military spending and "the arms race," which he said would undermine Western currencies while the ruble's prestige would soar.

The Soviet ruble revaluation, in fact, reflects Moscow's own troubles, indicating that even the planned Soviet economy suffers from inflation.

But the fact that Moscow has its own fiscal troubles is little solace for Americans facing a complex international payments situation which could have lasting adverse impact on U. S. cold war efforts.

The situation, say experts in such complicated affairs, simply must be corrected, to guarantee future confidence abroad in the dollar's value.

GOALS FOR AMERICANS The U.S. Role In The World

By DR. WILLIAM L. LANGER
Professor of History
Harvard University

First of a series of easy-to-read condensations from chapters written by eminent American authorities for book publication by Prentice-Hall with the Report from President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals. Edited by Ray Cromley for Newspaper Enterprise Assn. (Copyright 1960, the American Assembly.)

The enduring objectives of the United States in world affairs are to safeguard its own way of life, and to promote the liberty, well-being and progress of all mankind.

These objectives call for the defense of the independence of nations and for the reduction of friction and conflict between them. Their attainment is exceedingly difficult because of the forces operating in the world today.

The great Communist nations, Soviet Russia and the Chinese People's Republic, have long since proclaimed the inevitability of ultimate Communist victory and have made no secret of their determination to further the "historical process" by every means at their disposal.

They openly avow their intention to buy the democratic system and to organize the nations of the world in a new Communist order.

On the other hand, the United States has no thought of imposing the democratic system upon other nations. For it now recognizes that many nations are for the present stopped from rapidly transforming their present politico-social systems and abruptly adopting what for them must be an alien order. It recognizes that political and social institutions are bound to be in continual flux, evolving steadily in response to changing conditions and requirements.

Nonetheless, Americans are firmly convinced that both in principle and in practice democracy has proven itself.

They also believe that over the long term free institutions can survive only in the setting of a community of free nations. It must therefore be a prime objective of American policy to encour-

age, support and defend those forces which are working in the direction of freedom, equality and representative government.

The United States should be prepared to support other nations in defending themselves against Communist and other aggression and in protecting themselves against economic pressure or political subversion.

The United States should bend every effort toward the reestablishment and expansion of international law. The United Nations should never be regarded or used as a substitute for a responsible national policy. Yet it behooves the United States to reinforce it and help it adapt to changing conditions and requirements.

The success of the United States in world affairs is bound to hinge in the future more and more on the efficient mobilization of human resources and on the full utilization of all potentialities.

The government should utilize to the utmost the capabilities of private organizations in the foreign field and should try to reduce the many obstacles that at times still obstruct their efficient operation.

Diplomacy implies constant adjustment and compromise. One cannot expect, in dealing with international problems of great complexity and importance, to come out with clean-cut consistent victories. Some major issues may never be definitely solved.

Goals in world affairs necessarily lose their validity unless they are related to domestic programs. The United States cannot play the role of a great power unless it maintains its own strength, spiritually as well as militarily, politically and economically; unless in its own affairs it tries to live up to its principles.

In conclusion, national goals, if they are to have any meaning, must be consonant with domestic goals and with the nation's capabilities and attitudes. One and all, these matters are not the concern exclusively of government officials, teachers and news commentators. They are the concern of every American citizen, without whose understanding and support no government can, under the democratic system, hope to succeed.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Shun Know-It-Alls Improperly Trained

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

If I had it within my power, I'd fine unqualified persons who give out false or misleading medical information and I'd jail those who think they can sound off because they've worked or served in and around a hospital in some nonprofessional capacity.

What's roused my wrath is an inquiry from a correspondent whose husband recently died in a hospital.

She writes that she's "been too mortified to go out or even receive her friends" because "someone connected with the hospital" told her that his death, due to aortic heart disease, must have been the result of a syphilitic infection.

Now, in addition to her mortification, she fears that she too must have contracted the disease and worries lest she infect others who might kiss her during the course of their condolence calls.

While it was true, 50 years ago, that many who suffered aortic heart disease were victims of a syphilitic infection, the entire picture has changed since the introduction of effective treatment for the most serious of the venereal diseases.

Today, almost without exception, those who display evidences of aortic inflammation either suffered from rheumatic fever in early life or developed hardening of the arteries (arteriosclerosis) later in life.

I cannot recall having seen a single person with aortic disease, due to syphilis, in the last 20 years of my practice.

Under these circumstances why then should "someone connected with the hospital" have blackened the memory of my correspondent's husband and caused her such needless anguish?

Mostly, I suspect, because of the vicious combination of ignorance and a desire to pose as one who had the capacity to absorb the arts and sciences of medicine by heaving hospital air.

I bring this extreme example to your attention so that you may be on guard when lesser instances come your way.

I suggest that the best defense against these know-it-alls is the simple expedient of asking questions. Are you sure? How do you know? Who told you? Would you mind if I check this information with my own doctor?

And if the self-appointed "authority" takes offense at your

cross-examination, let him or her go fly a kite.

Dear Reader: Dr. Hyman appreciates your comments and questions but regrets that the heavy volume of his mail doesn't permit him to answer each individual letter or post card. However, he will comment in columns like the above upon matters of general or unusual interest.

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

Other Editor's Opinions . . .

Parents, Or — ?

(MILWAUKEE JOURNAL)
Charge accounts for teenage customers is the newest wrinkle in retailing—and one of the most controversial.

A recent survey by Seventeen magazine of 217 department and specialty stores reported that 63 per cent had some form of credit plan for teenagers. In 1959 the figure was 32 per cent.

The Wall Street Journal notes that stores have both immediate and long range reasons for promoting credit among young buyers, who in some cases need be only 12 but usually must be 15 or 16. Grabbing a bigger share of the already big teenage market is one reason. Getting young people in the habit of buying at a particular store is another. "Educating" young buyers in the use of credit is a third.

One blue-eyed, 17-year-old Charlotte (N.C.) girl finds a charge account "wonderful" because it enables her to buy things "right quick" when she wants them. She says that a charge account has taught her how to manage her part-time job money.

Maybe it has. But to our middle-aged way of thinking, requiring a teenager to wait and save is a better way to teach money management than encouraging buying "right quick." We believe, too, that parents should be the teachers rather than credit managers.

Or is it the parents who allow their teenage sons and daughters to have charge accounts who should be given instruction in the proper use of credit?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Which was the most powerful Indian confederacy in what is now the United States?

A—The Iroquois confederacy known as the Five Nations. The tribes were Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca. Later the Tuscarora of the North Carolina region joined them and the name was changed to Six Nations.

Q—How close is Cuba to continental United States?

A—Ninety miles.

BARBS

Most of the happiness in the world is found by people who are not too doggone particular.

TV is often why parents who wait up to kiss the kids goodnight don't get enough sleep.

Hodgepodge

- ACROSS
- Boy's nickname
 - Leaves
 - Felines
 - Honest
 - Lincoln
 - Opposed
 - Musical instrument
 - Slight bow
 - Horny scale
 - Slid
 - Cubic meter
 - Golf mound
 - Superlative suffixes
 - Petty quarrel
 - Bewildered
 - Enervate
 - Notators
 - Tress
 - Musical dramas
 - Stingier
 - Sleeping furniture
 - Writing implements
 - Shoo, cat!
 - Clamp
 - Consumed
 - Firm
 - Army man
 - Interpret
 - Island (Fr.)
 - Otherwise
 - Chemical suffix
 - Decimal digit
 - Favorites
 - Hereditary unit
 - Affirmative
- DOWN
- Brown
 - Old Greek coin
 - Mused
 - Canadian peninsula
 - One time
 - Musical exercises

Answer to Previous Puzzle

BAITHEE INDIAN
OLEATE NUANCE
RENTAL CRECHE
MET PEKITS HER
ABLE EYE HARP
LEER ANGLE
ANTIL VENDOR
ET A SOP BLATS
ADA LEASE RAM
SENILE TOMATO
SLATER ENACTS
ALTERO KAREST

33 Sample 44 Endure
38 Void 46 English school
40 Climbing plants 47 Toward the
41 Anoint 48 sheltered side
42 Pace 48 Camera part
43 Heraldic band 50 Timber piece

Congress Enacted Law Without Seeing Bill

By LYLE WILSON
WASHINGTON (UPI)—The 100 days about which some of President-elect Kennedy's more enthusiastic supporters are talking refer to the special session of Congress called by Franklin D. Roosevelt upon his inauguration in 1933.

That session began on March 9, ended June 16. There had not been anything like it before. To expect the new Kennedy Congress which meets in January to match or even closely to approach the record of FDR's curtain raiser is pure nonsense.

It is good that this is so. FDR's special session accomplished a great many things and did it incredibly fast. But the methods employed were not always wholesome. And some of the end results came to nothing, finally, because they were found to be counter to the Constitution.

Moreover, some of the remedies enacted failed to cure the diseases attacked, notably the appropriation of great sums to stimulate employment by making work to absorb the unemployed.

MAKE-WORK FAILURE
This device was a notable failure. Unemployment remained high until the U. S. economy got a shot in the arm when private industry became a major part of what FDR termed the arsenal of democracy.

Circumstances often demanded speed of FDR's special session as on that first day. The banks were closed, you may remember, and it was up to Congress to enact legislation pronto to permit the solvent banks to open up. Congress did just that in a single day, in a matter of a few hours, in fact.

Congress enacted that legislation without a glimmer of understanding of what the bill contained. There was not physically present in the House chamber a copy of the bill when it was passed by the House. Senate Democratic Leader Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas appeared on the Senate floor a few minutes before the special session began with one copy of the bill, still damp from the presses.

NEWS SERVICE ACTION
The late William K. Hutchinson of the also late International News Service plucked that copy from

Robinson's excited grasp unbeknownst to the senator. That stolen copy was hurried to the Senate press gallery where it was ripped into three pieces, one each to the United Press, International News Service and Associated Press.

Francis Stephenson of the AP and I had made a deal with Hutchinson that each would seek a copy of the bank bill and the man who found it would whack it up with the others so the text could go to anxiously awaiting newspaper readers.

The senators passed the bill that day equally as ignorant as the representatives of what it contained. Readers of late afternoon newspapers surely knew more of the bill's contents that day than did the legislators who had enacted it.

It is reasonable to hope that the new president and the new Congress will do better this time.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Friday, Nov. 25, the 330th day of the year with 36 more in 1960.

The moon is in its first quarter. The morning stars are Mercury and Mars.

The evening stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:
In 1783, more than 6,000 British troops evacuated New York City. In 1855, industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie was born.

In 1874, the Greenback party was organized in Indianapolis. In 1907, Scottish soprano Mary Garden made her U.S. debut.

In 1920, station WTAO of College Station, Texas, broadcast the first play by play description of a football game in radio history . . . the Texas U-Texas Aggie game.

In 1936, the German Japanese anti-Comintern agreement was signed in Berlin.

Thought for today: British playwright John Tyndall said: "The brightest flashes in the world of thought are incomplete until they have been proved to have their counterparts in the world of fact."

Keep Theater

"The Pelican Theater, a beautifully upholstered structure built in 1929 at a cost of \$526,000, is being demolished to make way for a parking lot."

What's the matter with the people in Klamath Falls? Before they know it, the Esquire Theater along with the Pelican Theater will be remembered only by a paved parking lot, is a half million dollar building standing in the way of the "profit-minded" businesses downtown? In 30 years will that parking lot have increased business enough to show a total profit of a half million dollars falsely substantiating its existence? It appears that either too many townspeople agree with these concerns, that they have never heard of the Pelican Theater, or that nobody cares to appreciate its potential service to Klamath Falls.

It was offered to the city at a reasonable cost by the Theater Management Inc. for public use. But the offer was turned down. Yes, it cost money for its upkeep—the last time it was opened it cost about \$600 for janitorial services, turning on the electricity, etc. The operational cost would be greatly reduced if it were used more frequently. But who cares? I do, an extreme minority does. Larry Chitwood