

Herald and News

Editorial Page

The Postal Service

Today in the Sunday Supplement of the Herald and News, we salute the postal service—that branch of the federal government which so many of us take for granted.

As the news stories in the supplement point out, we Americans enjoy postal service that is unmatched in the world. The post office department serves the universal needs of all Americans for an efficient and trustworthy interchange of messages at economical costs which everyone can afford to pay. And, plans for the future forecast an even greater service to come.

Pay As You Roll

In Massachusetts, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky and Oklahoma toll highways are back in the picture for the future. That they are is a measure of the failures and delays in the vaunted 41,000-mile federal interstate highway system.

Most experts thought the toll era was over when Congress authorized construction of that network over a period to end in 1972. No one was expected to buy bonds to finance pay-as-you-go highways when a free system was in the making.

There's been ample time since the network was approved to get it really rolling, but in all too many places it hasn't happened. Financing is the big problem. Costs have soared, and the government's provision for funds is generally inadequate.

The steadily rising traffic load on existing highways makes the matter increasingly acute. It has become a question whether the various states can wait for the snail-paced development of the free federal system.

A typical example:

In Delaware and Maryland, a new super-highway is under way to link the southern end of the New Jersey turnpike with Washington. The present U.S. Route 40, though a four-lane road, is overburdened and sadly out of

The post office helps greatly in giving substance to the American ideal of freedom of expression. This right of men to speak freely, it should be noted, is not primarily an oral matter; to be meaningful it must be freely translated into letters, books, newspapers, magazines and other printed matter. And then, by the safest and speediest way, these written ideas must reach those who must know and understand if they are to defend the liberties we cherish so much. This includes an uncensored postal service.

date. Relief is needed soon.

But highway officials say the federal interstate project roughly paralleling U.S. 40 won't be finished before 1972 or perhaps 1975 under present prospect.

If the new road is converted at least partly to a toll basis, however, it could be in operation by Labor Day in 1962. Such a schedule would just about fit the real needs of that area.

The resumption of toll projects in many states indicates that authorities realistically aren't waiting until their roads are clogged with cars. They are returning to the financing setup which gave the nation its spectacular turnpike network from New York to Chicago, plus other valuable links.

Some federal highway officials have long criticized the toll road as an extra tax burden on the motorist. There is no question of it. But the toll road has one compelling virtue. It gets built, and gets into use.

The federal interstate system is still a thing of bits and pieces. Unless Congress finds some means of speeding it up, it may never be more than that.

The toll road financiers are in the wings again. For one way or another the American people are going to get the roads they need.

Simple Rules To Success

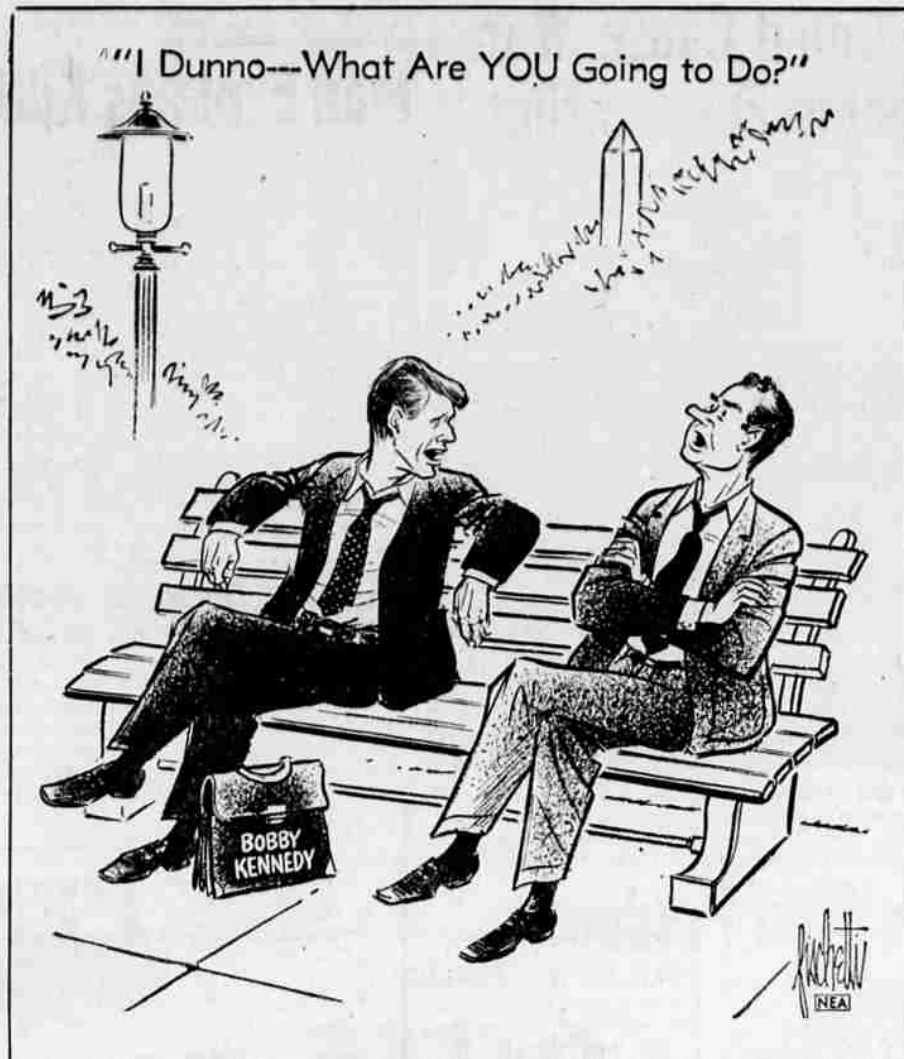
In one of our trade journals recently there appeared an article by Tom Batman, creative director of C. J. LaRoche & Co., Inc., New York advertising firm.

In his article, Mr. Batman outlined some rules for success. He called them "so deceptively simple as to escape recognition by most of us. We tend to wave aside the simplest things as lacking in deep significance."

Then he outlined these rules:

1. Do one thing at a time. Remember, no man can do more. Two things at a time or three things at a time are less than one thing at a time. Here mathematics stands confounded, for here always—more is less.
2. Know the problem. A great deal of time is skillfully wasted by people trying to find the answer when they really don't know the problem. Be sure you have a clearly stated (and agreed upon) problem first.
3. Learn to listen. Some people go through their entire lives without hearing anything but the sound of their own voices. No one has a monopoly on good ideas, so listen! Open your ears before you open your mouth — it may open your eyes.
4. Learn to ask questions. Do you approach problems with a preconceived notion of the answer? This may be quite satisfying to the ego, but seldom to the problem at hand. Make a point to ask questions if only to double check your position.

5. Distinguish sense from nonsense. A writer I know expounds brilliantly on the "inevorable and ineluctable rightness of wrongness," and so great is his magic, you half-believe him. Away from his magnetic presence, however, you begin to wonder if he half-believes it.
6. Accept change as inevitable. Heraclitus said that "no man can step in the same river twice." Not only does the river change, but the man himself changes as well. A rule good ten years ago may no longer be good enough today.
7. Admit your mistakes. It is a great temptation to rationalize our mistakes into a towering edifice built on a foundation of words. No matter how glittering the fabrication, there is the inevitable risk that someone else will see through it. Build on a foundation of reality — or you will not be building at all.
8. Be Simple. Never forget that in most audiences there are more childlike minds than sophisticated ones.
9. Be calm. Sensible opinions are seldom reached in a frenzy. Judgment and maturity are more likely to thrive in a contemplative atmosphere than a hurricane. Once you depart from calmness, you risk confusion and chaos.
10. Smile.



GOALS FOR AMERICANS

The Communist Challenge Highlighted By Military

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

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

The Soviet Union and the Communist bloc over the coming decade generally will redouble their efforts to extend Communist influence and control through economic aid, through political subversion and through military threat.

So great is the military power of the Soviet Union that the threat of nuclear attack is almost certain to become a prime instrument of Soviet policy.

But there is nevertheless reason to suppose that war under present conditions is less than ever attractive to the Kremlin.

For it is an integral part of Communist doctrine that military power, while indispensable, should be resorted to only when and if military operations promise easy, quick success. The balance of nuclear power as between the Soviet Union and the United States is such that neither side could hope, even in a surprise attack, to destroy completely the retaliatory power of its opponent. Even the attacking power would suffer terrific destruction.

Under these circumstances it is a matter of life and death for the United States and the nations of the Free World to maintain their defenses at the highest state of efficiency.

It must be a primary American aim also to provide against local aggression, the more so as the United States is bound by treaty to many powers in Asia

as well as Europe to lend military support in the event of attack.

The overall deterrent power of the United States is not sufficient to ensure against Communist thrusts, especially in the Middle East and Asia. Indeed, the so-called nuclear stalemate may serve as an incentive to Communist operations of a limited type. It therefore behooves the United States to help strengthen and improve the forces of allied and friendly powers.

American forces abroad should continue to be supplied with tactical nuclear weapons, if only to counter the Communist threat of local nuclear war.

Since use of tactical nuclear weapons in a limited operation would involve a high probability of expanding the conflict into a general nuclear war, both sides would be reluctant to employ them. This means that in any local contest the decision would hinge on strength in conventional weapons, especially of the modern types. It would be difficult, therefore, to overstate the importance of having available adequate conventional forces, so as to provide a deterrent commensurate with the issues at stake.

It is difficult to evaluate at the present time the weight of Chinese Communist military power as a component of the large Communist challenge. With a population of over 600 million, no one will question the manpower potential of the People's Republic.

Furthermore, the rapid progress of the Chinese in industrial production leaves no doubt that even now they are able to provide modern equipment for a huge conventional army. With this army they are already exerting great pressure on neighboring states. A crucial point will be reached when the Chinese Communist regime comes into possession of nuclear weapons, which may be at any time within the next five years.

Even if there should be some break in the Sino-Soviet alliance, there is every reason to believe that Chinese Communist power by itself will presently be a major threat to the security of the United States.

Failing some progress toward a settlement of political issues or in the direction of arms limitation, there would seem to be no remedy for the United States, and the nations associated with it but to keep all defenses strong and maintain the utmost degree of unity in preparing for the most ominous developments.

Geography in putting our two nations together has underscored the necessity for us not only to act as good neighbors but also be good friends.

—President Eisenhower, at a meeting with Mexican President Adolfo Lopez Mateos.

Castro is a mad dog. He must be wiped out. . . . If we get him he certainly will be shot.

—Sergio Rojas Santa-Maria, former Cuban ambassador to Britain.

Petty act of petty people.

— Russian newspaper Pravda, on U.S. travel restrictions against Khrushchev.

I want to die. I do not belong in this world. I want to go to heaven. If I just killed one they might just send me to the reform school again, but if I killed them both they'll send me to the chair.

—Fourteen-year-old boy who killed two other boys in West Memphis, Ark.

NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

Men, there's hope for us. For years, as we grow older and grey, then white-haired, we've had to put up with such remarks as "how come she's (the still beautiful, young-looking wife) in a t-r-r-r to an old duffer like that?" Chances are she's so young-looking because she's had her hair dyed blonde, pink, red, or whatever color she chooses. Comes now the revolution. It's hair-dyeing for men. If Mamma can take 10 years off her age with a hair job, why can't we? Arise. Don't be bashful. (You go first).

An inebriate was leaning unsteadily against a lamp post at a bus stop. Nearby was a pretty young thing, also waiting for a bus. Occasionally, when he got his eyes in focus, the drunk would look approximately at the pretty maiden. Finally, he could contain his admiration no longer. "Young lady," he said, "you have two very beautiful legs."

With a frown of disgust, she coldly replied, "How would you know?"

"I counted 'em," was the indifferent reply.

Which reminds me of the little guy who was pushing his cart through the crowded aisles of the supermarket. "Coming through!" he called merrily. No one moved. "Gangway!" he shouted. A few men moved. He thought a moment, then hollered, "Watch your nylons!" The women scattered.

LOOSE ENDS: It's a wise man, indeed, who can keep his eyes and ears open and his big mouth shut. . . . Which reminds me, how come a comparatively normal guy can get so all-fired witty and clever (or at least, HE thinks he is) with a few shots of red-eye under his belt? . . . My idea of a farce in three acts is the stories the movie stars write about successful married life. . . . Men, the next time you're home, count the steps leading down into your basement; then count the steps to the upstairs rooms of your house. . . . Now, count the times mother has to climb up and down all those steps every day. . . . Read any good books lately? . . . Does it make you mad to see someone with a smaller income having more fun than you? . . . Only the idle rich and the idle poor can afford adequate leisure in this work-a-day-world.

A man, recently moved to Klamath Falls, made a special trip to the office the other day to gently suggest that individual property owners of some vacant lots on and adjacent to Main Street would be doing the community a service by cleaning them up. He pointed out instances of weeds, litter and trash that made some of the empty lots quite an eyesore.

Add pet peeves: The stupid "humorous" cards the florists have been flooding racks with. Among the worst are the "get well" variety. Talk about sick, sick, sick humor!

The self-made millionaire was addressing a graduating class. "All my success in life," he said, "I owe to one thing—pluck, pluck, pluck."

"That's great, sir," spoke up a voice from the rear. "But will you please tell us something about how and whom to pluck?"

Merry Christmas to you, too.

I'm the kind of a guy who likes to kick the alarm clock across the room and take an extra 40 winks regardless of the position I happen to be in at that time. That must be par, for I understand that there are approximately 175,000,000 others in the U.S. who feel the same way.

There is power in words. Every advertising man, every preacher, every public speaker is aware of the need to pick powerful, expressive words.

Dr. Wilfred Funk, noted lexicographer and dictionary publisher, picked what he considers the 10 most expressive words in the English language. His selection was made only after years of research. How do they impress you? What would your list be?

Dr. Funk says that the most bitter word is "alone"; the most revered is "mother"; the most tragic is "death." The word "faith" brings the greatest comfort; the saddest is "forgotten"; the most beautiful is "love"; and the most cruel is "revenge." The warmest word is "friendship"; the coldest "no"; and the most peaceful is "tranquility."



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Studies Effect Of Water On Arteries

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

Is there some relationship between drinking "hard" or "soft" water and hardening of the arteries?

I've always scoffed at the idea. Now, however, comes Dr. Henry A. Schroeder of Dartmouth College with a report on this question that's worth a careful look-see.

Starting with the hunch that hard water might lead to the development of hard arteries (and hence greater liability to attacks on coronary thrombosis), Dr. Schroeder has discovered that the very opposite appears closer to the truth.

That is to say, where the hardness of water is highest, death rates throughout the U.S. from diseases of the heart and arteries are lowest for males in the 45-to-64-year age groups.

What makes these findings all the more significant is the fact that no such relationship exists in the death rates from diseases except those related to the circulatory system.

Of further interest to each of us is Dr. Schroeder's discovery that the U.S. is pretty clearly divided by the Ohio River into states that have harder-than-average drinking water and those that have a softer-than-average water supply.

With the exception of Florida and Kentucky, all the harder-than-average water supplies and lower-than-average deaths from arteriosclerosis are north or west of the Ohio.

And, with the exception of Indiana and Illinois, all the softer-than-average water supplies and higher-than-average deaths from arteriosclerosis are south or east of the Ohio.

On the basis of water hardness alone, deaths from arteriosclerosis and coronary diseases are least likely to befall those of us who live in South Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Florida, Indiana, Arizona, Iowa, Utah, Kansas and Wyoming, in approximately that order.

Next to Dr. Schroeder's program of investigation is an attempt to discover whether the drinking of hard water confers a relative immunity to arterial disease or whether the drinking of soft water produces a greater susceptibility to vascular sclerosis.

Either way, the new study is rather a blow at what the Journal of the American Medical Association calls the "Jack Spratt School of the Theory of Arteriosclerosis."

Since the Schroeder report specifically states that the figures reveal no significant relationship between fatal arteriosclerosis or coronary disease and the factors of local dietary habits or sources of food, perhaps we can do our bit to ease the economic plight of our dairy farmers by restoring at least some bacon and eggs, cream and butter to our tables.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Is it illegal to own gold coin?
A—No. Gold coins made prior to April 5, 1933, are considered collectors' items. None has been minted since.

Q—How many languages are recognized by the Constitution of India?
A—Fourteen.

Q—Which planet, Saturn or Jupiter, has more moons?
A—Jupiter with 11. Saturn has nine.

Q—Who was the first Anglo-Saxon ruler to call himself "King of all Britain"?
A—Aethelstan, who came to the throne in 925.

Q—Is there any natural vegetable substance that is transparent?
A—Yes—balsam. It is used in the manufacture of optical instruments.

Pacific Island

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Largest of the Marianas	1 Strong wind
5 It is principal Pacific base of the USAF Strategic Command	2 Employers
8 Mount Lamian is its highest	3 Antenna
12 Sailing	4 Cartograph
13 Japanese outpost	5 Go by aircraft
14 Poker stake	6 Roman road
15 Sweet secretion	7 Polynesian chestnut
16 Soap flax	8 Dance step
17 Bargain event	9 Makes into law
18 Sukkum	10 Book of maps
19 Righteous	11 Sharp
21 Is able	12 — discovered these islands March 6, 1521
22 Story of heroic deeds	13 Redacted
23 Social insects	20 They were called the —
24 Lotteries	21 Puff up
25 Roman date	22 Persian water wheel
26 Body of water	
29 Native metal	
31 Venerable sheet	
32 Cain's refuge (Is.)	
33 Lampreys	
34 Dill	
36 Icelandic prose work	
37 Paradise	
39 Fourth Arabian caliph	
40 Memoranda	
41 Negative prefix	
46 Ratio	
48 Deep hole	
49 Trailian state	
50 Solar disk	
51 Feminine appellation	
52 Sired	
53 Couches	
54 Meadow	
55 Greenland Eskimos	

NEA

Business People Dominate 1961 Legislative Makeup

By DOUGLAS GRIP
United Press International

SALEM — The Oregon Legislature is big business and 41 of the 90 members of the 1961 session are businessmen or businesswomen.

This next biggest bloc, by profession, is lawyers. Sixteen senators and representatives are practicing attorneys.

The third biggest group are farmers and ranchers — 13 in the next session.

There are three educators, Reps. Nancy Kirkpatrick, D-Lebanon; Tom Monaghan, D-Portland; and Rep. — elect Carol Howe, R-Klamath Falls.

There are two housewives — Rep. Katherine Musa, D - The Dalles, and Rep-elect Fritz Chumard, R-Portland; two secretaries — Reps. Beulah Hand, D-Milwaukie, and Grace Peck, D-Portland; and two labor leaders, Reps. Ed Whelan and Gust Anderson, both D-Portland.

In law enforcement you have Reps-elect Bob Chappel, R-Portland, a police detective; and Edward Elder, R-Eugene, former FBI man and Lane County sheriff.

Sen. William Grenfell, D-Portland, is a fireman; Rep. Ed Benedict, D-Portland, is a nurseryman; Rep. — elect Richard Eymann, D-Mohawk, public administrator; Rep. William Gallagher, R - Portland, chiropractor; Sen. Ben Musa, D-The Dalles, certified public accountant; Rep. Wayne Turner, D-St. Helens, papermaker; and Rep. Bill Bradley, D-Gresham, aluminum company employee.

The 1961 session will have eight women legislators instead of 10 as in 1959.

Thirteen of the 41 businessmen-legislators are in insurance.

Three are in news. They are Reps-elect Kessler R. Cannon, R-Bend, program director of Radio Station KBND, Bend; Rep. Carl O. Fisher, R-Eugene, operator of stations in Eugene, Salem and Pendleton; and Sen. Monroe Sweetland, D-Milwaukie, publisher of the Milwaukie Review.

The legislature lost its only physician — surgeon, Dr. Edwin Durno, R-Medford. He resigned as state senator upon election as congressman in the Fourth District. His successor, not yet appointed, will complete the professional make-up of the session.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Sunday, Nov. 27, the 332nd day of the year with 34 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning stars are Mercury and Mars.

The evening stars are Jupiter, Saturn and Venus.

On this day in history:

In 1807, American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born.

In 1873, the first long railroad tunnel in America was completed through the Hoosac Mountains in northwest Massachusetts.

In 1889, Curtis Brady received the first permit issued by the New York City Commissioner of Parks to drive an auto through Central Park.

In 1910, the Pennsylvania Station in New York, the world's largest railway terminal to date, was opened to traffic.

In 1945, President Truman named Gen. George Marshall his special representative to China to effect a cessation of hostilities between Chinese Communists and Nationalists.

Thought for today: French writer Charles Baudelaire said: "To be a great man and a saint for oneself, that is the one important thing."