

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Your Role In The Nation

It is a commonplace of life that we achieve, as individuals, no more than we strive for. We may frequently get less but, come easy or come hard, there is no other way to gain whatever it is we personally identify with success or happiness than by conscious and conscientious effort directed toward it.

The same holds true when it comes to talking about a nation and the goals that the citizens of that nation should be working for. Here, however, the field is wide open for controversy.

For a nation is not an entity that has its own existence; it is an expression of the collective existences of the human beings who are united by certain common geographical, political, linguistic and other ties.

The question then is which or how many of the individuals making up a nation can determine that nation's goals.

In a democracy, the will of the majority, expressed through the free election of competing candidates, is held to be the ideal means of deciding a national philosophy and choosing a political course. In a totalitarian system, it is the few—who are strong enough to coerce the many—who hold power.

Yet strong leaders are needed in a democracy, too—leaders not only in politics but in business, education, religion, the arts and sciences and all other fields of human endeavor. But the influence and authority of these leaders is derived from all the people and is only as effective as the degree of knowledge and understanding possessed by the people.

The outstanding men point us toward our goals but it is only through enlightened public opinion that those goals can be reached.

To that end, President Eisenhower some months ago appointed a Commission on National Goals, employing the united thinking of the best brains of the country. The commission's report to the people is to be published soon in book form. The Herald and News is currently printing condensations of the commission's reference reports. It is our sincere belief that they should be studied by everyone.

It is all too easy for a private citizen to bewail his lack of control over the affairs of state, or to slough off his responsibility to know—or demand to know—where his leaders are taking him. It is all too easy to allow a demagogue to assume those responsibilities for him.

What part then can be the individual play in shaping the nation's course in the coming years?

Simply stated, he can be alert to any encroachments on or dilutions of certain basic freedoms that are his heritage—freedom of thought and speech and writing, the right to dissent from the majority, the right to criticize the government.

More positively, the individual can support those men and those policies which point toward a strengthening and widening of these freedoms, not only for ourselves but for men of all nations.

We Americans are agreed, lacking any proof to the contrary in the past 180-some years, that we have a pretty good thing going here. It would be the greatest of tragedies were we to allow the freedoms we seek to preserve to be lost in the name of defeating totalitarianism.

New Hope For The Congo

Once more the Soviet bloc has been beaten by the West in the United Nations, but as on some previous occasions the victory is less than complete. The vote to seat the Congo's anti-Communist delegation headed by President Kasavubu was more than two to one. Yet the African nations we seek to win to our side were badly divided on the issue, with a number abstaining altogether.

We of course did not expect the support of the misguided, Red-leaning countries of Ghana and Guinea. But it was an unhappy circumstance that a new nation like Nigeria was not among those backing Kasavubu.

The good part of this victory is that it puts the U.N. seal of approval on the Congolese elements which are resistant to Communist incursions. Neither Kasavubu nor the present military chief, Col. Mobutu, have shown any marked talent for governing. But they are fiercely determined to keep the Congo truly independent.

That cannot be said for the ousted but still aspiring Patrice Lumumba, former premier. His personal ambition is of such order that he is willing to serve at the cost of his countrymen's freedom — by inviting Moscow's help.

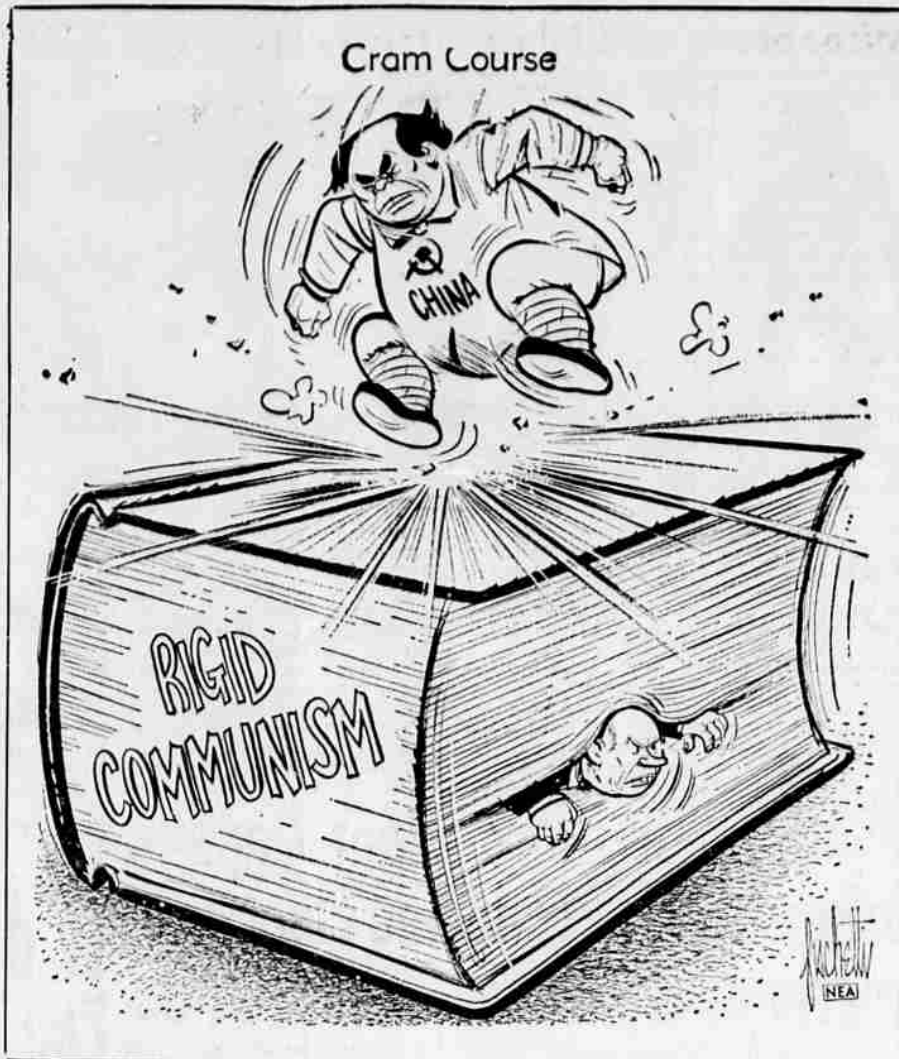
All free men, including the Congolese themselves, can be grateful that the U.N. has now dealt Lumumba's hopes a stiff blow. It

was he and the untrustworthy Ghana diplomats in the Congo who were in truth responsible for the latest outburst of violence in that boiling country. Their plotting forced Mobutu to take firm action to oust the discredited Ghana official, Nathaniel Welbeck, with resultant bloody fighting.

Indeed, the presence of Ghanaian troops in the U.N.'s Congo contingent has tended all along to compromise the U.N.'s earnest efforts to preserve order in the Congo. For, under the guise of serving this objective, Ghana's soldiers have been perpetuating internal strife by protecting Lumumba and other pro-Red plotters.

It was unfortunate that Mobutu's men took certain revenge on U.N. personnel as result of Congolese Army losses in the fighting with U.N. units over the ouster of Welbeck. Now that he, like his Soviet predecessors, is gone from the Congo, perhaps a new try at real order can be made. The U.N. will wisely remain, though its operations still are handicapped by its Ghanaian elements and its future is clouded by the problem of diminishing funds for support.

Thus hope in the Congo is not yet bright. But there is more of it than before the U.N. seated Kasavubu and the Congolese threw out Welbeck. We must be thankful for any gains at all.



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 with the Report from President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals. Edited by Ray Crowley for Newspaper Enterprise Assn. (Copyright 1966, the American Assembly.)

It is a basic and continuing interest of the United States that the nations of Europe should enjoy the right of national self-determination. For that reason it must continue to recognize and support the claim of the satellite states of the Soviet Union to independence.

The events of recent years have shown that at least some of these nations have remained unreconciled to the Communist yoke and that the Soviet government cannot afford to ignore completely their aspirations toward freedom and autonomy.

There is, to be sure, no quick way by which the cause of nations forcibly subjected to Communist control can be vindicated. But these nations tend to look up to the United States as champion of the elemental rights of peoples. The active and continued interest of the American people will help them remain true to their principles.

The NATO countries have never reached the force-levels laid

GOALS FOR AMERICANS

Satellite Nations Look To U.S. For Freedom

down in successive agreements. Yet there can be little doubt that the alliance has proved itself one of the most successful peacetime coalitions in history. So long as the United States enjoyed superiority in nuclear weapons and the means of delivering them, it effectively discouraged Soviet aggression in Europe, even of a minor character.

The advent of the intercontinental missile has, however, raised new and fundamental problems in the relationship between the nations on either side of the Atlantic.

On the American side it has been argued that the new long-range missiles will reduce the value of European bases for the defense of the United States; that strategically speaking it might be wiser to withdraw American forces from Europe and "go it alone."

On the European side, some members of NATO have turned themselves with the question whether, in these days of the total destructiveness of war, the United States would risk its own destruction by intercontinental missiles in behalf of NATO or one of its European components.

This reasoning has led several European governments to consider the acquisition of nuclear weapons. France has already devised and exploded an atomic weapon and evidently intends to persist in its program. It stands to reason that acquisition of nuclear weapons by many powers will greatly enhance the danger

of nuclear war.

Actually, the revolutionary changes in the methods of delivering nuclear weapons have in no way diminished the interest of the United States in the continued freedom of the European nations.

It is unthinkable that the American nations could long retain their freedom if the Communists took over western Europe, gained command of its resources and industrial plant and were in a position to bring almost irresistible military and economic pressure to bear on the new world. Even the overseas bases of NATO will be important to the United States for some time to come. They provide multiple missile — launching sites and make possible the wide dispersal of nuclear retaliatory power.

It should therefore remain the firm and determined, publicly proclaimed policy of the United States to honor its present commitment to come to the aid of its NATO allies in the event of attack.

At the same time the apprehensions of the European powers are altogether understandable and should certainly be taken into account. It might be desirable for psychological reasons to make nuclear weapons available to the European NATO powers as a group, under collective NATO control.

Americans should realize that if NATO is to survive it may be necessary to accept a greater measure of political and military integration in Europe and possibly increased cooperation within the entire Atlantic community.

The forces working toward economic integration have of late been running strong in western Europe. It is in the interest of the United States to encourage this movement toward integration. It would strengthen the general economic position of Europe, would make possible a more effective contribution to the common defense and would provide a real counterweight to Soviet power.



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

Variations in appetite are a constant source of wonderment and dismay to the housewife whose many chores include meal planning, marketing and preparation of food.

She has to cater to the boys who are "eating her out of house and home," the daughter who is "picky and choosy," the husband who won't eat vegetables, this one who loads everything with salt, that one who douses everything with catsup and the other one who suddenly decided to go on strike against milk!

Each of us also notes variations in our own appetites at different times and under different conditions. There are times when we "go off our feed" entirely. Other times we just seem unable to fill a seemingly endless pit.

Sometimes we go on a candy binge and other times we have a steak hunger, or our wives complain that we choose foods in restaurants that we leave on our plates at home.

That looked as if it had been previously chewed also are appetite killers.

Sometimes the causes for anorexia are less obvious: Worry, sorrow or a recent emotional crisis; that soda or candy bar that junior hastily gulped down on the way home from school, or that appetite-depressant drug that sister's been sneaking in so she can get into her fancy dress for the senior prom.

Sometimes, loss of appetite is due to illness or to drugs prescribed for relief of distress.

Some of the common illnesses that produce anorexia are the respiratory infection accompanied by stuffy nose or sore throat. Aspirin and related drugs taken to ease the discomforts of respiratory infection or hay fever may do it.

Disturbances of the heart and circulation that result in shortness of breath or that require regular doses of digitalis also are culprits.

Nervous ailments featured by depression or negativism, certain tranquilizers prescribed for disturbed persons or sometimes a hidden cancer will rob us of desire for food.

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

Letters To The Editor

Railroad Plight

Looking back over the years, and viewing the abuses the shippers were subjected to when they were at the mercy of the railroads, one does not feel inclined to shed a tear over the plight the rails now find themselves in.

First the passenger business as a whole never was a lucrative one, dining cars never paid their way. Few, if any businesses, with diversified activities, expect each of them to return a monetary profit. Shippers who rode the trains usually shipped over the lines they patronized as passengers.

The railroads have discouraged passenger business to the extent that it is slowly reaching the vanishing point, and that seems to be the objective of the railroads. Today they are delaying and cross hauling mail, baggage, and express to the great disadvantage of what few passengers they now have, and are incurring the wrath of the citizens to whom they will not ride a passenger train if any other mode of transportation is available.

I have attended ICC and PUC meetings a great deal over the years and some of the pleas of the rail relative to expenses are ridiculous. For instance at a meeting in San Francisco they presented figures to show greatly padded expense of operating trains 9 and 10 between San Francisco and Portland.

For several years after discouraging passenger traffic they continued to haul the full complement of equipment which was assigned to these trains. This constituted in some cases double the passenger equipment necessary, at least an average of five cars per train. This figures roughly 7,000 passenger car miles per day plus help on the cars and at least one power unit. This is only one sample of the padding of expenses, one could go on and on with it.

I testified in San Francisco at an ICC meeting, and the record will bear me out that the Southern Pacific received as a grant from the government a strip of land 20 miles long on each side of their rails every alternate section. This land has produced millions of dollars for the company, and represents payment in full for the governments aid to the rails in opening up the west, and in part the land grant reads "and they shall carry the mail on their rails." The mail they have carried is paid for by contract, therefore the land grant was in fact a compact to perpetuate the carrying of the mail by railroads.

Does anyone advance the thought that this did not mean adequate service, and does anyone believe the present schedule and program of shuttling mail back and forth on trains and trucks constitute adequate service.

I submit the railroads have violated the intent and the spirit of the land grant, and that they should be compelled to carry out the compact or to relinquish all right title and interest to such land as they now hold and to compensate the government for all lands sold.

They not only have driven away the passenger business, but are today by their program of not running a freight till they get full tonnage, driving thousands of small businesses into putting on trucks to handle their own commodities.

Let us not forget the railroads are a very important segment of our civilization, and that they would be indispensable in case of war. A successful invasion of the country might be made without them that could be stopped with adequate transportation. It appears to me that action should be taken to prevent their going out of business or deteriorating to the point they would be practically useless when and if needed desperately to move troops and material.

It now appears they are interested only in long haul freight, and that local freight is not wanted.

I believe that more food and machinery should be shipped to the needy countries, and less of war material. We may be facing the same guns we are giving 167 some of our fair weather friends. We are paying out billions to store food that we do not need while hungry nations instead of getting it are getting war material. Hunger spawns Communism.

W. A. Barr,
Supervisor District No. 2,
Siskiyou County.

No Rubber Stamp

News stories on a meeting of Democratic legislators held Nov. 19 at Salem quoted George Brown, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (otherwise known as COPE), as criticizing the Labor-Management Interim Committee.

In these quotations, Mr. Brown, sometimes referred to as "Napoleon," severely criticized the committee for proposing a thorough, impartial study of the proposed three-way workmen's compensation bill with a view to improving benefits for injured workmen

and for offering a labor code for industrial peace in Oregon.

Mr. Brown argued that if private insurance companies take over part of the workmen's compensation insurance business then the injured workmen will receive less and it will be more costly to employers.

To keep the record straight, the benefits to injured workmen are set by the Legislature. Mr. Brown's solicitude for the employers' wallets is most touching and, I might say, not in keeping with his previous attitudes toward the cost to the employers of some of his pet projects.

Let me point out that there are more than a quarter of a million workers in Oregon who are not covered by workmen's compensation and who would be covered under this proposal.

It was the concern of the majority of the committee that benefits should be raised, that industrial accident insurance should be extended to those not now covered and that a set of rules should be devised by which labor and management could settle their disputes peacefully.

Mr. Brown is reported as being particularly critical of me for supporting the committee program and stating that I was not a representative of labor's thinking in these matters.

When Governor Hatfield offered me the appointment to the Labor-Management Interim Committee, I was asked to represent labor and not labor leaders. According to reports from state agencies, there are approximately 736,000 persons gainfully employed in Oregon, and more than 480,000 of them do not belong to any labor union. I understood that I was appointed to represent all workers, and I have tried to do so to the best of my ability.

George Brown certainly doesn't speak for all these people. I seriously question whether more than a fraction of organized labor listens to him. From the results at the polls Nov. 8, it is obvious that thousands of labor's rank and file ignored Brown's recommendations on candidates.

The AFL-CIO Reports of September, Vol. 2, No. 9, attacked various members of the Labor-Management Interim Committee and their legislative program. After reading the attack, Senate President Walter J. Pearson made the following statement for the record in the minutes of the Oct. 6 executive session of the committee:

"I was quite shocked after our last meeting at some of the statements they had made which were not only misrepresentations of the facts, but outright lies.

"I think the time has come when labor, if they are going to fight a bill, should fight it on the merits and not on misrepresentations."

As a rank and file dues-paying union member with as many years in the labor movement as Mr. Brown, I am proud to have endorsed the committee's legislative program. Perhaps some workers in the years to come will be thankful I am not a rubber stamp.

Carl Gilson,
Brotherhood of
Railroad Trainmen.

Ready To Help

On Nov. 8th the voice of the people of Klamath County was heard. To some the message was one of considerable joy, and to others it was a cause of momentary consternation.

The voice of the people is the most powerful voice in the world. It should not be silenced by the laryngitis of apathy, as we have received pretty much just what we ask for. If we don't ask, we can't expect to receive. And now that the voice has been heard perhaps it is time that we turn to the business at hand, that of making Klamath County and the State of Oregon a better place for new industries and keeping the ones we now have. There are many things to be done that will help improvements in state government in our taxes, education, and our business climate.

There are many important problems to solve as well. We hope that they can be solved without penalizing one segment of the people for the benefit of another. Treatment should be, and must be, fair in all instances.

The present elected Representatives are fine people who will serve well and give most generously of their time, though they lack experience in matters that may affect all of us. As I will be at the session of the Senate representing many of the people from Klamath County as well as the State of Oregon as I have in the past I hope that if they feel that I can be of help to them I would be most willing to give them my time.

It is mine and the hope of all that I represent that the voice of the people, sounded Nov. 8th, at the election polls, was a voice for sane and state state government—government that will be for the people, by the people and of the people.

Walter H. Turner,
Chairman and Representative,
State Legislative Committee
Order of Railway Conductors

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Which was the world's first Negro republic?
A—Haiti.

Q—Why is a book of maps called an Atlas?
A—The earliest books of maps had on the first page a picture of Atlas, the Greek giant, who according to mythology carried the world on his shoulders.

BARBS

Women shop early at sales and take their pick, or wait and take their picked over.

We'll bet the moth has one eye on the calendar and the other on your summer clothes.

A dollar bill sure gets dirty when you consider how quickly it slips through your fingers.

The Netherlands

- ACROSS
- 1 This country is on the North
- 4 The fjord is in this country
- 8 Baron Johann De
- 12 Provide with weapons
- 13 Heraldic band
- 14 Pen name of Charles Lamb
- 15 Yugoslav city
- 16 Starts in Germany
- 18 Came in 20 Rock
- 21 Compar point
- 22 Lampreys
- 24 — of mouth
- 26 Essential being
- 27 Musical syllable
- 30 Follower
- 32 Gazed fixedly
- 34 Crowns
- 35 Landed property
- 36 Male cat
- 37 Military meal
- 39 Individuals
- 40 Girl's name
- 41 Abstract being
- 42 Run
- 45 Avenging spirit
- 49 City of this country
- 51 Jump
- 52 Italian city
- 53 Gaelic
- 55 Follower
- 56 Golf mounds
- 57 Cotton batting
- DOWN
- 1 Mentally sound
- 2 Ireland
- 3 Capital of the Netherlands

Answer to Previous Puzzle

GUAM AIR PEAK
AGUA STA ANTE
LEPER RET SALE
LAGS IRES
SEA TRES
PLY NOD
LEPER RET SALE
AGUA STA ANTE
GUAM AIR PEAK
AGUA STA ANTE
LEPER RET SALE
LAGS IRES
SEA TRES
PLY NOD
LEPER RET SALE
AGUA STA ANTE
GUAM AIR PEAK