

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Murder Comes Cheap

We're not too hep on our Oregon history and politics as yet, so we can't help but wonder at the recent news stories about the action of acting governor Walter Pearson in pardoning a criminal serving a life term for murder.

The news stories didn't come right out and say so, but there appeared more than the usual interest in the political ramifications that surround the event. Historically, we would guess that the case is more than a little significant, too.

Of considerable significance to us is that this case again highlights the cheap cost of murder. A seven-year "hitch" for murder hardly seems like punishment at all. And this case is even more unusual, because the criminal did not maintain the most savory record even while he was in prison.

We're puzzled, too, by the fact that the state board of pardons did not recommend

release of the murderer, but the acting governor went ahead anyway—which is his right, of course.

Had the board recommended pardon, we would have considered it just another instance of our muddle-headed approach to criminal punishment. We have laws imposing heavy sentences for criminal acts, but our penal institutions are hardly more than private clubs for inmates. And the people who operate and control them are more concerned with starry-eyed "reform" than they are with dispensing justice.

Murderers, rapists, known sex deviates, hardened criminals nowadays hardly hear the prison door clang shut before they are out to resume their nefarious ways.

We are hopeful that the recent case does not fall in this category. But we are not encouraged. In fact, there is a bit of a smell about the whole incident.

Recipe For A Hassle

Dissidents we have with us always and President-elect Kennedy was no exception while he was conducting his campaign. In Louisiana and Mississippi Kennedy ran into opposition from five hard-bitten Democratic House members, veterans of many a Capitol Hill battle. These defectors campaigned against his election.

Behind the scenes in Washington a move is afoot now to purge the quintet from posts of legislative power for not seeing eye-to-eye with the rest of the party.

Discipline for party disloyalty is given as the cause, but the roots go deeper. The five are in posts of influence on powerful House committees and close supporters of Kennedy fear that the defectors could erect major roadblocks to the new administration's legislative program.

Whether or not the purge finally comes off rests with House Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas. He recently was in conference with Kennedy and Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson at the latter's Texas ranch.

Principal objective of the purge is removal of Rep. William M. Colmer of Mississippi from the House Rules Committee. This group now is controlled by a coalition of four Republicans and two southern Democrats and

has almost dictatorial powers to clear or block House bills.

Rayburn had difficulty controlling this committee in the last session of Congress, and he is reported determined to change that.

Others over whom the ax is poised are Rep. Otto Passman, Louisiana, head of the House Foreign Aid Appropriations subcommittee; Rep. Jamie L. Whitten, Mississippi, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee which handles farm funds; Rep. John Bell Williams, second-ranking Democrat on the House Commerce Committee, and Rep. Arthur Winstead, Mississippi, member of the House Armed Services Committee.

Williams says he doubts a purge will take place, but added: "We realized we were taking a calculated risk."

Disciplinary action, if any, will come when the new Congress convenes in January. If committee assignments are stripped from these five, it will be the first time in 36 years (Progressive Bob LaFollette's campaign of 1924) that either party in the House has broken the cherished seniority rule on which appointments are based.

In any event, the "calculated risk" is certain to stir acrimonious discussion in the legislative and executive hierarchy from now until inauguration.

Program Deserves Support

We have noticed in several news stories in the Herald and News that the Red Cross is about to conduct a campaign for whole blood donation. A "bloodmobile" will be in Klamath Falls Dec. 5, 6 and 7 to implement the program.

We are hopeful that area citizens will respond to the request of the Red Cross and send the campaign over the top to a large degree. The success of the program is assured to a degree with groups at Kingsley Field and OTI pledging their support.

But, we citizens of the area should not fail to recognize our duty here. As individuals, we should donate our blood and help the Red Cross achieve the distinction of exceeding their quota in this area. Their requests are modest, and the need is great.

As a matter of fact, more blood is shipped into the Klamath area from outside sources than we furnish the Red Cross. That is one important reason why we should respond and take up some of the slack at this time.

Many people think that the Red Cross charges a fee for the blood administered through their program. Not so. There is a slight service fee that actually is nothing but a charge for gathering and processing the whole blood. It is only a fraction of what such a charge would be on a commercial basis.

The important thing to remember here is that whole blood is always desperately needed by the Red Cross. Certainly, the least we can do is lend our individual support to the program.



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 1959, the American Assembly.)

In Africa it has been the policy of the United States to recognize the preponderant role of the former colonial powers who, because of the magnitude of the task, should be encouraged to continue and even increase their contributions.

But the time has clearly come for the United States to assume a larger responsibility, either directly or through the United Nations.

It should be the goal of the United States not only to forestall military aggression against the African states but also to support them in resisting undue pressure of a political or economic kind.

The Communist states have already established footholds and are exerting their influence wherever possible. It therefore behooves the United States to formulate without delay a comprehensive, long-term policy, the purpose of which would be to assist the African states in organizing an effective system of government and administration and to give adequate technical and

GOALS FOR AMERICANS

Report Urges Bigger U.S. Role In Africa Situation

financial aid so to enable them not only to establish a reasonably sound economy, but also to make some progress in education and social well-being.

In the uncertainty that is bound to persist for some time, the United States should try to foresee and mitigate territorial and other disputes between the new states and if possible negotiate international agreements regulating the supply of armaments so as to obviate the need for huge and dangerous military outlays.

It should also encourage the formation of regional groupings which would eliminate or reduce territorial claims and counter-claims and at the same time provide for sounder economies through the creation of larger communications systems and broader markets.

In those parts of Africa where there has been large-scale settlement by Europeans there is an ever-present danger of violent race conflict. The whites are everywhere in a minority, being only about one-fifth of the total population even in the Union of South Africa. It would appear hopeless in present world conditions for such minorities to continue their discrimination against the majority and persist in their attempt to keep it permanently in subjugation. Racial war is certain to ensue and would surely have serious repercussions throughout the world.

The United States must therefore use what influence it has to encourage and support such racial readjustments as may seem essential.

With understanding and a readi-

ness to accommodate, the whites of Africa could, with their greater education, experience and resources, still play a prominent and effective role. Difficult though the transition might be for them, they will be well advised to accept the racial equality towards which the pressure of events is leading the states of the new Africa.

The continent of Africa is bound to be a center of turbulence in world affairs for years to come, if only because European control of vast areas is being relinquished quite suddenly and new, independent states are emerging more or less pell mell.

The difficulties inherent in any such precipitate transformation are enhanced in the case of Africa by the fact that the population, poor and illiterate, is still living for the most part on a tribal basis.

Trained and experienced leadership is almost entirely lacking and many of the new states, as successors to arbitrarily defined European colonies, lack the traditions and characteristics of real nationality. The leaders almost without exception have exaggerated hopes and expectations of progress and prosperity.

These new states cannot defend themselves unaided against a major power. They are now and will for a long time be dependent on the financial and technical support of more advanced nations.

To date such assistance has come to the new states primarily from their former masters, the British and the French, who have been providing about a billion dollars annually in public and private investment. Both Britain and France are prepared to continue their programs of support, though perhaps at a reduced rate. The question is whether the newly independent states will accept such aid. If not, it may prove more practicable to provide the large-scale economic and technical assistance required through the United Nations.

Other Editors' Opinions

Hoffa's Lives

(THE WALL STREET JOURNAL)

Not long ago, James Riddle Hoffa, boss of the sprawling Teamsters Union, seemed to be on the run. Some of the most unsavory goons in American unionism then were passing before an aroused nation during the televised Congressional hearings.

But Hoffa has kept his grip on the nation's largest union. Indeed, the roles of 1958 are reversed:

THEY SAY...

The Iron Curtain has been lifted to some extent. If Khrushchev lost his job tomorrow, who would we get in his place? The experts know of no other man in Russia who would be as moderate toward the West as Khrushchev. . . . We could get a lot worse than this man.

—H. Roger Tatarian, managing editor of UPI.

If high officials of the U. S. government are suggesting, implying or stating generally that the Soviet Union is engaged in nuclear testing now, then the American people have a right to know of any evidence of such testing.

—Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D Minn.).

he is in the saddle today and his opponents are in disarray because of the inadequacy of the nation's labor laws.

He has accomplished this turnaround, ironically, by using the law to his own advantage. A suit against him by a group of rank-and-file Teamsters, charging that his election to the union presidency was rigged, resulted in a consent decree in January, 1959. Hoffa agreed to clean up the Teamsters under the scrutiny of a three-man board of monitors appointed by U.S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts. No sooner had Hoffa made this agreement than he sought ways around it.

A battery of Teamster attorneys tied the monitors in knots, fashioning an appalling snarl of appeal and counter-appeal. The case against Hoffa bogged down in legalistic trench warfare, until just recently the Teamsters scored a breakthrough. By a vote of two to one, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington ruled that the union could veto appointment of a chairman of the monitors "on reasonable grounds." The ruling, in effect, makes the monitorship a toothless watchdog.

But this victory raises a question that goes beyond the fate of the monitorship. How did Hoffa become so powerful in the first place? Because labor unions are specifically exempted from anti-trust laws and therefore enjoy monopoly power, defunct business and industry. Such unrestrained power inevitably breeds corruption. Union corruption will flourish, and the Hoffas will survive legal assaults, until Congress strikes at the root of the evil.

NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

Here's a headline that appeared in one of the state's most-respected newspapers the other day: "MANLESS WORLD RULED BY SUPERWOMEN ENVISIONED"

Then the story went on to relate how the British Medical Association's magazine claimed that the time may come when a race of superwomen will rule a manless world.

Girls, this set me to thinking. And I find it hard to accept that situation. I'm thinking of the typical la femme fatale organization and the complexities thereof. Viz:

"Girls, girls, come to order please. Please stop talking. G-I-R-L-S! I have rapped three times. There, that's better. This is an important meeting. We have had two other meetings to elect officers and no one will serve. We will have to elect officers or else disband this club. Is that your wish? No, I didn't think it was. I have said over and over again that I will not be president again. No, Alicia, I will not reconsider.

"Now, the meeting will come to order. Do we have a report from the nominating committee? Well, of course, there was a nominating committee. Janis was a chairman. And Jean and Marta were on it, too. Oh, you couldn't get anyone to run for any of the offices? Whatever will we do? We have to do this right, that is, according to the rules. We paid \$3 of the club money for a book telling us how to run our meetings, and to get our money's worth we have to do as the book says.

"I'll tell you what we'll do. Will the secretary please call the roll, and we can see who isn't here. If we elect someone who isn't here, she can't say no—not today, anyway.

"Well, that's a help. Five aren't here. That's the way I was elected—when I wasn't at the meeting. Let's see, I jotted down the names as Betty read them: Nancy, Carolyn, Gloria, Kay and Sally aren't here. Which one would make a good president? Nancy? No, she said she positively wouldn't have it. Her husband said he would divorce her if she took the job. Carolyn? She has too many children. Why, she can hardly ever get to meetings. Gloria would make a good one, but she is already president of three other clubs. That leaves Kay and Sally. Kay works, so that leaves her out. I guess it has to be Sally. Did the nominating committee ask her? She was away? Well, she's home now, and she hasn't said absolutely not. Will somebody nominate Sally? That's fine. Sally is nominated and the nominations are closed. All those in favor of Sally for president? Opposed? Sally has been unanimously elected. Well, that didn't take long.

"Now, let's see. Who can we elect? Who started this, anyway?"

There, there, girls. Don't take it too hard. But I just wondered if that wasn't the kind of superwoman the British magazine had in mind. I must admit that I've taken part in some committees of men people that would make the strongest man break down and cry.

"And that reminds me that I've heard that a committee consists of one man to bring in the minority report, one man to do the work, and three others to pat him on the back.

And just to show that men don't know it all, either, I'm gonna tell the story about the meeting that was being held at the church-house in a small, rural community to consider the purchase of a chandelier. Midway in the proceedings, an old fellow stood up and announced himself "agin" it. "In the first place," he said, "we can't none of us spell it. In the second place, we can't none of us play it. AND, in the third place, we need some new light fixtures a lot worse than we need a chandelier!"

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

No Such Thing As 'Biliousness'

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D. Written for Newspaper Enterprise Assn. The words "bilious" and "biliousness" ought to be thrown out of our language. They're often used to describe conditions with which bile has nothing to do.

I must have a dozen or more letters on my desk requesting suggestions for the relief of "biliousness" and I'm quite sure that, in each instance, the writer's true complaint could be more accurately described as a feeling of being "blue" or "down-in-the-mouth."

Perhaps an explanation of what bile is and what it does will help you to steer clear of these misleading expressions. The human liver normally manufactures between a pint and a quart of bile each day. When food enters the stomach, especially after a fat meal, bile flows into the intestines.

Between meals, for the most part, bile is stored in the gall bladder which is about the size and shape of a lady's change purse. Thus the path of bile flow is from liver directly to intestines or from liver to gall bladder to intestines.

Never, under any circumstances, does anyone suffer from an excessive bile secretion ("biliousness").

Never, except when the flow of bile is shut off by an obstruction, does anyone suffer from a deficiency of bile.

And never, under any circumstances, does true bile get into

get for vice president? No, I said I wouldn't run. Why don't you, Janis? Well, what if you are on the nominating committee? You didn't nominate yourself, did you? The vice president doesn't have much to do. Of course, you wouldn't have to be president next year. Anne was vice president this year, but she didn't become the president. You will, Janis? Wonderful! Now we have two officers. It really isn't so hard.

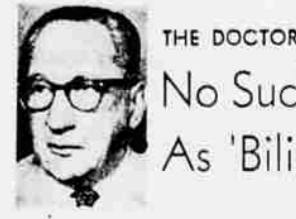
"Now, secretary, don't you take it on again, Judy? You won't! What will we do? None of the rest of us can do that. The secretary has the most work. Oh, I know girls, Dorothy Brown has been dying for an invitation to join our club, and she would make a good secretary. She writes for the paper, is everyone in favor of asking Dorothy to join our club? Opposed? Dorothy is a member. Judy, will you write her a note and tell her she is a member of the club, and that she has been elected secretary. We are really doing all right.

"The only office left is the treasurer. That's not so hard because we hardly ever have any money. Has anyone any ideas? Nancy? But, she can't even add. Won't you take it, Jean? You can always figure out who owes who when we go shopping together. I know you are on the nominating committee. I'll dissolve the nominating committee right now. Of course you can be treasurer. Did we have the treasurer's report? \$3.47. There, you should be able to take care of that. You will? What a relief to have all the officers, and it really wasn't too hard. Is there any other business? Let's adjourn, then, and the hostess will serve lunch. I was in the kitchen, and the dessert looked too divine."

There, there, girls. Don't take it too hard. But I just wondered if that wasn't the kind of superwoman the British magazine had in mind. I must admit that I've taken part in some committees of men people that would make the strongest man break down and cry.

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the blood. Even when a person is jaundiced, the yellow coloration is due to pigments contained in the bile. Not to bile itself.

Perhaps you will now understand why I say that there is no point in trying to stimulate the liver to increase or reduce the flow of bile or to alter the character of bile secretion.

The best way to stimulate the gall bladder to expel its content of bile is to include a little butter or cream with the meal.

The question of gallstones was discussed in another column.

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.

Thoughts

Do not neglect to do good and to share what you have, for such sacrifices are pleasing to God. — Hebrews 13:16.

What do we live for, if it is not to make life less difficult for each other? — George Eliot.

A man's mind plans his way, but the Lord directs his steps. — Proverbs 16:9.

Let each man think himself an act of God. His mind a thought, his life a breath of God. — Philip J. Bailey.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Who was the inspiration for Robert Browning's poem "Rabbi Ben Ezra?"
A—Ezra Ibn, Jewish author.

Q—Why was ammonia water once referred to as spirits of hartshorn?
A—This name originated in the ancient method of making ammonia water by heating the horns of harts, or stags, in closed vessels.

Q—What kind of a tree is a banyan tree?
A—A native Indian species of fig tree.

Q—What breed of cattle holds the milk producing record and what breed the butterfat record?

A—The Holstein-Friesian cattle produce much more milk. The milk of the Jersey cow contains a higher butterfat content.

Fish Story

Answer to Previous Puzzle

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ACROSS
1 Prized game and food fish
2 Fish
3 Chevin
12 Dry
13 Poem
14 At this place
15 Speed contest
16 Cognizance
17 Comfort
18 Pullman
20 Closed car
21 Blemish
22 Through
23 Frozen dew
26 In attendance
30 Always (poet.)
31 Cassock
32 Meadow
33 Feminine appellation
34 Herringleike fish
35 Droop
36 Porpoise
38 Equals
40 Saimon
41 Dusky
42 Native of Rome
43 Pichard
49 Atrach
50 Exclamation of disgust
51 Shoshonean Indians
52 Lark
53 Oriental appellation
54 Pause
55 Sea eagles (comb. form)
56 Recent (comb. form)
57 Gaelic

DOWN
1 Sailors
2 Soviet river
3 The color quimper

4 Revokes
5 Grant
6 Jester
7 German river
8 Small tumor
9 Gladden
10 Sheep
10 Constellation
11 Has existed
19 Light touch
20 Percolate slowly
22 Goad
23 Clannish strife
24 City in Nevada
25 Verbal
26 Verbal
28 Collier's term
29 Last
27 (otherwise)
28 Close
29 Heavy blow
31 Leg part
34 Eschew
37 Crustaceans
38 Passage in the brain
46 Promontory
48 Royal Italian family name
49 Chest rattle
50 Container
44 Intend
45 Glut
46 Passage in the brain
47 Promontory
48 Royal Italian family name
49 Chest rattle
50 Container