

Herald and News

Editorial Page

The Wrong Diet

All free world leaders bemoan the sterility and wastefulness of the huge arms establishments which draw heavily on substance otherwise available for more constructive uses.

That is one of the reasons responsible men must keep constantly searching out paths to disarmament, even as they continue to stockpile weapons.

It does not take much imagination to see what houses, hospitals, schools, roads and other public facilities could be built with the materials that have gone into arms now lying stored around the world.

But if it is tragic that such wastefulness is necessary to our security in a troubled age, it is sadder still that smaller lands, struggling to rise amid the turmoil of this century, turn often to arms to express their aspirations.

If there were no other way to demonstrate that Fidel Castro's Cuban revolution had gone off the track, it could be seen from pictures showing thousands of misguided Cubans devotedly undertaking arms training.

These eloquent photographs carry us back to Hitler's era, when marching, gun-bearing and flag-waving were offered as substitutes for real solutions to Germany's problems.

lems. Castro, like Hitler, has no answers, just noise and motion—in the military manner.

What a pitiful waste this is for a tiny island country that desperately needs all the solid economic and social help it can get from its own citizenry and its friends abroad. Just how will soldierly drilling raise the Cuban standard of living?

One could say some of the same things about the Congo, though there the circumstances obviously are greatly different. Lack of firm leadership made resort to military force virtually inevitable. But it is still unfortunate that so much of the news emanating from the Congo has to do with the firing of guns.

President Nasser of the United Arab Republic long has generated much the same sort of gun-waving response from impoverished but hopeful Arabs.

Sick societies and underdeveloped lands are not made well or put on the road to useful growth by guns and tanks and bombs. Parades do not banish hunger.

Those who feed the undernourished this synthetic diet must sooner or later be called to account by the people they thus abuse. For the good of these peoples, for the good of the free nations, let it be sooner.

Your Generosity Helps

During the Christmas season, there are many spontaneous acts of kindness and generosity. In addition, there are many planned, coordinated activities lending themselves to the spirit of the time.

In the latter category could be placed a project planned and sponsored by the Herald and News—a project which we hope will become an annual event.

It is our proposed "Christmas Party" for people residing at the Klamath County Hospital and Nursing Home.

We are hopeful for a generous response from our readers to the requests and wishes of the elderly people who make their home at the hospital. In this way, we can bring some measure of the Christmas spirit and the season to the men and women who reside there. It is only a small gesture, to be sure, but it could

loom big and important in the lives of some people who might otherwise regard Christmas and the season as only another period in a rather lonely existence.

A couple of points we would like to stress: gifts should be carefully and attractively wrapped. They should be carefully marked or designated if they are for specific individuals, or marked as to contents if no individual is indicated on the wrapper.

We are certain that the natural generosity and thoughtfulness of Klamath Basin people will be reflected in this undertaking. That's why we're so confident in proceeding with plans for our little party. We regard it as a pleasure and a privilege to act as an instrument in bringing some happiness and delight to some persons who might not otherwise have occasion to enjoy this holiday season.

Oiling The Waters

We can't help but notice that in the ruckus over the election of the president of the Oregon Senate, the man who has the job all buttoned up—Sen. Harry Boivin—is about the only major Democrat leader who is keeping his mouth shut.

The antics of the Democrat state central committee chairman—Sen. Straub—are almost childish. We consider it an additional recommendation for Sen. Boivin that he has not engaged in the caterwauling and crying of those who do not have the grace to retreat gracefully when they get whipped in battle.

It is almost laughable to consider that Sen. Wayne Morse has been called into the fray. It is laughable when one reads his (Morse's) statements about party loyalty and party discipline and order. If there ever was a greater political renegade than Morse, it es-

capes our recollection.

It is certain that backers of Sen. Boivin will stick with him in this crisis. It is a serious matter when leaders of a party attempt to interfere with organization of the legislative bodies, or otherwise attempt to pressure individual members of the House or Senate to "conform" or else.

The present situation is serious because it could have lasting effect in the session starting in January. The fight has grown to the extent of becoming a matter of personal issues. It might be pretty hard for some of the good senators to forget some of the things that are being said and done when it comes time to act on matters that affect the entire state during the session. Thus, it is all the more to the good that Sen. Boivin has refused to be drawn into the name calling.

BARBS

Keep smiling and you'll get along—much better than just getting a long face.

With women, if the shoe fits, they take it off and get a smaller one.

The teen-ager who used to take his dad's watch apart to see how it worked now takes his dad's car apart to see why it doesn't.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—How long did the Battle of Gettysburg last?
A—Three days, July 1-3, 1863.

Q—To what extent are American students studying in foreign countries?
A—Approximately 13,600 students studied abroad last year at 520 institutions in 62 countries.

Table Talk

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Main dinner staple	1 Student doctors (coll.)
5 Cutting tool	2 Great Lake
9 Table protector	3 Culture medium
12 Therefore	4 Indian pole
13 Angered	5 Goal
14 Pie mode	6 Having least moisture
15 Svalbard	7 Greek letter
17 Operated	
18 Dried	
19 Baby lamb	
21 Military meal	
22 Male child	
24 Sorry	
27 Over-indulgers	
28 Roman censor	
29 Ancient Urfa	
34 Incarnation of Vishnu	
36 Banquet delicacy	
37 Strike out	
38 Walked	
39 Go by ship	
41 Salt	
42 Distant (prefix)	
44 Water mammal	
46 Ingredients for cookies	
48 Eye moisture	
53 Stir	
54 Rodent catcher	
56 Food container	
57 Rifle caliber	
58 Girl's nickname	
59 Measure of type	
60 Short dagger	
61 Droops	

Answer to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66

"You Can Use Me for a Bridge Any Time"



GOALS FOR AMERICANS



U.S. Faces Difficult Role In Latin America Policies

By DR. WILLIAM L. LANGER
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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 Cromley for Newspaper Enterprise Assn. (Copyright 1960, the American Assembly.)

In these days, when both Soviet Russia and Communist China are making determined efforts to undermine the position of the United States and establish their own influence in Latin America, it must be the continuing objective of United States policy to uphold the partnership principle and to work constantly towards

even closer and more intimate relations between the nations of the Western hemisphere.

This involves not only common planning and action for mutual defense. It implies also an unremitting effort to improve mutual understanding and trust through cultural exchanges of all kinds.

Despite the imprint of European culture upon the countries of Central and South America, the large Indian populations still live to a great extent in poverty and ignorance. Social imbalance has made for political instability and instability has tended to engender revolution, involving not infrequently the establishment of dictatorship.

The United States, like its Latin American neighbors, is committed to a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of oth-

ers. Without infringing this principle the United States should encourage in all possible ways the growth and acceptance of democratic ideas and practices, while avoiding aid and comfort to dictators or dictatorial cliques.

One obvious method to further the cause of democracy is to give unstinting support to the economic development and social elevation of these countries. Even at substantial sacrifices the United States should assist in the diversification of their production and the establishment of a large, if not a general, market.

United States business has already made huge investments in Latin America. The further expansion of such investment could be promoted by some form of government insurance against loss in return for which private enterprise could be coordinated with a major government program of technical assistance.

The task to be accomplished in Latin America is enormous and even heroic efforts may fail fully to meet the requirements. For the foreseeable future there will continue to be a vast disparity between the living standards of the United States and its neighbors to the south and this will inevitably provoke discontent, criticism and resentment, which in turn will create an atmosphere conducive to the spread of communism.

Nonetheless, the United States must persist, for there is little use in embarking upon grandiose projects for the new Asian and African nations if the American people and government prove themselves unable to deal successfully with the needs of their immediate neighbors and traditional associates.

The goal is clear and the time has certainly come for common study and planning preliminary to a great and concerted effort towards greater prosperity for all the American peoples.



THE DOCTOR SAYS... Acne Disturbing To Adolescents

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

The facial eruption of acne is of minor importance in terms of disease. Yet the untimely appearance of a single pimple may send the sensitive adolescent into a mental tail spin. And a series of these unsightly blemishes may have an adverse effect out of all proportion to their medical significance.

Indeed, according to British press reports, the recent suicide attempt of a prominent movie personality was attributed to a persistent acne by a specialist who saw her in consultation.

Perhaps the following explanation of the nature of the disturbance will help to place acne in its proper perspective and encourage parent and child to make a sustained effort to carry out the home plan of treatment that I will outline later.

The immediate cause of acne is the changed character of a secretion (sebum) produced by thousands of lubricating glands situated in the true skin (dermis). Instead of being of normal fluid

consistency, the sebum becomes more like a paste.

Under ordinary circumstances, oily sebum escapes from skin pores and lubricates surrounding areas. But under the abnormal conditions that prevail in acne, the paste-like secretion plugs the channel (duct) that extends from the gland in the underlying dermis, through the many layers of the overlying false skin or epidermis, to the surface pore.

What you recognize as the "whitehead" is the tip of this plug of pasty sebum. When soot or dirt discolors this tip, you refer to it as a "blackhead."

Now there are countless bacteria of different species that live on our skin surfaces. Sooner or later, some of their numbers discover that the pasty plug is to their liking and they begin eating their way down until they reach the glands in the true skin. That's the start of the pimple.

The overlying epidermis rots and is sore to the touch. After a few days, the redness turns to a yellowish white as the plug is replaced by pus composed of millions of dead bacteria, a somewhat lesser number of your cellular defenders and a good bit of the duct wall that has been destroyed during the battle between these opposing forces.

Shortly thereafter, pus breaks through the outer layer of the epidermis. Or it is released by gentle pressure or the tip of a sharp instrument. Now, your construction battalions get to work to reconstruct the damaged duct and gland.

If the damage has not been too great, they do their job with such skill that all traces of the battle are wiped out. But if the damage has been excessive, you're left with a pitted scar that's something like a miniature shell hole, marking the spot where the bomb dropped.

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

Mennen Appointment Stirs African Hope

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press News Analyst
President-elect John F. Kennedy focused national attention at a critical moment upon the battle ahead in Africa.

His appointment of Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams as assistant secretary of state for Africa comes amid indications from the huge continent that the Congo situation has aroused fear and suspicion of Communist intentions. This is detectable even among leaders who consider themselves leftist and who are loud in their condemnation of the West.

If this is so, there is a chance that black Africa soon will simmer down, at least sufficiently to give its leaders a chance to assess cautiously what may lie ahead.

This by no means softens the warning by Sen. Kennedy that "the fate of Africa, which is now the object of a giant Communist offensive, will affect vitally the security of every citizen of the United States." There is no easy solution in store for black Africa's problems. It will remain the arena for a grim cold war struggle.

But it will be important for Americans if African leaders realize that there is more than one kind of outside domination. The Africans are familiar with the sort which came from Europe and which has just about been consigned forever to history. Africans have had no experience with modern Communist colonialism which surrenders none of the vast territories it has conquered.

The Congo remains a key to Africa's immediate future. There is little hope for stability while superimposed African leaders look upon Red interference in the Congo as an instrument to further their own ambitions.

But Westerners who know Africa say what has been going on among its new nations has been a sort of flexing of muscles in a contest to determine which will

emerge as the leading influence in the continent.

Probably, in the long run, neither Ghana nor Guinea, which seem to be in the forefront of that contest, will be strong enough to occupy the role. The emergence of Nigeria is among factors working against the pretensions of the other two to leadership. Indeed, Nigeria can turn out to be, eventually, a significant force for stability in African politics.

Undoubtedly most young African leaders are impatient to erase all traces of European colonialism. Britain and France, the major colonial powers, aware that the old sort of imperialism is dead, have been seeking to bridge the colonial era and independence.

Moscow wants no such bridge. Immediate independence for all dependent areas would suit Moscow's purposes, since it would foretold chaos, confusion and rivalries.

Africans may be tumbling to this. One indication is a recent Asian-African resolution in the U. N. which, though it seeks the end of colonialism, makes its demand read "quick steps toward" independence. The word "toward" suggests Africans, too, see a need for a bridge, in the light of the Congo experience. The resolution probably jolted Moscow.

Whatever rival muscle-flexing is going on in Africa, whatever designs leaders like Sekou Toure of Guinea or Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana may have had in the Congo, there seems a hint now that they look upon all this as an African affair and not the business of a gigantic Soviet power thousands of miles away.

This can suggest to the Kennedy administration that the patterns of African development are far from frozen and that there is reason to hope the continent's leaders will attempt to find their own way, independent of outside domination.

THE LIGHTER SIDE...

Congress Largest Maker Of U.S. Brand Loopholes

By DICK WEST
WASHINGTON (UPI) — Although I have no figures to back up this statement, it seems safe to say that one of the fastest growing industries in the United States is the manufacture of loopholes.

The largest loophole factory is, of course, the U.S. Congress, which has managed to apply the mass production technique to this ancient handicraft. I would estimate that Congress spends about one-third of its time passing laws that open loopholes, and about one-third passing laws that close them. What it does with the other third is anybody's guess.

The legislative output is carefully sifted by private prospectors, who hope to discover hidden loopholes that will turn a quick profit. The market value varies widely, but finding a major loophole, particularly in a tax law, is tantamount to striking oil.

Some of the more ingenious loophole experts are foreigners who have a rich lode to mine in the American tariff laws. Numerous examples of their work can be seen in a 10-volume study recently submitted to Congress by the U.S. tariff commission.

I was especially intrigued by the volume on shoes because it showed a rare sample of a loophole within a loophole, or rather an open loophole within a closed loophole.

On two occasions, the commission said, Congress has passed laws "to close a loophole in the tariff laws by which foreign producers are, by artful manipulation of a product, avoiding an import duty imposed specifically for the protection of the rubber-soled footwear industry."

But in both cases, it added, the legislation was "so complex and ambiguous as to be unintelligible to persons not familiar with the background and legislative history, and troublesome and difficult even for those who have knowledge thereof."

In other words, the closed loophole was still rather porous.

As I understand it, the duty on rubber footwear is higher than the duty on leather footwear. But if the shoes are made of both materials, the duty rate of the more expensive material applies and leather is more expensive than rubber.

Therefore, foreign manufacturers who were exporting rubber-soled sneakers to this country began to put strips of leather between the inner and outer soles. This enabled them to pay the leather sole duty rather than the higher rubber sole duty. You get the picture?

Later on, they opened the loophole a little wider by making sneakers with leather tongues. This made the leather duty rate apply to the whole shoe rather than just the sole.

Congress is expected to try to close the various tariff loopholes

next year, but by that time, I fear, someone will have invented an electronic loophole detector. If so, his fortune will be made.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

(BEND BULLETIN)

Economic doom-criers sometimes tend to be a little hard on the sensibility of the consumer. Take the matter of highways, for instance. We have been told, here in Bend, that completion of the four-lane Pacific Freeway from the California border to Seattle will doom Highway 97, and Bend's tourist business, to a minor position.

Maybe so. But Highway 97 has an advantage over Highway 99 in the continuing panorama of scenery it offers to the motorist. We recently drove to Seattle by the "back way," returning by the freeway, and were impressed by the contrast.

Highway 97 has something for everyone. There was almost a complete change of scene about every 20 miles, and the fall coloring made it doubly impressive. We noted the vastness of Cow Canyon, the Columbia Gorge, and Horse Heaven Hills, contrasted with the sage country and the golden wheat fields of Sherman County. In the evening some snow-touched peaks were thrown in for good measure.

Well, say the economic doom-criers, the tourist will eschew all this for the freeway. He wants fast driving. Does he? The Willamette Valley and Washington's western plains are nice, but they get a little monotonous. When, in addition to the same scenery, you are continually confronted with the same road and driving conditions (between the Interstate Bridge and a place beyond Olympia, it is unnecessary to stop or even slow down much), things get relentless.

So maybe tourists will begin to discover that there is more than one way to skin a cat.

One more thing—we appreciated the trip all the more because there were few billboards. The grandeur of the Yakima River canyon between Yakima and Ellensburg, for instance, would be far less imposing if it were garished by flashy recommendations of Glubb's String Beans.

Thoughts

For thy steadfast love is great above the heavens, thy faithfulness reaches to the clouds. —Psalms 108:4.

Such was God's original love for man, that He was willing to stoop to any sacrifice to save him; and the gift of a Saviour was the mere expression of that love.—Albert Barnes.