Herald and News

Editorial Page

Early Preparation

When a man of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's standing announces his bid for another term only three weeks after a general election, it is a good deal more than routine.

Naturally enough he denies his move has any connection with the 1964 presidential race, but of course it does.

For one thing, the early announcement means he is out to win big in New York in 1962. A defeat would destroy his prospects altogether. A very close victory might put a serious question mark beside his vote-getting ability.

From now on, one way or another, Rockefeller will be campaigning for reelection. Already he has declared a 1960 state tax rebate which may help take some of the sting out of his unpopular tax hike of 1959. All signs point to his heavy activity in the next two years.

Whatever he may say about it, this is Rockefeller's way of placing a quick bet on 1964.

Obviously he is not assuming that Vice President Nixon, on his strong showing in the 1960 election, has an unshakable grip on a second nomination. The governor knows that the Republican party seldom picks a loser for another try. The last time it did, with Thomas E. Dewey in 1948, it was sorry.

Nixon nevertheless is today the most powerful factor in his party. If he should seek the California governorship in 1962, win it and go on to try for the presidency again, then Rockefeller and any other contenders would clearly have a battle.

The one big thing Nixon can present, aside from his now proven national vote-getting prowess, is his status as a middle roader capable of uniting the party's various factions. This is something that cannot be lightly overlooked by the prognosticators for 1964.

Should Nixon drop out or somehow be thrust out of the picture, then the coming contest would tend to focus on Rockefeller and conservative Sen. Barry Goldwater—unless another middle roader were found as a rallying point.

Rockefeller has chosen to act as if the liberal-conservative fight is sure to be fought the next time out. So he is wasting no time in firming up his lines. That appears to be the underlying meaning of his bid for reelection 100 weeks before voting time.

What Makes Us Great?

In the business world one sometimes hears it said that a corporation is only as good as the caliber of the men in it.

It is a way of reminding people that corporate reputations, like individual reputations, must be earned continuously by good performance. There should be no coasting on past good will.

The same can well be said for a nation and its citizens.

The United States stands before the world as a great country. Clearly it deserves to be so regarded. And its citizens, free and generally well endowed by contrast with others, are the envy of millions around the globe.

Yet we must not conclude that our national greatness is something that exists automatically and is conveyed by the mere utterance of the word "America." Nor must we feel that being born American instantly elevates us to some sort of lofty supremacy.

We and our country must constantly re-earn the label of greatness.

America is great not because it is big, rich, highly developed industrially. It is great because it chooses to use its immense power in the furtherance of freedom and general human betterment both at home and abroad.

It is a nurturing place for ideals that befit mankind's noblest aspirations. It is an exciting center of ideas for the enrichment and uplift of life.

By the same token, Americans as individuals are great not because of the accident that puts them within U.S. borders. They are great only as they live in earnest, energetic pursuit of the ideals for which the nation stands.

Americans have a tradition of hard, efficient work, of bold, imaginative experiment, of cheerful, hopeful assault on all their problems.

As a great amalgam of peoples, they are committed to tolerance, to the service of all human rights, to the wiping out of inequity and injustice.

They are believers in meaningful liberty, in the freedom of men to rise to their best levels of achievement and well being.

And they are convinced that the finest way to export the practices and the goals of freedom is to set a good example.

Men in this country who at least try to live according to these tenets can proudly wear the label of "American." Those who do not are empty shells, lacking in the substance of greatness.

If at any time in our history we shall find too many of these among us, then our national greatness itself must be called in question. For America is only as good as the Americans who make it up.

We must hope that such hollow moments never come, that instead the stuff of quality always runs thick in our veins.

A Significant Step

Until we see and study the details of Gov. Mark Hatfield's record high budget, we're going to reserve comment on it generally.

However, no citizen of the Klamath Basin can fail to note the significance of the $2 million figure the budget calls for in expansion of Oregon Technical Institute.

With the establishment of the $2 million budget figure, we are moving definitely from the "wishful" aspects of the OTI campus change to specifics of the project that has taken some years of hard work and much planning on the part of Klamath people who were interested enough to initiate action leading to this phase.

We owe much gratitude to these citizens and to Dr. Purvine and his staff for the achievement of this goal. We are hopeful that the same spirit of cooperation and helpfulness will prevail during the construction and moving period that faces OTI.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Which bank of a river is the right bank?

A—That on the right hand when looking downstream.

Q—What president pronounced the famous blessing on the White House?

A—John Adams: "I pray heaven to bestow the best of blessings on this house and on all that shall hereafter inhabit it! May none but honest and wise men ever rule under this roof."

BARBS

Fast footwork is important in fighting, but it's smarter to use it in not fighting.

The note of harmony that has settled many a discord is dough.

The smart man is always on the job. He's better off!

Dutch Engineer

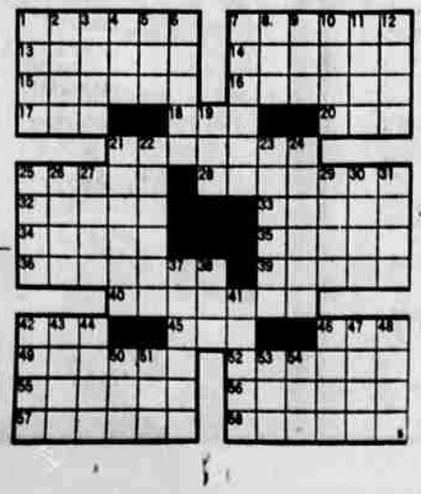
ACROSS

1 Dutch engineer, Anthony Herman Gerard
7 He was a pioneer in the construction of air——
13 Ester of oleic acid
14 Woolly
15 Iterate
16 Classify
17 Consume
18 Devotee
20 Body of water
21 Click beetles
25 Diadem
28 Beasts
32 Brilliancy of achievement
33 Fixed turning point
34 Rent
35 Run away to wed
36 Takes into custody
39 Stitcher
40 Difficulties
42 Scottish sailyard
45 Last month (ab.)
46 Fairy fort
49 He was born in Kediri, Dutch East ——
52 "Lily maid of Astolat"
55 Diffident
56 Deportment
57 Traps
58 He settled in the United —— in 1922

DOWN

1 Golfer's cry
2 Genus of true olives
3 Retained
4 Jackdaw (Scot.)
5 Greek letter
6 Networks
7 Kind of press
8 —— Vegas, Nevada
9 Reply (ab.)
10 Shrine
11 French verb
12 Bristle
19 Musical direction
21 Expunges
22 Newest
23 Most mature
24 Pleasant expressions
25 Tissue (anat.)
26 Froster
27 Winged
29 Avouch
30 Easy gait
31 One who (suffix)
37 Relies upon
38 Salt
41 Ledger entries
42 Edges
43 Presently
44 Icelandic saga
46 Fluff
47 Arrow poison
48 Weights of India
50 Noun suffix
51 Mariner's direction
53 Pillar
54 Collection of sayings

Answer to Previous Puzzle



GOALS FOR AMERICANS

U.S. Must Lead Attempt To Achieve Arms Control

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 Cromley for Newspaper Enterprise Assn. (Copyright 1960, the American Assembly.)

It must be a primary goal of the United States to arrive at a systematic reduction of armaments under adequate inspection and control and to establish international regulation of the most lethal instruments of destruction.

Limitation and control of nuclear weapons are the more urgent because without them other nations will presently equip themselves with such armaments. The enormous expense involved may deter most smaller powers. This factor would have less weight with West Germany, Japan or the Chinese People's Republic. Communist China in particular may be confidently expected to join the so-called nuclear club within the next three to five years and to use its nuclear power as a political if not as a military weapon.

An increase in the number of nuclear powers will render the conditions of human living even more precarious. The employment of nuclear blackmail for political purposes must be expected to become widespread.

The number of persons in a position to unleash nuclear war will be vastly increased. Not only technical failures but the hasty act of some unbalanced or panic-stricken individual might draw the great nuclear powers into a relatively minor conflict and plunge a large part of mankind into the holocaust.

Since nations arm against each other out of distrust and fear as well as for deliberate conquest, it is unthinkable that for the foreseeable future anything approaching complete disarmament would be agreed to between the Soviet bloc and the Free World.

To be sure, the Soviets have proposed the early and speedy abolition of all armaments. But this proposal is so patently illogical and impractical as to stamp it a cynical fraud designed for propaganda purposes.

It does not necessarily follow, however, that the Soviet government is uninterested in the limitation and control of nuclear weapons. Even though superiority in long-range missiles may provide it with a powerful instrument of blackmail, it may have real misgivings about the acquisition of nuclear armaments by its Chinese ally, the bellicose attitude of which has provoked so much heated argument in Communist circles. Furthermore, Soviet leaders express deep concern about the possible arming of West Germany with nuclear weapons.

Because limitation and control of nuclear and other armaments are of paramount importance, every effort must be made to advance, even though but slightly, toward the solution of these compelling problems.

The difficulties and complexities, technical as well as political, are certainly enormous. Progress is bound at best to be slow and painful. To aim at total disarmament within a few years would be futile. But partial, even informal, agreements may be feasible.

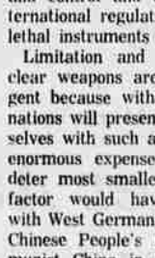
A beginning might well be made with an agreement to suspend nuclear testing. It might also pave the way for discussion and agreement on the terms of an effective nuclear stalemate.

The end to be sought, without which there can be no real security for anyone, must be effective international control, especially of nuclear weapons in all their aspects: research, testing, production and stockpiling.

Toward this end the United States is bound to strive with all its might.

In the past, discussion of the arms problem has suffered not only from the deep distrust between the nuclear powers but to some extent from lack of unity of purpose and plan on the American side. Key agencies of the government, to say nothing of Congress, have contended against each other and have thus hindered or delayed the formulation of sound and consistent policy.

Furthermore, there have been neither funds nor staff nor proper direction for the continuing study of the political, military and technical problems involved, including the implications of specific plans and proposals. If American policy is to inspire confidence, if our negotiators are to be effective, if in short any real progress is to be made in the crucial matter of arms control, much better provision must be made, perhaps through a special agency, for research, planning and the coordination of policy. This is a matter that will brook no delay.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Parents Should Make Child Obey

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

My morning mail contained a surprise that almost bowled me over. Here was a pamphlet prepared by the Accident Prevention Committee of the American Academy of Pediatrics. And in inch-high green letters on the cover page was the word "obedience."

In case you aren't familiar with the word, or haven't come across it in a long time, it's pronounced oh-bee-dee-ents.

In fear and trembling, I turned the page to discover in what connection the word was used. Being almost completely surrounded by parents who are rearing their children "permissively," I suspected that we might be advised that accident prevention depended on adult obedience to the whims and vagaries of the young.

But no! The brave members of the committee state that obedience to the commands of the parent by the child is "an efficient, workable safety tool."

Note the word "command." That's another you may not have seen applied to child rearing in a long time. You've been fed a diet of reasoning, requests, entreaties, appeals and maybe supplications. But "command?" Think hard. When did you last hear that one?

But there are more suprises in store. The pamphlet recommends punishment for disobedience. Think of it! Shades of the Inquisition!

And here's what the kids call the killer-diller. What kind of punishment do you think is recommended?

You'll never believe it. But there on page 12 it says that "a spanking is quick, often effective."

Not by everybody, of course. Only by those who "feel comfortable" about administering one.

Better ask your doctor to get you one of these revolutionary tracts. It's been published and distributed for the academy, as a public service, by the Ross Laboratories of Columbus, Ohio.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, Dec. 6, the 31st day of the year with 25 to follow in 1960.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning stars are Mercury and Mars.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1847, Abraham Lincoln took his seat in the 30th Congress as a member of the Illinois delegation in the House of Representatives.

In 1857, Joseph Conrad, English author of sea tales, was born in Poland.

In 1889, Jefferson Davis died in New Orleans.

In 1917, Finland declared her independence from Russia.

In 1933, Americans crowded into liquor stores and cafes . . . to purchase their first legal alcoholic drinks in 13 years. It was the end of prohibition.

A thought for today: English novelist Joseph Conrad said: "You shall judge a man by his foes as well as by his friends."

THEY SAY . . .

We are today in an extremely ironical situation. Men can reach out into space for hundreds of thousands of miles but they cannot reach across the conference table to each other except in bitter dispute.

—Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia University.

Being upside down every morning is very good. It changes the flow of the blood. When I make a recording, I stand on my head to hear it better.

—Composer Rudolph Friml, 76, yoga enthusiast.

NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

A fat lady stepped on the scales, not knowing they were out of order. The indicator stopped at 75 pounds. "Holy smoke," exclaimed a drunk who was watching her, "she's hollow."

Man is growing larger where he sits down according to many rumors we hear. La Scala in Milan is enlarging its 13-inch seats; the Army is making all pants larger seat-wise; the Chicago Transit Co. ordered an extra inch of seat space in new diesel buses. And a suit of armor worn by a knight in the Middle Ages is too small for a 13-year old boy of today.

Which brings us to the logical question: Are we developing a race of giants—or just a bunch of big sitters?

I hope that letter of Mayor Lawrence Slater's sets the record straight on this Pelican Theater offer thing. Point is, the council never did have a firm or formal offer in the situation. There was some preliminary talk, but investigation revealed so much money was involved one way or another, that it was not practicable for the city to consider getting involved. One thing for all of us to remember in these things—where the city and money are involved, the city must first have, or make provision for raising the money. Nothing is free — despite what a good many politicians would like to have us believe.

An essay on meetingitis in a national magazine perked our attention. This virulent disease produces tired nerves, loss of sleep, and discomfort at the base of the spine. It is not new, Alexis de Toqueville noted it in 1835 saying "Americans of all ages, conditions and dispositions constantly form associations."

The basic cause of meetingitis was the industrial revolution which gave man his freedom, but destroyed his roots. No longer, as in the Middle Ages, belonging to a group by birth, he began creating groups that he could belong to by choice. Today, in our highly mobile society, rootlessness is a greater problem, spawning more groups.

The author suggests that in time the reason for a group tends to deteriorate. At first it was to get good speakers, then to get enough members to come to the meetings for the speakers to speak to.

He suggests, also, some cures: that by law all meetings should be held on Tuesday; that only one-man committees be appointed, who could adjourn when he pleased; that no new organizations be allowed unless the perpetrators can prove a serious need. And right away he went off to a meeting to get his campaign underway.

I'm sure our 16-month-old is unusually gifted musically. The other day she took a tumble off the divan and as she was picked up she mourned: "Mi fa la fa so fa!"

A Moscow father was complimenting another on his three sons. "You must be mighty proud of them," he said. "One a people's lawyer, one a people's doctor, and one a people's artist."

"Yes, they're fine boys," said the father, "but the son I'm really proud of is in America."

"Oh, he's an American?"

"Yes, indeed—he's unemployed and gets money from the government, and if it weren't for the few dollars he sends home, we'd starve."

Don't forget, while you're contemplating the Christmas season, and your snopping plans, to include some consideration for the people at the county nursing home. We'll accept and deliver gifts for them. Just wrap them attractively, mark them plainly and bring them to the Herald and News office. We'll do the rest—right down to helping supervisory personnel at the home plan and carry out a regular Christmas party Dec. 22. Don't wait until the last minute to bring in your gifts. We want to make certain that all residents of the home get one or more gifts, and we'll be maintaining a daily inventory of the gifts to see that happens.

The temperance lecturer had warmed up to her subject and was blazing away.

"Who has the money to spend?" she thundered. "Who has the finest car? The saloonkeeper.

"Who has the finest fur coats? The saloonkeeper's wife! Who pays for these pleasures? You do, my friends!"

A few days later, a man and wife who had been in the audience stopped the lecturer on the street and thanked her for the advice.

"I am glad, indeed," she said, "that you have given up drink."

"Oh, we haven't done that," said the man. "We've bought a saloon."

We're getting ready to publish, in February, an edition of the Herald and News that will highlight and emphasize the progress we have made in the Klamath Basin the past few years. I'm certain that this effort will show that we have enjoyed a heretofore unappreciated degree of healthy growth and prosperity. The edition will contain pictures and news stories regarding this progress. At the present time, we're planning an edition of 96 pages to tell this story. You'll want to reserve extra copies to send to your friends and relatives out of the area, because I know it will be one of the best things we've done along these lines.

YOUR POCKETBOOK

Sweater Will Do — But Mink's Better!

By FAYE HENLE

Just what does the American woman want for Christmas? How much does the average U.S. family spend gift swapping not just at yuletide but throughout the year?

A company (Chicago Printed String) has done a fascinating survey dealing with the annual 17.8 billion dollar gift-giving bonanza. Interviewed were housewives, average annual income $6,550, average number of persons in the family 3.6. Here is what the survey shows:

The average family spent $147 on Christmas gifts last year and plans to spend about the same this season.

This means the Christmas gift business is a 7.3 billion dollar affair in which 1.5 billion packages are swapped. That's 41 per cent of all gifts bestowed during the year. The average spent per Christmas gift is $4.91.

This same family spends $356 during the year to give 58 additional gifts. Biggest non-Christmas spending in volume is done for birthday presents which represent a 3.4 billion dollar annual market. In dollars the most expensive gifts are those bought for weddings; people are willing to spend $17 on such occasions. They hit an average of $13 for anniversary gifts.

The average price for all gifts purchased is $7.48.

Presents bought in department stores account for 56 per cent of the gift market. Discount, wholesale outlets and gift shops each capture six per cent.

Gift giving takes five per cent of the average family's disposable income, that is, money left after paying taxes and all other essentials.

Will there be different types of presents under the tree this Christmas? The consensus is "little change." Almost any item from "having the walls painted" to a mink wrap is considered appropriate and desirable.

For those with annual incomes between $2,500 and $5,000, household goods account for 24 per cent of the most expensive gifts given, clothing for 20 per cent, jewelry for 20 per cent, toys for 14 per cent.

Among families living on $5,000 to $7,500 a year, household items account for 50 per cent of the most expensive items bought, clothing 18 per cent.

In the $7,500 and over household, clothing ranks first with 36 per cent, household goods next with 34 per cent while jewelry and toys tie with seven per cent.

Although the wife does most of the holiday shopping, her husband buys the more expensive gifts.

Few wives apparently can decide what to give their husbands but women themselves know what they want. Household goods are most in demand by women in the under $5,000 a year income bracket and clothing highest on the list of women in the $7,500 and up group.

Note to husbands: Mink is most acceptable but sweaters will do.

Household items wanted are refrigerators and dishwashers among major appliances, electric hand mixers in the small appliance category. Most wanted single household item is a sewing machine!