

Herald and News

Editorial Page

A Foolish Report

After reading some of the excerpts from the report of the President's Commission on National Goals, we are somewhat less enthusiastic about their study than we were previously.

The report is coldly specific on at least one point: the cost of government will rise quite some billions in the 1960's if the suggestions of the Commission are adopted. And, from the content of the articles we have been publishing on the editorial page, the report is something like a blueprint for U.S. participation in every nook and cranny in the world.

And, as we see it (the entire report) we face a rise in taxes and a lower standard of living if we are to meet the responsibilities outlined in the report. Such a situation sounds appalling to those of us who do not have opportunity to get out and wave the flag for international reform and do-goodism. We are not isolationists, but achievements of our various international programs of the past 8-12 years lead us to the conclusion that we ought to overhaul those programs before launching into any new and more grandiose projects.

Back to the report. The Commission did not spell out how much would have to be added to federal, state and local taxes to implement their suggestions. But they did say:

- Military costs must rise, by unguessable amounts, to provide a "secure deterrent" against Soviet aggression and Red China's "blatant hostility."
- Foreign aid must go up. U.S. investment, public and private, in the underdeveloped countries must rise from the 1960 rate of \$3.4 billion a year to as much as \$5.5 billion, within five years.
- To combat city decay, "further urban renewal programs costing as much as \$4 billion a year are needed."

lion a year are needed." Presumably this means combined federal, state and local outlays; if so, the new figure means at least doubling the total spending of the three levels of government.

• Over-all outlays for education must be doubled in 10 years. The state, local and federal government share by 1970 would be \$33 billion.

Other cost increases are even less clearly defined. That the proposals will add up to more billions is clear from this partial listing presented to Eisenhower.

• More federal aid to higher education. Direct grants for school systems to low-income states and matching funds for richer states. Higher teachers' salaries. In total, says the commission, a "large additional sum."

• Federal and state loans and grants to help depression-ridden cities and towns build up their payrolls, and to provide retraining for factory workers who are replaced by machines.

• "Much-increased retirement of farm land, with emphasis on whole farms"—presumably by public purchase of the land.

• More government money for new medical facilities, the training of doctors and scholarships for medical students.

• Strengthening of U.S. information activities overseas.

The question, raised by the commission itself, is whether such outlays will so burden the economy that the country staggers under the load and will find the admittedly high and difficult goals that much harder to achieve.

We can agree with the last statement. This is one blueprint for socialism that should be stashed in the archives and written off as a report wholly incapable of achievement purely on the grounds of objection and rejection.

A Last Chance

Residents of the Klamath Basin will have one more grand opportunity to send the Klamath United Fund "over the top" this weekend. A program in which the Herald and News is cooperating seeks to lend emphasis on achieving the minimum goal of \$139,000 sought by UF.

We are hopeful that residents of the community will realize the many advantages of a well-organized, smoothly-operated United Fund, and that we will not forfeit our responsibility. On the other hand, the many disadvantages are obvious.

There are differences of opinion as to the merits of participating agencies, the methods of distributing money; some persons feel that unless all charitable organizations are included in UF, it has no place in the com-

munity. There are valid points on both sides in all of these issues.

However, the principal point to bear in mind that United Fund offers us an opportunity to display our Christian spirit and our regard to man without resorting to massive governmental agency programs. Further, in some instances, our dollars are helping advance the cause of science in the fight against many diseases and illnesses that plague mankind.

It is realistic to agree that United Fund is not 100 per cent effective. At the same time, it is reasonable to say that nothing is. This, we think, is the real yardstick to apply when one is considering participation in the UF program. Every honest person will admit that UF, whatever its drawbacks, is preferable to other activities or single fund drives.

You, Too, Can Raise A Delinquent

Juvenile delinquency, as FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and others emphasize, becomes a graver problem all the time—both in the extent of the crimes committed by juveniles, and in the crime's seriousness. If you, as a parent want to join the parade and raise a delinquent, there are certain rules to follow. Frank Brabant, an authority on the subject, who lectures around the country, recently listed them. Here are a few:

From infancy onward give the child everything he wants, so that he'll grow up thinking the world owes him a living. Don't give him any spiritual training. Avoid use of word "wrong"—it may give him a guilt complex. Do everything for him, so that he'll

become accustomed to throwing all responsibility on to others. Give him all the spending money he wants, and never insist that he earn any of his own. Satisfy his every craving and sensual desire—after all, denial may frustrate him. Take his part against neighbors, teachers and the police. When he gets into real trouble, apologize by saying, "I never could do anything with him."

These rules aren't hard to follow and abide by—great numbers of parents have, as surging juvenile delinquency shows. You, too, can produce a delinquent, simply and easily. The authority adds one more observation: "Prepare for a life of grief. You will be apt to have it."

THEY SAY . . .

Let there be no mistake about it. Mr. Khrushchev and those around him have threatened to inflict a deep wound upon the United Nations. That wound could be mortal.

—Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker.

The pressure on us (from communism) is intensifying everywhere. It will go on until there is a clear winner and a clear loser. The struggle is too big, too vast, too deadly for compromise.

—Gen. Nathan F. Twining.

BARBS

All that a wallflower needs to blossom out at a party is some sun.

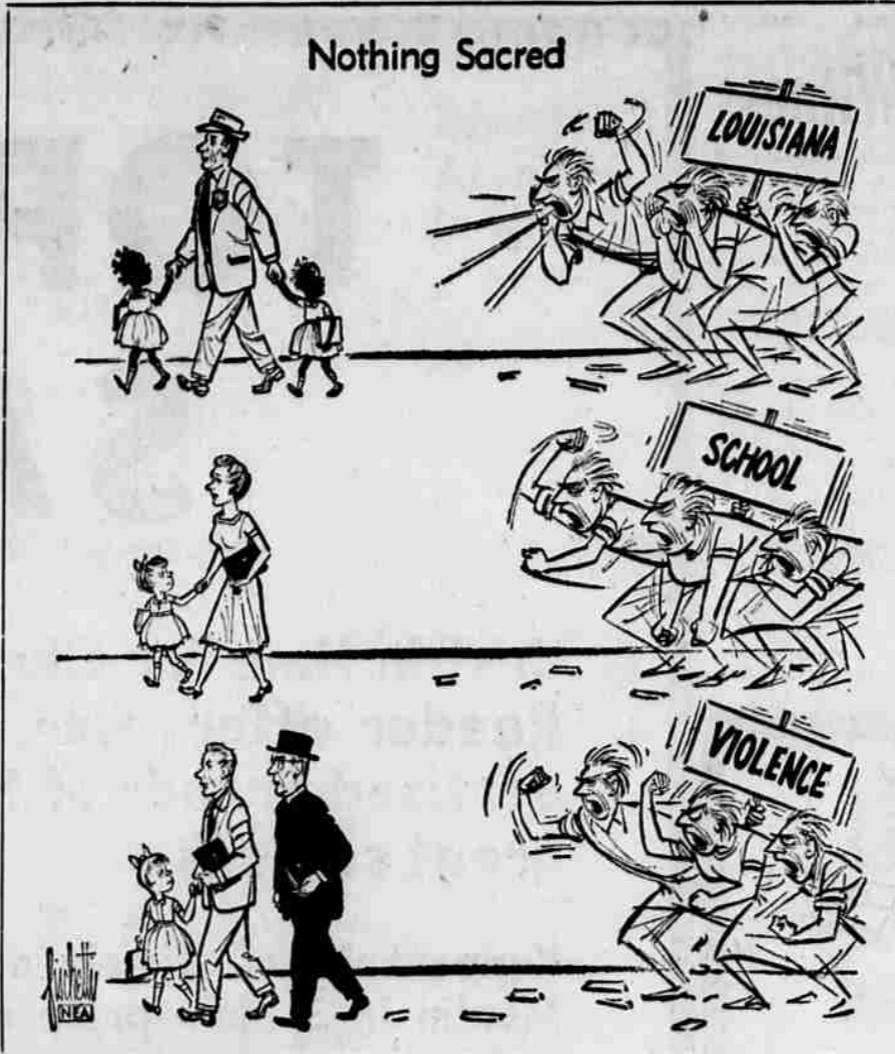
One Ohio man dislocated his jaw five times from yawning. He should keep his TV set shut off.

Get into the habit of pleasing where you go and you can go just about where you please.

Planetarium

- ACROSS**
- 1 Constellation
 - 4 Remote planet
 - 9 "Source of light"
 - 12 Sweet potato
 - 13 Ventilated
 - 14 Japanese
 - 15 Outcast
 - 16 Route (ab.)
 - 17 Writing tablet
 - 18 Jewel
 - 19 Domestic slave
 - 20 Malt drink
 - 21 Stockings
 - 22 Circle part
 - 24 Symbol for cobalt
 - 25 Bowling term
 - 28 Ringed planet
 - 32 Light brown
 - 33 Important planet
 - 36 Observe
 - 37 Exit
 - 38 Burst forth
 - 39 East (Fr.)
 - 40 Come back
 - 42 Endure
 - 44 Musical note
 - 45 Always (poet.)
 - 46 Level
 - 49 Month (ab.)
 - 51 Earth's satellite
 - 55 Father
 - 56 Ram
 - 58 Health resort
 - 59 Peer Gynt's mother
 - 60 Parasite
 - 61 Gibbon
 - 62 Males
 - 63 Sew loosely
 - 64 Aged
- DOWN**
- 1 Harp
 - 2 Consumes
 - 3 Foretold
 - 4 Dance step

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



GOALS FOR AMERICANS

Role Of Government Set By Attitudes Of People

By CLARK KERR
President of the University of California

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.)

How can we give the necessary direction to our economic organization? Government participation will be essential. But there are many ways and means of government participation.

The Soviet experience has shown that an economy directly controlled and operated by the state

can be effective—at least in the short run and for the accomplishment of specific goals. But the stifling of individual initiative and creativity may prove in the long run to lead to dangerous loss of economic vitality.

In any case, we cannot consider sacrificing all else for economic effectiveness. We still have to meet our other imperative, that of the democratic economy. The problem becomes one of balance. The public objectives which we may select must be weighed against their cost in individual rights.

Price stability or economic growth are not desirable per se; they are desirable only as they ultimately lead toward the nation's basic goal of individual self-fulfillment.

Government intervention is not

evil per se; it is evil if it does not properly reflect the consensus of the people, or if the gains are clearly overbalanced by the resulting inroads in the individual's sphere.

Having determined that there are valid public needs which are not being adequately met through individual action, we need to make careful judgments about the best method of governmental action—best from the points of view of both effectiveness and democracy.

One method which holds promise is persuasive leadership by the executive branch of government.

The American economic process has created a system which is reasonably responsive to the wishes of the people. If their wishes can be clarified and focused, they can be quite effective. Some of the devices might be the following:

WASHINGTON WINDOW . . .

Kennedy, Johnson Face Big Right-to-Work Showdown

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI)—An incident on the Potomac!

Did Sens. John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson offer to bargain away a principal labor plank of the Democratic presidential platform in exchange for the support of Sen. Harry F. Byrd, D-Va., for their presidential and vice presidential candidacies?

The answer to that astonishing question is: Yes, Sens. Kennedy and Johnson did just that. The sequence of events was like this:

The 1960 Democratic platform contained this pledge:

"We will repeal the authorization for 'right to work' laws."

Virginia has such a law barring the closed shop, enacted by the state under protection of the Taft-Hartley Act. Byrd denounced this platform promise to repeal the section of the Taft-Hartley Act which enabled Virginia to act. This was the first indication that Byrd would not endorse the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. This indicator proved to be 100 per cent accurate.

Congress convened in renewed session after the national conventions. Kennedy sought a meeting with Byrd at this time and, the Virginia senator being agreeable, Kennedy and Johnson called on him in his Capitol Hill office. The nominees were accompanied by Sen. George A. Smather, D-Fla.

These three visitors were painfully aware of Byrd's distrust of numerous provisions of the Democratic platform and, especially, of his public protest on the issue of right-to-work. So, there was a discussion of the platform during which Byrd emphasized his sense of outrage, notably on the closed shop issue.

Kennedy then told Byrd that he had no idea of acting to repeal right-to-work laws, Johnson concurred.

This incident on the Potomac raises, of course, some questions. One of them is this: Did Kennedy and Johnson mean it when their endorsement of the Democratic platform covered it wholly from the first word through the last or, did they mean what they said to Byrd?

The answer to that question will

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Thursday, Dec. 8, the 343rd day of the year with 23 more 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 1765, Eli Whitney was born. In 1886, the American Federation of Labor was founded.

In 1920, the first regular night radio concert in America was broadcast from Pittsburgh. The program was heard by a few radio enthusiasts through headphones.

In 1940, almost 400 German bombers raided London. The House of Commons suffered its first serious damage in World War II.

Thought for today: The first United States President, George Washington, said: "There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nature to nature."



Some interesting things turn up in the news that aren't always printed. For instance, I see where a guy in California is suing his hometown weekly newspaper. Seems that he was a candidate for City Council and inserted an advertisement that said among other things: "You need a friend in the Council." Trouble was, that little "r" was dropped and the phrase read "you need a fiend in the Council."

That is only one example of the horrible things that can develop as a result of a simple typographical error that is overlooked by the proofreader. Harsh critics should realize the hundreds of thousands, and even millions of opportunity for error in reading newspaper proofs every day, and at least understand, if not forgive.

Some of the best and most interesting bloopers turn up in the advertisements. A few samples culled from some outstanding nerve-shatters: The Springs Cotton Mills ad: "Springmaid sheets are known as America's favorite playground" . . . A West Roxbury, Mass., monument firm: "There's still time to get under the deadline" . . . New Industrial Rayon Corp.'s slogan: "The knit with the fit where you sit" . . . Perfume ad in Los Angeles Times: "Ciro's four most-wanted fragrances: Danger, New Horizons, Surrender and Reflexions."

Then I read the other day where a guy in Illinois lost the \$1,000 diamond from his ring while feeding chickens (don't ask me why a guy with a \$1,000 diamond ring would be feeding chickens). After a thorough search of the premises failed to find the diamond, the fellow went to the chicken house, axe in hand. Twenty-four chickens and five turkeys were slaughtered before he found his diamond in the crop of the 29th bird investigated.

Also in the news is the incident which proved to a congressman that it doesn't always pay to be helpful to his constituents, according to the experience of a California legislator. Seems that a prospective mother-in-law wrote the gentleman complaining that the Navy wouldn't let a young sailor leave his ship to marry her daughter. The ship was anchored in San Diego Harbor. The bride-to-be and her mother were waiting on the wharf for him to come ashore.

The congressman contacted the captain of the ship to find out why our young hero was being denied the opportunity of romance. Before long the captain replied that the sailor had not asked for shore leave.

Shortly thereafter the congressman got a note from the sailor asking him to mind his own business!

A secretary, sighed a beautiful young thing downtown, has a tough job. She has to look like a girl, think like a man, act like

a lady, and work like a dog.

Speed in miles per hour, as shown by your speedometer, is seldom frightening until you get into the higher brackets. But when speed is reduced to feet per second, it becomes apparent how it may affect the seriousness of an accident.

Speed in feet per second can be calculated by a simple formula: One and one-half times the miles per hour. At 30 miles per hour, your speed is about 45 feet per second. At 60 miles per hour, the speed is about 90 feet a second. If two vehicles collided at this speed, it is equivalent to one vehicle striking a fixed object at 180 feet per second.

In our household, we have little trouble getting rid of our money, and it comes as a sort of surprise to learn that the federal government actually spends money to get rid of the filthy stuff—permanently, that is. Even more surprising is the knowledge that the Republicans have come up with a way to save the taxpayers about \$200,000 a year with a new method of burning up the nation's worn-out money.

Treasury officials say the life of a one-dollar bill is only about 10 months—if constantly used. Therefore, a lot of them have to be burned every year. It's almost a constant practice. The old method of destroying this worn-out money, including the packaging of these bills and the shipment of them to Washington. The bills were cut in half before shipping, and mailed in two separate packages.

This process has been done 12 Federal Reserve Banks burn the money. It's estimated that they burn over a billion dollars worth of it every year.

In your Christmas thinking, don't forget to include the ladies and gentlemen at the county nursing home. We're hoping that in the gifts you send to us for distribution to them you'll include some of the more "fancier" items—although residents of the home did not indicate anything unreasonable along those lines. But I'm sure they appreciate some of the finer things in addition to the candy, gum and smoking items we listed in the Herald and News last Sunday.

Maybe you've heard the story about the horse player in Dublin who complained because every day, before making his bets, he went to his parish church and lit a holy candle for luck—and still for almost a year he had not been able to pick a winner.

"Which candles are you lighting?" another gambler asked him.

"The ones in front of the statue of St. Joseph," the horse player said.

"Ah, no wonder you're losing," the friend said. "Them candles are for the greyhounds."

Other Editors' Opinions

Unfinished Work

(THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR)

The fact that a record number of criminal trials has been held in any jurisdiction is not of itself good news. But an item of this sort from New York City indicates that the federal courts there are trying to keep up with a situation which Congress should relieve.

The United States Court House is Foley Square, Manhattan, during the year ended May 31 saw the trial of 179 criminal cases, the largest number in a 12-month period in its records. This is not only a tribute to the energy of prosecutors and judges but a reminder that federal district courts in many centers of the United States are badly overloaded and congested, with resultant delays of justice.

The most immediately helpful remedy for this situation is in legislation awaiting debate and a vote when the Senate and House of Representatives come back into session in Washington. The purpose of these is to create new federal judgeships.

The House Judiciary Committee on June 15 reported a bill to add 35 new judges to the federal judicial system. This would be better than the 25 positions recommended by the Senate Judiciary Committee a year ago. But, according to the Federal Judicial Conference, representing the courts, the number really needed is nearer 50.

Creation of new judgeships is not the whole answer. Improvement in court rules can help somewhat. And Congress should think carefully before making federal crimes of acts that can be handled by state courts. But at least two score of new federal

Judges are seriously needed, and Congress should act next month to pave the way for their appointment.

People Boom

(EUGENE REGISTER-GUARD)

California is well on its way to becoming the largest state in population. With the release of final census figures for 1960, the big state of the West shows an increase of 5.1 million over 1950. That's right, 5.1 million!

In case you care to divide it out, that is 500,000 per year for the ten-year period, or more graphically, California gained one person per minute, night and day, for ten years. The increase alone is more than the combined total population of Oregon and Washington.

California now has 15,717,204 people and is sure to pass New York, the largest state in population, in the next decade. Even now, California is pressing New York as the biggest political plum in national politics. In 1962, California will gain eight seats in the House of Representatives. It will have 40 electoral votes in the 1964 presidential election while New York drops from 45 to 43.

Oregon grew in population by 247,346 in the past decade, considerably less than in the prior ten-year period. But we've seen the problems in burgeoning school enrollments at the elementary, secondary and higher education levels and the attendant costs we've had to face. Imagine what it has been for California! Frankly, we prefer the steadier growth we've enjoyed in Oregon. And, we wonder if there aren't many Californians who are questioning the value of the state's notoriety for baimy sunshine.