

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Make It Official

Complaints about the cumbersome aspects of our presidential election machinery are periodic, and not to be regarded with surprise.

What has become painfully evident in 1960, however, is that in many areas there appears to be a rather haphazard, disorganized approach to the problem of checking the accuracy of the vote count.

As a preliminary matter, the original count is itself not too well managed in some places. With the nation and the world hanging on the result, it ought to be determined within two or three days of actual balloting. All ballots, including absentee, should be tabulated in that span.

When the count is known, election authorities thereafter should be prepared to receive and investigate promptly all responsible charges of fraud or other voting irregularities.

There is no room in the political picture for irresponsible allegations in this field. Unprovable charges made simply to muddy the record are thoroughly reprehensible and not in the American spirit.

But in every state there should be a way to probe quickly and fully into genuine complaints. Inquiries should be in the hands of

independent agencies divorced from partisan elements with obviously high stake in the outcome.

Once launched, investigations probably should be state-wide. To limit them only to those zones suggested by one complainant or the other is to give the complainant power to affect the result. If a review is to be had, let it be general.

In the nature of things, inquiries into fraud and other shenanigans can become badly bogged down in the inevitable complexities. With only some two months between election and inauguration, action somehow has got to be speedy and determined if cloudy verdicts are to be cleared up in time. The alternative is to leave matters uncertain, and no fair-minded American wants that.

Surely the confusion, the wild assortment of charges and the backing and filling we have had in this country since Nov. 8 represent no service to the democratic system, to the defeated candidate, Vice President Nixon, or to President-elect Kennedy.

Kennedy's narrow margin may have deprived him of a voters' mandate. He—and all the nation—is entitled to know beyond reasonable doubt whether he gained a clear title to the office.

Timing The Budget

The change-over from an outgoing to an incoming administration involves many difficulties which seem to be inherent in the situation. But there is one matter—the making of the federal budget—where a particularly acute set of problems might be avoided through different timing.

As the national budget is now operated, it covers a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending the following June 30. Naturally enough, the preparation of any such budget must begin almost a full year ahead. Congress takes up to six months and more to pass upon the recommendations of the president's Budget Bureau.

Inevitably, therefore, when a new administration comes in on the traditional inauguration date, January 20, it must build on and re-shape budget proposals which already will have gone to Congress.

This is the problem that now confronts President-elect Kennedy, as it did President Eisenhower eight years ago.

Government and other specialists in public finance should perhaps explore the possibility of converting the budget to a calendar year basis.

One obvious disadvantage is, of course, that the new administration would be in power a full year before a budget of its own making took force. But consider how it is now:

From next January 20 to June 30, Kennedy will be operating with a budget approved by Congress under Eisenhower in the spring and summer of 1960. For the next 12 months after that, he will have a budget basically drafted by his predecessors, with some modifications by him.

There does not seem to be great advantage in this system.

On the other hand, if the budget were framed on a calendar year footing, it would put an end to the business of grafting an incoming regime's proposals onto those prepared by the outgoing administration.

To be sure, the experts would have to work at top speed the first year to get the budget in shape for passage during the normal session of Congress.

But, more and more in recent times, the lawmakers have tended to dally on money matters anyway. Often they have not finished approving appropriations when the new fiscal year starts, and special carry-over resolutions have had to be adopted to keep the government in funds.

In the long run, this plan would free Congress of the July 1 deadline it frequently fails to meet. And it would allow the new administration to draft a first budget which was not a hybrid but all its own.

Other Editors' Opinions

O&C Land Revenues

(THE OREGON STATESMAN)

The eighteen counties in Western Oregon which contain acreages of O & C lands had a report at a meeting in Portland last week of operations on these lands during the previous fiscal year. Receipts amounted to \$32,517,000. One-half of this went to the counties under the formula written in the 1937 act. This \$16,258,500 broke all previous records. Then another

one-quarter of the total was used, by county approval, for reinvestment in the management of the lands.

For this fiscal year the counties approved a spending budget of \$8,000,000 with this division: \$5,105,000 for construction of access roads, \$440,000 for administration, \$410,000 for surveys, \$400,000 for maintenance, \$340,000 for acquisitions and easements, \$700,000 for reforestation, \$250,000 for campsites and recreation areas,

\$35,000 for research and \$800,000 to be spent on the so-called converted lands administered by the forest service. (The bulk of O & C lands are administered by the bureau of land management).

This investment is wise for it permits adoption of long-term management policies in the conservation and use of this valuable resource. The counties are cooperating well with BLM and the latter is doing an excellent job of resource management.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What biography is considered the shortest?

A—"And Enoch walked with God; and he was not, for God took him" (Old Testament).

Q—Did women have the vote in any country before World War I?

A—Yes, in New Zealand, Australia, Finland and Norway in 1914.

BARBS

A man was chased by a bear at an eastern gas station. Maybe Bruin just wanted to get his fill.

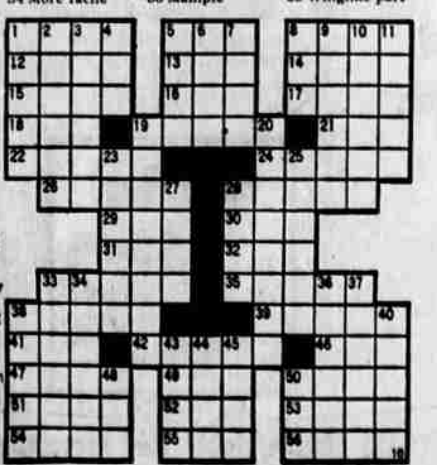
When you lose interest in saving money you lose interest by not saving it.

It would be interesting to know what wife has the best collection of borrowed things.

Pacific Island

- ACROSS
- 1 Pacific island
 - 5 Wilkes and Peale are—
 - 8 It lies on the direct route to—
 - 12 Martini (comb. form)
 - 13 Dibble
 - 14 Genus of olive
 - 15 Enemies
 - 16 British money of account
 - 17 Profound
 - 18 Large cask
 - 19 Dish
 - 21 Fruit drink
 - 22 Scoff
 - 23 Misplaces
 - 28 Sower
 - 29 Entertained sumptuously
 - 30 Pedal digit
 - 31 Friend (Fr.)
 - 32 Bitter vetch
 - 33 Recent (comb. form)
 - 34 Persian fairy
 - 35 Follow after
 - 36 Banquet
 - 37 Rigid
 - 41 Morinda dyes
 - 42 Periods of time
 - 46 Devotee
 - 47 Brad
 - 48 Brazilian macaw
 - 50 Solar disk
 - 51 Curved molding
 - 52 Drunkard
 - 53 Feminine
 - 54 Plucking Roman
 - 55 Female sheep
 - 56 Fruit drink

- DOWN
- 1 Floats lightly
 - 2 All about (coll.)
 - 3 Sharper
 - 4 Dawn goddess
 - 5 False god
 - 6 Ancient Irish capital
 - 7 Petty quarrel
 - 8 Scuttle
 - 9 Oxidizing enzyme
 - 10 Required
 - 11 Yawns
 - 12 Precedence
 - 13 Air, water, fire
 - 14 Diners
 - 15 Indolent
 - 16 Premontory
 - 17 Scottish elf
 - 18 Animal fur
 - 19 More facile



"Must Be Real Tough Deciding on a Cabinet"



GOALS FOR AMERICANS

Personal Health Believed Essential To U.S. Growth

By DR. JAMES P. DIXON JR.
President of Antioch College
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.)

Consistent with our view that the individual is at the center of our society is the view that good personal health is a prerequisite for maximum individual achievement, for promotion of a sound economy and a necessary in national security.

There are responsible goals which we as a nation set in the decade ahead for the improvement of health.

First, we can improve the access of all persons to adequate medical care.

The first phase of this process is the prevention of illness wherever possible. The second is the adequate treatment of illness.

Deep conviction that the individual and his productivity are basic to our free society constantly restrains us from meeting human needs in a fashion which might reduce individual initiative and self-reliance.

Public health departments have a particular responsibility. Exposure to X-rays, increased water pollution and the increased use of agricultural poisons raise new environmental hazards.

The hospital, too, has tremendous latent possibilities. The hospital can serve not just as a workshop for physicians, but in the larger role of community health center. It can improve its services for the treatment of acute mental illness. It can extend itself into nursing-home care. It can develop home-care services.

Group practice clinics, where physicians group together to provide medical services, are an efficient form of medical care organization. They afford a quantity of comprehensive and continuous care which is difficult for the physician in sole practice to achieve. They are economical to operate.

Voluntary health insurance has become an increasingly important factor in medical care. It deserves to be extended to its widest usefulness. It should be enlarged to cover long-term illness and rehabilitation. It might be made effective in covering nursing-home and home-care services.

Thoughts

Far I will leave in the midst of you a people humble and lowly. They shall seek refuge in the name of the Lord. — Zephaniah 3:12.

The truly godly are instinctively humble. There is no humility so deep and real as that which the knowledge of grace produces. — Andrew Miller.

Let him turn away from evil and do right; let him seek peace and pursue it. — 1 Peter 3:11.

Peace is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is its sun and the two are never far apart. — C. C. Colton.

A second major goal is to improve the possibility that all persons with a physical disability shall have the opportunity for rehabilitation. We must rehabilitate disabled persons whether or not it restores

them to productive economic status. Vocational rehabilitation is not enough. We know that rehabilitation vastly diminishes the discomfort of the disabled and the necessity that they be dependent on their families or the community for care and support.

A third desirable goal is to increase the adequacy of health services to older people.

A fourth goal is to accelerate research into mental illness.

Further, state governments should at least elevate standards of service in their mental institutions to the levels which they demand of private homes and hospitals over which they have regulatory authority.

We should encourage development of extra-institutional community health services. Many of the services we now provide are more for custody of the mentally ill than for treatment. Much of this custodial function would not require the isolation of the mentally ill in remote institutions if there could be proper community services to permit the mentally ill a more normal family and home life.

Voluntary health insurance has not provided extensive coverage for mental illness. There are encouraging experiments to extend such coverage. It is particularly important that voluntary insurance cover treatment which can be carried out over short periods of time.

A fifth goal toward which we should work is to improve the general health knowledge of each person.

This is necessary to enable each of us to recognize the relationship of environment to health and to understand that one's genetic inheritance, his family relationships and even his job situation may influence both physical health and health of the mind.

We should increase emphasis in elementary and secondary schools on study of man as a biological organism and on the effects of man's physical and emotional environment on his personal health.

Ida Momyer Odell

Seeks Opinions

On Nov. 3, 1960, there appeared a full page publication in the Tulare Reporter of an address by Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, head of "A Hurricane of Common Sense." A few days later I received a handbook through the mail captioned "Ideology and Co-existence," which no doubt was sent to many boxholders and apparently financed by MRA, 833 So. Flower Street, Los Angeles 17, which, along with other addresses shown on inside of back cover represents an organization apparently dedicated to combating the infiltration of Communist ideology by a superior ideology termed moral rearmament.

Since this took me by surprise, I did nothing more but read all the material sent to me (that many others also received) and after reading it, I have done nothing more than to question a few others about it and to sleep over it. As yet, I know only that it sounds quite sensible.

This letter is an offer to be helpful to others like myself who would like to know what others know and think about it. If I had a list of, say, 100 names of persons near me I would make up 100 lists and mail one to each person. Each of the 100 would then know whom to approach to discuss MRA with, independent of Los Angeles or the headquarters of MRA, the understanding that no one has committed himself any further. Don't forget complete address.

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NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

Tomorrow, we're starting a new feature on this page—Jim Bishop: Reporter. He's a writer with a different style than the usual run, and I know you'll like his stuff. Look for it at the top or the bottom of the editorial columns.

There are many, many misquoted quotes (ask any politician—he'll assure you he's always misquoted). And most of the misquotes are the ones most commonly quoted. We've gathered a few of the latter, and I think you'll be interested.

Lord Acton is usually quoted as having said, "All power corrupts . . . but the uncorrupted version is 'Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.' Consistency is often flatly termed the hobgoblin of little minds, but this too was qualified, in Emerson's original: 'A foolish consistency.'"

Emily Kimbrough, in entitling the book How Dear to My Heart, did nothing to curb the prevalent misquotation of "How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood" (Samuel Woodworth). Thomas Hardy and Ernest Hemingway used more care in borrowing "Far From the Madding Crowd" and "For Whom the Bell Tolls," respectively. Yet Thomas Gray is frequently supposed to have written it "Far from the maddening crowd," and John Donne's line is often pluralized to "For whom the bells toll."

Rudolph Flesch points out, in his Art of Plain Talk, that Churchill's famous wartime offer to the British nation, which is generally remembered as consisting of "blood, sweat, and tears," was in fact "blood, toil, tears and sweat." Flesch comments that Churchill's intention was to encourage people in the war effort, but that the popular distortion of what he said not only damages the original rhythm, but ends on a defeatist note, tears.

Topsy is often invoked in comparison to someone or something that "just grew." Topsy's remark on this subject, however, was void of jest: "I 'spect I grow'd." Don Quixote's avocation of mixing it with windmills is the basis for the popular metaphor signifying quixotic (if the adjective is permissible) effort. This is generally rendered "tilting with windmills." Should be: "tilting at." The tilting here is the military exercise of charging with a lance; it has nothing to do with pinball. Cervantes was willing to "let the worst come to the worst," and did not put it "if worse comes to the worst." It was a savage breast, not beast, that Congreve said music hath charms to soothe.

The "cloud no bigger than a man's hand" that has become the standard metaphor for a small

but menacing omen was pristinely "There ariseth a little cloud out of the sea, like a man's hand." This from the Bible, as are some other warped quotations. The "prophet without honor in his own country" is, more precisely, "not without honor except in his own country." Money is unduly berated as the root of all evil, but it is the love of money that the Bible scores off. This at least offers the rich more comfort than the pronouncement that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to go enter the kingdom of God. "The voice crying in the wilderness" is correctly "the voice of one." And it is not a fall, finally, that pride goeth before, as in the popular misconception; rather, "Pride goeth before destruction; and an haughty spirit before a fall."

Shakespeare, inevitably, has also been the victim of inexact quotation, sometimes involving the choice of prepositions. It's "such stuff as dreams are made on" (not off); and "Hoist with (not by) his own petard." Shakespeare painted, rather than gilded, the lily: "To old refined gold, to paint the lily."

"Alas, poor Yorick," we hear it declaimed, "I knew him well." But the lines run "I knew him, Horatio; a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy." It was not "a poor thing, but my own," but rather "An ill-favored thing, sir, but mine own." If somewhere Shakespeare's spirit is watching what is happening, it may be muttering, in chorus with some others, "An ill-quoted thing, sir, but mine own."

Everybody knows the advantages of an education, but they were never more emphasized than the time when the mountain boy came home from college. His pa asked "Wiacha larnin', son?"

The boy said, "Well, Pa, I'm studying English."

"That's good, son."

"And I'm studying algebra."

"That's fine, son. Say something in algebra."

"Not wanting to let the old man down, the boy studied a minute, then pronounced solemnly, 'Pi-R-Square.'"

The old man exploded.

"If that's what they're larnin' ye, ye kin stop schooling right now. Ever-one knows pie are round. Cornbread are square."

This is the time of year when all of us are wondering how we can raise enough money to Yuletide us over.

If you're wondering what happened to the editorial page Friday—it bowed to crass commercialism. Arnie Migliaccio came bounding in here early Friday morning with the shocking news that he had forgotten to schedule the full page HAPCO ad. The only place it could go: You Gussed It.

YOUR POCKETBOOK

Tips Offer Advice On Cutting Taxes

By FAYE HENLE

The educated guess is that the tax rate for individuals will remain the same in 1961 as currently. Therefore, you should aim to equalize your income and expenses over this two-year period. If you think your income will be higher next year, try to defer expenses that will give you a tax deduction. Try to boost your 1960 income by getting advance payments. If you believe your 1961 income will be lower, do the reverse.

Here are some suggestions from the Research Institute of America:

—If you wish to reduce the income you will report for 1960, hold U.S. Savings Bonds. Interest on these need not be reported until you redeem the issues.

—Make the most of the optional deduction. This may be possible if you can keep deductible expenses well below the 10 per cent of adjusted gross income in one year and bunching such expenses in the other year.

—Don't waste medical deductions. Instead, advance or defer these so they will exceed the 3 per cent limit in at least one of the two taxable years. Remember, you get a full deduction (without wasting the 3 per cent) for medical expenses of dependent parents over 65.

—If you support parents, handle their support so that you are able to claim at least one parent as a dependent in order to qualify you for the head-of-the-household tax break.

—Make any stock market "paper" losses pay off. To do this

requires some work. List the gains and losses you may realize so far this year. Separate long and short-term gains and losses. Check any carryover loss you may have from previous years.

If you have a short-term gain, offset this by selling at a loss a stock you may have held more or less than six months.

If you have long-term gains only, postpone taking losses till next year or later. Such losses can be used to greater tax advantage by offsetting short-term gains or ordinary income.

If you have both long and short-term gains you can avoid taking any long-term losses this year because they would be only 50 per cent effective in cutting taxes.

If you expect long-term capital gains in '61 there is no incentive to deferring losses. Losses exceeding \$1,000 can be carried over to later years.

Take short-term losses up to the amount of short-term capital gains. This will cut taxes at the full rate applicable to your ordinary income.

If you have short or long-term losses only you need do nothing, or you can take short-term or long-term gains to be offset by those losses or convert other losses into carry-overs for use in future years when they all will become short-term.

You might think about switching securities. Once you think you have figured some clever strategy, it probably would be a good idea to double check with a stock broker and the Internal Revenue Service.