Herald and News

Editorial Page

Why Not Stevenson?

Now that it has been established beyond doubt that Adlai Stevenson will not be secretary of state in the Kennedy administration, we may speculate freely as to the reasons he was not chosen.

Obviously no one not privy to President-elect Kennedy's thinking can be sure of all the factors, or how he weighed them in the scales. But some pretty fair guesses can be ventured.

For one thing, the notion endures that Stevenson is a man of indecision. Whether or not this is true, whether or not Kennedy himself believes it, is not necessarily governing. If important statesmen and diplomatic figures think it is true, as seems to be the case, then their confidence in Stevenson is inevitably affected adversely.

Secondly, Stevenson also has managed to convey the idea to a good many that he is a soft negotiator, that he might give more than he got at a council table opposite the Russians. This impression may well be misleading, but it is one that appears to be held by some of the men Stevenson would have to deal with if he were secretary of state.

Thirdly, since Kennedy hopes to be a "strong president," it could be that he does not want in his top diplomatic post a man so widely identified as a public personality in his own right. Strong presidents tend to manage the nation's diplomatic affairs themselves.

As a corollary of all these factors, Stevenson is somewhat controversial both within and beyond the Democratic party. He might have found dealing with Congress extremely difficult, and his appointment could have underscored divisive influences inside his own party.

Stevenson's evident hopes for the top state department job have been handicapped by his own partisans. No sooner was he beaten for a third presidential nomination than his dedicated followers broke out the banner: "Stevenson for Secretary of State."

In the intervening months, some tried to extract a Kennedy pledge of that appointment as the price of their campaign support. From time to time they adopted a preemptory, almost dictatorial tone. They are learning now that you simply don't talk that way to a man who may sit in the White House, and especially to a tough-minded man like Kennedy.

Certainly Kennedy owes little politically to Stevenson, since the latter did not hold to his promise to stay aloof from the nomination battle at Los Angeles.

Stevenson obviously has high abilities which the country can and should use. Twice the people decided these talents were not of a presidential order. Now Kennedy has decided they do not fit him for secretary of state.

Kennedy Slows Action Program

We have been criticized for jumping the gun, and criticizing the actions of President-elect Kennedy even before he takes office. The criticism is not quite warranted in that we have not been critical of the actions of the president-elect. We have been, and will remain opposed to the policies and philosophy of Sen. Kennedy as long as he professes the same socialistic tendencies he espoused during and prior to the election in November.

There is some indication that the president-elect has halted his head-long dash into making the United States a welfare state. He has definitely abandoned his "90 day wonder" program, and appears willing to settle for something other than complete socialism.

And, we can't find too much to be critical of in the cabinet appointments he has made up to this point. We had expected him to surround himself with the intellectuals and egg-heads that were his main sponsors in political activity leading to his election as president. He has done so, of course, but to an extent somewhat less than we had anticipated. We are thinking, primarily, of the secondary roles he has assigned to Stevenson and Williams. We are not impressed with the selection of Udall as secretary of interior, but he could have done worse. It remains to be seen if Kennedy will bow to the demands of big labor in the selection of a labor department chief. We cannot find too much to quarrel about in his selections of Rusk, Ribicoff, Hodges and McNamara to the cabinet posts they head.

Higher Taxes, But Less Revenue

The median age of the American people is about 45. This means, among many other things, that a great majority of today's motorists have never bought a gallon of gasoline without paying a sales tax on it. To most of us, the gas tax is, and always has been, an established and substantial element in our overall cost of living.

But the fact is that the first gasoline tax was passed in Oregon in 1919—and it was a mere cent a gallon. Loyal M. Graham, the legislator who introduced the bill, is still living. On reaching his 100th birthday, he was interviewed by James Lattie of the Portland Oregonian. And, writes Mr. Lattie, he is wondering if such a tax "was such a good idea."

The reason for this is that to Mr. Graham, "the last straw was the Federal gasoline tax." In his words, "It is a tendency of a Yankee to ride a free horse to death."

Well, the gasoline tax horse is certainly being ridden to death. It has reached the point where, on the average, it amounts to some 50 per cent of the retail price of gas before tax. No other necessity, or even any luxury, bears a tax within shooting distance of this figure. Worst of all, there is a concerted movement underway to make permanent the last one-cent increase in the federal tax, which was supposed to be a temporary boost that would expire next June. And some, in addition, would add on another half-cent of federal tax.

The upshot of all this is that the gas tax is beginning to demonstrate the workings of the law of diminishing returns. People are buying the economy cars, or are driving less. So, unless the trend is checked, we will see a ridiculous anomaly—a tax that, as it goes higher and higher, brings in less and less revenue.

THEY SAY . . .

I never saw two such eggs laid in my life . . . but if that is what is known as a history-making debate, I hope they call off the rest of them.
—Prof. Albert Upton of Whittier College, Calif., on first Nixon-Kennedy debate.

The United Nations never had finer testimony to its effectiveness than the attacks now directed at it.
—Undersecretary Ralph Bunche.

The giver does not know to whom to give.
—Gen. Williston B. Palmer, chief of U.S. military aid program, on the uncertain future of aid to revolt and counter-revolt torn Laos.

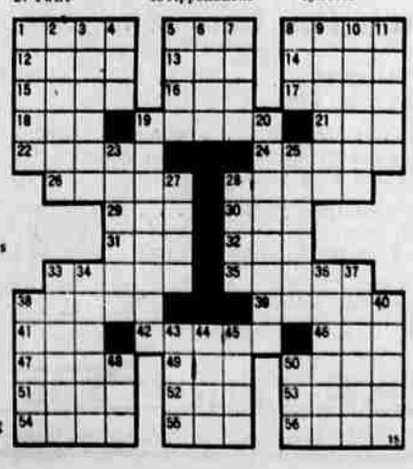
The United States has failed to persuade the world that it is a nation intent on peace. The inconceivable fact is, indeed, that through large parts of the world the United States with its emphasis on military pacts has been regarded as a greater threat to peace than the Soviet Union.
—Adlai E. Stevenson.

Travel Means

ACROSS
1 Shetland ——
5 Motor coach
8 Two-wheeled vehicle
12 Three-banded armadillo
13 Follower
14 Alder (dial.)
15 Rots by exposure
16 Cognizance
17 Genus of true olives
18 Threefold (comb. form)
19 Nuisances
21 Biblical prophet
22 Spinach or cabbage
24 Debra ——
26 Saws
28 Felt concern
29 Knock
30 Upper limb
31 2001 (Roman)
32 Age
33 Wheat, for instance
35 Pertaining to swellings
38 Tendency
39 Vehicle
41 Above (poet.)
42 Winter vehicles
46 Royal British Artists (ab.)
47 Abound
49 Fish
50 Squad of players
51 Feminine appellation
52 Pen point
53 Plexus
54 Permits
55 Abstract being
56 Fruit drinks

DOWN
1 Separates
2 Musical dramas
3 Inborn
4 Years (ab.)
5 Two-wheeler (coll.)
6 Shoshonean Indians
7 Dispatched
8 Dove's call
9 Affirm
10 Staggered
11 Peculiarity
19 Egyptian ——
20 Birds
23 Rower (var.)
25 Armed fleet
27 Twirl
28 French city
33 County in Alabama
34 Lease anew
36 Conceded
37 Having flaps
38 Absolute
40 Appellations
43 Row
44 Paradise
45 Social beginners (coll.)
48 Master (dial.)
50 Musical syllable

Answer to Previous Puzzle



GOALS FOR AMERICANS

Development Of Science Essential To Knowledge

By WARREN WEAVER
Former President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

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 Association. (Copyright 1960, the American Assembly.)

An energetic development of science is absolutely essential to the continuing flow of new knowledge which leads to new inventions, new materials, new procedures, new industries, new opportunities for employment and, in total, to a sound and vigorous economy.

The requirements of defense make imperative a vigorous and large scientific effort. The more fundamental and imaginative are the activities, the more likely is it that defense will be well served.

The age structure of our population is shifting. There is new and growing importance to studies of the degenerative and other diseases manifested in later life.

The prospect of ever-increasing developments in nuclear power and in other nuclear experimentation makes it imperative that we increase our knowledge in the whole field of radiation biology, with special emphasis on the genetic effects of long-continued exposure to small amounts of high energy radiation.

The beneficial relation of science to the control and elimination of disease, to the assurance of an adequate and proper food supply, to the prevention of accidents and to the maintenance of sanitary conditions are obvious and recognized.

There has occurred a clear increase in our responsibilities, as a powerful and rich nation, for the welfare of less favored parts of the world. We must bring all aspects of science into a more effective relation with these global responsibilities.

Some parts of the world are striving to become, in crash schedules, modern industrialized nations. We must help these people not only to build factories and power plants; we must help them to reorient themselves to the thinking of the modern scientific world.

The goals which one can usefully state for our national scientific development are directions in which we should move and keep moving, not fixed points which we can attain and then relax.

The following list of goals starts out with the most important item and then slowly decreases in priority.

Since science and all other fields that depend on educated manpower must compete within our national supply of talent, it is essential every young person of intellectual promise be given opportunity to develop to the full.

We must assure that students even in the elementary grades be exposed to the interest, importance, beauty and excitement of science.

We must assure that every young person who has the desire and capacity to become a scientist be exposed to the best science education our leading scholars can devise.

We must recognize the importance of teaching and reward the teacher at all levels of the educational system.

We should develop science in our country energetically and broadly, not to be ahead of someone else, but to be worthy of ourselves.

We should vastly increase and improve all ways of giving every citizen a better understanding of science.

We should make every effort to absorb science into the whole of life, bringing it to understanding collaboration with the humane arts.

We should bring science—in its more applied aspects, in its basic aspects and as a mode of thinking about the world—to the more effective service of the less-favored countries and pebples.

We should avoid like the plague the enticing danger of too much and too concentrated planning of our national scientific development. The great majority of scientists agree that the supposed benefits of centralized planning are an illusion. But we must nevertheless devise some more effective mechanism for over - all comparative judgments about national priorities.

We must recognize the new and emerging role of the science administrator. We must give these positions the organizational, intellectual and financial recognition which will make it possible to attract and hold first-rate men in these critically important jobs.

Manifesto Outlines Main Red Objectives

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press News Analyst

The first year of the Kennedy administration, by present indications, may be the most tense and dangerous of the whole 15 of the cold war.

The reason for this speculation is that the Chinese Communists give the impression that they are itching for fireworks. This can be dangerous for their Soviet allies as well as for the United States.

Observers in Moscow relay a belief that Premier Khrushchev still is in the world Communist saddle but that he is riding a nervous bronco. These observers express the opinion that the Soviet premier paid a price to Red China's leaders in return for public Chinese acknowledgement that the Kremlin still runs the world movement's affairs.

The manifesto signed by 81 leaders of Communist parties after their Moscow conference shows that the main Communist efforts will be along lines like these:

1. In expectation of an American economic jolt with whiplash effects elsewhere, the main propaganda attack will center on the United States. The hope is to isolate the United States and render it ineffective in countering Red drives elsewhere in the world.

2. Plans to expand communism's sway will center primarily in the underdeveloped lands. Latin America will occupy an increasingly important place in the drive. The manifesto indicates pressure will be stepped up in all uncommitted and underdeveloped areas, whenever and wherever opportunities exist for a Communist advance.

The Red Chinese seem to have argued at Moscow that because of Kremlin caution, communism already has missed good opportunities, and that this should not happen again, no matter what the peril.

The notion of "peaceful transition" to a Red seizure of power, advocated by Khrushchev, has failed, the Chinese seem to argue, and thus one of the basic tenets of the new Khrushchev theory becomes invalid.

The Communists failed to grab oil-rich Iraq after its 1958 revolution because Khrushchev cautiously held them off, fearing a consequent major explosion. There were failures in what is now the United Arab Republic, before fear of Red strength caused Syria to unite with Egypt.

The Chinese continue: There will be other failures in Africa and Latin America if world Communists persist in following the cautious Khrushchev line. And this seems to be why the Chinese want a review of Soviet foreign aid programs.

Peiping says there is no sense in giving significant help to a government like Nehru's in India or Nasser's in Egypt if such aid serves to strengthen the position of essentially "bourgeois" — and thus basically capitalist—governments. Aid should be given, says Peiping, only where it can bring quick returns: For example, to revolutionary regimes like that of Cuba. Until situations like the Cuban can be brought about, aid on any significant scale should be withheld, the Chinese insist.

The signs are that Khrushchev gave ground in this debate. If that turns out to be so, this decade's early years will be extremely dangerous.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Thursday, Dec. 15, the 350th day of the year with 16 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning star is Mars.

The evening stars are Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Venus.

On this day in history:

In 1792, the first life insurance policy of its kind in America was issued by the Insurance Company of North America in Philadelphia.

In 1890, Chief Sitting Bull of the Sioux Indians was shot and killed after a skirmish with federal troops.

In 1944, U.S. forces led by General Douglas MacArthur landed at Mindoro in the Philippine Islands.

In 1948, a federal grand jury in New York City indicted Alger Hiss, former State Department official, on two perjury counts.

Thought for today: English poet William Wordsworth said: "Strongest minds are often those of whom the noisy world hears least."

NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

Going the rounds recently is the account of a new game in the animal kingdom. A chicken gets in one corner of the pen. Another chicken gets in the far corner. At a given signal, they rush straight toward each other. The first one to veer off is a teen-ager.

I don't know what this portends for Southern Oregon's banana belt, but according to the nation's weathermen, the high westerlies—those jet streams of air traveling at high speeds above the earth—have dipped toward the south. The means a colder winter than first predicted. Not so many years ago, nobody had ever heard of the jet streams. Yet despite all our new knowledge, the beauty of a winter night hasn't palled.

Little Edna suddenly announced that she didn't want to eat in the school lunchroom any more. Asked why, she replied: "Oh, because, there's always a teacher in there yelling her head off."

"And why would she be doing that?" queried her father.

"Oh," said our heroine, "I suppose that's so we won't miss our mothers."

Many persons have expressed disappointment and some irritation over the Christmas opening parade because there were no fancy floats, and the theme was pretty much commercial. Maybe next year, we can all work on the project and come up with something in the keeping of Christmas that will not preclude the commercial aspects of the situation.

Some place along the life of every man (I think) he begins to wonder if he has wasted the life and talent that was (or is) his. Has he missed the opportunity to be a great man. We should all wonder. Of course, we can't all be leaders. It often seems to me that those people who acquire great wealth do so at the expense of people who desperately need money. They, or their children, starve, need clothing, or other bare essentials of life. Nobody will ever convince me that a man acquires millions of dollars without bringing grief and some sacrifice to others.

Greatness, to me, is acquired by those painters, writers, composers, and other artists who seek elevation of the individual rather than exploitation of the masses. Now, before any reader appends the label of "socialist" or "phony intellectual" let it be known that if opportunity presented itself to acquire a million bucks or so, I'd jump at it. I'm just popping off on a situation that I doubt ever will be changed.

Ever wonder where the idea of Christmas cards originated? As far as I can determine, in 1843 Henry Cole of London dreamed up the idea of sending a Christmas greeting to his friends, and originated the first Christmas card. It was a three panel card, showing a family party in the center. The side panels depicted the old tradition of feeding and clothing the needy. The wording, "A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year," has never been surpassed.

The idea caught on, and by 1860 several greeting card firms had sprung up in England. In the middle 1870's Louis Prang of Boston entered the field with religious cards. Now the Greeting Card Association estimates that nearly three billion cards, including 50,000 different designs, will be mailed this year.

One thing to the good: I have noticed that there is a definite trend to cards of more beauty and appropriateness to the season this year. Apparently the cycle of zany, novelty cards has run its course. We can hope.

We talk glibly about achieving peace and real understanding on this earth—and we're spending billions of dollars in that attempt. The world still has more than 700 million adults who can neither read nor write. Thus, in round numbers, one-third of the world's population is still illiterate.

Here's a gift idea for you girls with golfing husbands:

A wealthy Texas oil man had just won a lawsuit in which he had been sued for a large sum of money. He was very grateful to his attorney, whom he decided to reward with a gift over and above his regular fee. Going to him, he said: "I'd like to buy you a present and I mean a nice present. Is there anything special you'd like?"

The attorney, an ardent golfer (aren't they all?), said, "I surely would like a set of matched golf clubs."

"How many would there be in a matched set?"

"About 12," was the reply.

Several months elapsed and the attorney heard nothing about the golf clubs. Then one day he chanced to meet the oil man, who said, "I haven't forgotten your present. You'll be getting it, but I've had a little trouble matching up those golf clubs. I've found three of them without swimming pools."

Things you might like to know: A scientist claims that the average proposal lasts one minute and thirty seconds . . . A minister who apparently made a survey himself, claims that in 75 per cent of the marriages, the women have chased the men . . . Divorce records, in a city where such things are kept, show that three times as many married couples who sleep in twin beds get divorces compared to those who sleep in double beds. And among those who sleep in separate rooms, there are six times as many divorces.

And just the other day we saw the touching little story of the bird in California who explained to the sheriff that he had tried to hire two men to kill his wife so he could collect her $10,000 life insurance. "I loved her so much I couldn't shoot her myself," he lamented.

Ah, yes. Marry Christmas!

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Offers Advice On Acne Battle

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

The control of acne requires a joint effort on the part of youngster and parent, usually the mother.

After a review of the nature of the disturbance, as outlined by me previously in this column, the parent will do well to reassure the child that no blame or shame attaches to the condition.

The child should be told that it is not due to uncleanliness or bad habits of any description, that it is not a disease but more in the nature of a normal feature in the process of growing up.

Here is a suggested outline for the home treatment plan:

Each morning apply a lather of pure soap or a sudsing detergent to face, shoulders and chest. Scrub vigorously with a rough towel. Give special attention to skin folds and creases.

Each afternoon or early evening, on return home from school or work, repeat the scrubbing. Then, expose affected areas to ultra-violet rays, using direct sunlight or an inexpensive sun lamp or bulb that has the recommendation of the American Medical Assn. or a testing institute of a reliable magazine. Regulate the distance from the source and the time of exposure so that the skin is tanned but not burned, so that it flakes but does not peel.

At bedtime, apply hot towels to affected skin areas until they are flushed. Then, with scrubbed hands and blunt fingernails, gently but firmly extract secretions from whiteheads and blackheads and from pores in skin folds, especially those on the nostrils and between nose and cheek.

Twice weekly, shampoo with the hand soap or sudsing detergent. Scrub the scalp vigorously with a tough hand brush before drying.

Avoid application of medicated or cosmetic ointments and creams that may tend to plug the channels you're trying to keep open.

Use plain (not iodized) salt at table and in food preparation, but otherwise place no restrictions on diet except to avoid an excessive intake of sweets.

Some final words of advice. In any long and tedious chore, such as this, there are bound to be periods of friction and discouragement, intensified by emotional outbursts.

Apply the balm of tolerance to the frictions. Don't quit in the face of discouragements. Make the emotional outbursts short and rapidly forgotten.

When the going gets roughest, try to remember that your pituitary governor will set things right probably before you leave your 'teens. And that all too soon thereafter, you'll be the understanding parent trying to deal with a pimply youngster of your own.