

Editorial Page

How To Ruin Your Holiday

In far too many of our homes at Christmas, a miserable creature who goes by name of "Gloomy Gus" is planning a lengthy visit.

Here is a partial list of the things people will do to attract Gloomy Gus to their Christmas celebrations:

* Go on a big buying spree without regard to the family budget. Christmas comes but once a year. And if your husband's ulcer kicks up, he can go back on his diet for a few days until he calms down.

* Don't worry about the extra work the holidays impose on the homemaker. Your mother went through it. And your daughter will have her share when her family comes along.

* Before you start home Christmas Eve, drink toasts to each of your fellow workers. You can sleep it off as soon as you get home while the others trim the tree and do the remaining household chores.

* Don't pass up any food at Christmas Eve supper. That way you're sure to be up with indignation at sunrise when the kids

gallop down to see what Santa has brought them.

* Treat the little tykes permissively after they've torn the wrappings from their gifts. Don't make a fuss when they leave their toy trains on the stairs. Think of how the room will ring with their childish laughter when their bleary-eyed father comes sailing through the air later in the morning.

* And, if you're the high-flying father, don't cross signals and start your progeny on their way to the head shrinker by playing the heavy and ordering them to remove their roller skates from in front of the swinging door that separates kitchen from dining room.

* Don't start out for Christmas dinner, if you're going to the in-laws, until the very last minute. Be sure the presents are stacked so you can't see out the rear view mirror. Then step on the gas and swerve in and out so you make up for lost time.

* And don't disconnect the wires on the tree when you go out. Let the insurance company worry about that.

Egghead Vote Responsible?

It may have been the egghead vote that gave President-elect Kennedy his victory.

This is an obvious oversimplification — more coincidence than actual fact. But with Kennedy's popular vote plurality over Vice President Nixon whittled down to near the 112,000 mark, it is apparent that some element approximately the size of the egghead population must have been responsible for the outcome.

The straight Democratic and straight Republican votes, the Catholic and Protestant votes, the farm and labor votes, the Negro and other minorities' group votes, the NAACP and the KKK votes all must have canceled each other out to pile up the impressive 34 million-odd votes the two candidates got.

So it must have been the free-wheeling, independent eggheads of the world who united to put Kennedy over. This must have been the proverbial last straw that broke the elephant's back.

One hundred thousand is a good round number for estimating the egghead count. Maybe it runs 180,000 or one-tenth of one per cent of the population. This would allow for some eggheads who may have voted for Nixon.

But it is obviously a predominantly egghead administration which Kennedy is putting together.

He qualifies as a young intellectual himself. Not the beatnik-type egghead, but the Harvard graduate and overseer, the Pulitzer prize-winning book-writing type of thinker and doer.

The people around him are of the same character. His senatorial assistants Ted Sorensen, T. J. Reardon and Mike Feldman. His campaign staff of brain trusters built up under Archibald Cox. The trusted family advisers—brother Bobby who will be attorney general and brothers-in-law Steve Smith and Sargeant Shriver, who are likely to get other jobs, if they want them.

The cabinet and top administrative appointments run strongly to the same strain. Dean Rusk, Chester Bowles and Adlai Stevenson for the three big jobs in state. Abraham A. Ribicoff to be head of health, education and welfare. Stewart Udall as secretary of interior.

Robert S. McNamara to be secretary of defense. Arthur J. Goldberg to be secretary

of labor. Orville L. Freeman to be secretary of agriculture.

Luther Hodges, picked as secretary of commerce, Bowles, Stevenson, Ribicoff and Freeman have all served as state governors. Udall, Ribicoff and Bowles have served in Congress.

Rusk, Stevenson and David E. Bell, the new budget bureau director, have had previous Washington administrative experience.

But they are all a cut above the average professional politician. They are students, readers and they are articulate enough to be writers. Even Goldberg is rated a "labor intellectual."

This nucleus of the new Kennedy team brings a different atmosphere to Washington. They are a marked contrast to President Eisenhower's first and his present cabinets — made up largely of successful, self-made businessmen.

Republican Douglas Dillon, picked from Eisenhower's sub-cabinet to be Kennedy's secretary of the treasury, has the same high intellectual capacity of the others. He is rated a big-business conservative, though an ardent internationalist. His wealth is built on an inheritance, and is not all self-made.

McNamara, Hodges, Bowles and J. Edward Day, the insurance executive and lawyer named postmaster general, can qualify in that self-made class, too.

But they are a different stripe from C. E. Wilson, George Humphrey, Arthur Summerfield, Sinclair Weeks and Ezra Taft Benson, who first came to Washington eight years ago.

In the present Eisenhower cabinet, only Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming, who was a university instructor, government administrator and college president before joining the cabinet, might qualify as an egghead.

It would be foolish to try to predict what this different type of Washington officialdom portends before inauguration. But it is a noticeable and significant potential.

Mostly, the Kennedy appointees are younger men than those whom they replace were, eight years ago. The newcomers are original thinkers, innovators and maybe even experimenters.

It should surprise no one if a lot of changes are made around the old place next year, under an egghead mandate.



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 Crowley for Newspaper Enterprise American Assembly.)

By WILLIAM P. BUNDY
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On National Goals

In the conduct of our national affairs over the next decade, we must have in the back of our minds some picture of the problems that lie over the brow of the hill—problems likely to arise for the first time or become vastly more serious after the 1960s. What is clear beyond any doubt is that the path beyond 1970 will be uphill.

Economic status is not the final determinant of the status of the world. But with so far to go on this front, the problems of political stability and of the growth of freedom are bound to remain acute.

The population problem in particular will become more rather than less difficult beyond the next decade.

The trends point up two major dangers that confront us both in the next decade and after.

One is the effect of Sino-Soviet bloc economic activity. The future will see the USSR increasingly recognized for what it is—a major advanced nation in position to furnish not merely spectacular "one-shot" assistance but continuing help.

Soviet action can still take ad-

GOALS FOR AMERICANS ...

No Clear Picture Shapes In Future Consideration

vantage of political ferment, particularly in the first years of emerging nations. Guinea, the Congo, Cuba will probably be multiplied.

The second danger is more general. It lies in the excessive expectations of the newer nations and their envy of the standards of advanced nations.

These standards will inevitably be increasingly visible to them and increasingly far ahead of their own conditions.

Unmixed with realism and unmitigated by some signs of help and progress, this envy and these excessive expectations can only strengthen greatly the hand of those forces, internal and external, that would throw over the help of the free advanced nations and turn to the Communist bloc.

These dangers are formidable. In one form or another they will certainly make our task painful and filled with setbacks.

Yet as the story unfolds there will also be great opportunities. One is that of strengthening the bonds between the U.S. and the other free and advanced nations.

The frictions of the last 150 years over the U.S. position toward "colonialism" may shortly begin to drop astern. This will leave the way open for the broad underlying community of interest in dealing with the less advanced nations. Much has happened in the last two years to make this bond an effective working basis. This could be only the beginning.

Properly applied, the assets of the free advanced nations outweigh those of the hostile Communist powers. By behaving constructively ourselves it is not wholly out of the cards that we

could bring such pressure on the Soviet Union that it would join the effort on a truly constructive basis. If so, we and the world should only welcome this.

Lastly, there is real hope that the less advanced nations themselves will see the interdependence between their long-term interests and those of the more advanced nations.

Then there would be the prospect of the task becoming what it should be—a common enterprise in which helped and helper have the same goal.

Many of the nations that came first to independence after World War II are showing signs in this direction. They are setting their expectations at realistic levels and discarding showpiece and superficial projects (usually offered by the bloc in the first instance) in favor of more lasting efforts to handle the economic side of their problem.

Essentially, the difficulties are such that a policy of maximum assistance by the U.S. and other advanced nations will remain a gamble. The payoff, if it comes, will not have come by 1970, or for a long time after that.

But how we meet this challenge will set the stage for the ultimate question, whether the nations of the world will choose predominantly the methods of freedom and whether men can learn to live constructively together in a world of developing justice and order.

THEY SAY...

Too many of the younger people work too hard. They're all business and worry about taxes, and they can kill themselves that way.

—Silent screen idol Ramon Navarro, on hectic Hollywood.

You can't legislate against romance, and throughout the ages, Russians have traditionally been a very romantic people. . . . Perhaps this basic kinship of peoples may prove stronger than their political differences.

—Singer Jennie Tourel, citing famous Russian love songs.

We only have one party because a party represents a kind of people. In Russia we have only one kind, the working class.

—Russian tourist Victor Kostyuchenko.

We have seen an election which very well have been decided on the way a man appearing on national television influenced many voters by his appearance. . . . It's a marvelous and yet terrifyingly dangerous way to present a candidate to the public.

—TV producer Arthur Fellows.

The best-seller lists show many guides to the life of ease and serenity. The fashionable code word right now apparently is "relax."

—Dr. Abram Sachar, president of Brandeis University, warning that the search for peace of mind often leads to flight from responsibility.

LEGISLATIVE POLL...

Familiar Issues In 1961 Session

(Editor's Note: The following is based on answers to a United Press International poll of Oregon legislators on issues facing the 1961 session.)

By DOUGLAS GRIPP
United Press International

SALEM—Members of the next Oregon Legislature are sharply divided over a proposed 3 cent a pack cigarette tax.

On another hot issue—government reorganization—majority sentiment in favor of a partial cabinet system is indicated.

Opinions on these and other questions were received from a substantial cross section of the 1961 membership by United Press International. More than a third of the members and members-elect were heard from. They represented both parties and houses, and all geographical sections of the state.

Some declined to take part, preferring to wait and study specific items of legislation before committing themselves.

The cigarette tax is recommended by the Legislative Interim Committee on Taxation as the major means of replacing money that would be lost through a proposed 10 per cent income tax cut. It was estimated the proposal would raise \$9 million a year.

Oregon is now the only state in which cigarettes are tax exempt.

Many legislators indicated a preference for reduction in the state income tax, but not through a cigarette tax.

Two lawmakers—Rep. Harry C. Elliott, Tillamook Republican, and Rep.-elect Emil Stunz, Nyssa Democrat—said such a tax almost certainly would be referred to the people.

Stunz favors the tax but Elliott does not.

The tobacco tax has a history of defeat. It has been on the ballot six times since 1926 and was beaten soundly each time—the last in 1956.

Five of the cases involved a citizens' petition and the sixth—in 1945—a referral by the Legislature itself. The tax that year would have helped pay for public schools but lost by 7,000 votes, closest margin of the six attempts.

In government reorganization legislators were asked whether they favor a full cabinet system, partial system, minor or no reorganization at all.

They answered three to one in favor of a partial cabinet system. This is basically what Gov. Mark Hatfield recommends for 1961-63.

Several members said they opposed any change in making major state offices appointive instead of elective. Hatfield is asking for authority to appoint the Labor Commissioner and Superintendent of Public Instruction. They are now elected by the people.

Several legislators dislike the cabinet form at all. One, Sen. Ben Musa, D-The Dalles, said "We are merely a sovereign state within a union, not an independent nation." He added he does favor consolidation of duplicating state agencies, however.

Rep. W. O. Kelsay, D-Roseburg, a member of Hatfield's bipartisan advisory committee on the problem, suggests a partial cabinet system now and a full cabinet system later. Another Democrat, Sen.-elect Vernon Cook of Troutdale, favors a "strong governor and centralized administration."

Five legislators said they favor an immediate move to a full cabinet government.

Only two legislators said they were against any reorganization in the next two years.

Heavy opposition has been expressed by state legislators to Gov. Hatfield's proposed move of Oregon Public Welfare Commission headquarters from Portland to Salem next spring.

Several legislators have said they will take it up in the 1961 Legislature. Some deferred comment, indicating they did not want to commit themselves before studying specific legislation.

Sen. Monroe Sweetland, D-Milwaukie, declared that the Legislature should "prohibit" the welfare move if there is "no other way to forestall it."

Sen. Robert Straub, D-Eugene, said there are "superior resources available in Portland" for welfare worker training and cited "unnecessary hardships" for the welfare staff in making the move.

The Legislative Interim Committee on Welfare is on record against the plan as well as the Welfare Commission itself. In an opinion for the Interim Committee, Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thornton says that legally Hatfield can order the move but "primary authority" for its location rests with the Legislature.

Hatfield wants the Welfare Commission in the new State Labor and Industries building in the capitol mall within three months after the building is completed. Completion is expected in April, 1961.

A majority of the commission's 150-member staff have indicated they will quit first.

Hatfield said he ordered the move for several reasons:

1. Availability of extra space in Salem, 2. need for space in the state office building in Portland to house other agencies, and a saving in costs, 3. the Oregon Constitution calls for it, and 4. better coordination with the governor's office.

Hatfield points out that since county welfare agencies serve welfare recipients, the transfer will "in no way" reduce the quality or effectiveness of the service in the Portland area, or elsewhere.

Hatfield also notes that the commission has a high rate of turnover in personnel in Portland and contends that Salem provides a "relatively stable labor supply."

The poll showed a three to one preference against the move with legislators generally following party lines. Democrats against and Republicans for it. A number of Republicans declared they would "have to be convinced."

On the topic of pay raises for state employees, the poll showed a heavy vote for "substantial" increases.

The governor has recommended an average 10 per cent hike for state workers and 15 1/2 per cent for higher education employees in 1961-63.

Oregon Civil Service Commissioner David Cameron says the state's employment problem is "acute" because of poor salaries compared to private industry and the federal government. Recruitment in some fields is impossible, he said.

Many legislators said while they favor large increases for most state workers, they are against such increases in the pay of those appointed to office.

"There are some areas where substantial increases are essential," Rep. Clarence Barton, D-Coquille, commented, "for example, the doctors at the institutions. I do not favor any great increases for political appointees, who couldn't be driven from Salem under any circumstances."

Only one legislator said state salaries should not be increased at all.

Thoughts

O Lord, how long shall I cry for help, and thou wilt not hear? Or cry to thee "Violence!" and thou wilt not save? — Habakkuk 1:2.

He who prays without confidence cannot hope that his prayers will be granted. — Francois Fenelon.

He makes me lie down in green pastures. He leads me beside still waters. — Psalms 23:2

I have lived, And seen God's hand through a lifetime, And all was for best. — Robert Browning

He will yet fill your mouth with laughter, and your lips with shouting. — Job 8:21.

I like the laughter that opens the lips and the heart — that shows at the same time pearls and the soul. — Victor Hugo.

I desire then that in every place the men should pray, lifting holy hands without anger or quarreling. — I Timothy 2:8.

I was never deeply interested in any object. I never prayed sincerely and earnestly for anything but it came at some time. No matter how distant the day, somehow, in some shape, probably the last I should have advised, it came. — Adoniram Judson.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Which ocean is largest and which smallest?

A—The Pacific is largest, Arctic smallest.

Q—Why was the great bell of Moscow never rung?

A—The "Tsar Kolokol," 219 tons, was damaged when an 11-ton piece broke off when it was made.

Q—What provision has been made for the president of the United States after he leaves office?

A—He'll receive \$25,000 a year for life, plus \$50,000 a year for office expenses.

Q—What is embraced in the term Papal States?

A—The land in Italy over which the Roman Catholic Church formerly had temporal power. Today it is only the 105-acre Vatican City.

Sweden

- ACROSS
- Sweden is on the Baltic
 - Its hair is apparent
 - Mineral of Sweden
 - Mohammedan name
 - Notion
 - Christmas
 - Respectful salutation
 - Altogether
 - Learn to learn
 - Occurs
 - Mountain
 - Cover
 - Musical instrument
 - Enthusiasm
 - Clip
 - Fasten down
 - Revolve
 - Kind of story
 - This country
 - Danish city
 - Sullivan and Wynn
 - Part of speech
 - Entrance in a fence
 - Part of school year
 - Legal liquor
 - Regret
 - Unoccupied
 - Region
 - High note of Guido's scale
 - Deceased
 - Observed
 - Indian weight
- DOWN
- Girdle
 - Charles Lamb

- ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE
- ACROSS
1. SWEDEN
 2. HAIR
 3. MINERAL
 4. MUHAMMAD
 5. NOTION
 6. CHRISTMAS
 7. RESPECTFUL
 8. ALTOGETHER
 9. LEARN
 10. OCCURS
 11. MOUNTAIN
 12. COVER
 13. MUSICAL
 14. ENTHUSIASM
 15. CLIP
 16. FASTEN
 17. REVOLVE
 18. KIND
 19. THIS
 20. DANISH
 21. SULLIVAN
 22. PART
 23. ENTRANCE
 24. PART
 25. LEGAL
 26. REGRET
 27. UNOCCUPIED
 28. REGION
 29. HIGH
 30. DECEASED
 31. OBSERVED
 32. INDIAN
- DOWN
1. GIRDLE
 2. CHARLES



By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for
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Most babies are trained to use their potties before they're three years old. Until they enter school, they usually function with clock-like precision.

But, from that time on, everything seems to conspire against the maintenance of bowel regularity.

There's the traffic jam before the bathroom door in the early morning. The teacher who refuses permission to "leave the room." The crowded booths at recess and the lunch hour. The dash to go out and play after school.

At and after maturity the conspiracy spreads. There's the morning rush to get to class or work. The embarrassment at having to pass classmates or co-workers on the way to the ladies' or the gents' room. The uncleanness of many public facilities. And, finally, the evening dash to get home, eat and do homework or keep a date.

Mother is often handicapped by her unselfish postponement to look after her own needs until the other members of the family have been roused, dressed, fed and sent on their various ways.

THE DOCTOR SAYS ...

Frantic Living Is Constipation Cause

An inevitable result of this frantic way of life, especially in households where a single facility must be shared by several members of a family, is failure to eliminate the waste materials that collect in the bowel after our intestines have abstracted the nutrient substances required for continued health and welfare.

The usual response to the resultant constipation is recourse to laxatives, cathartics, enemas, irrigations, suppositories and dietary products to add roughage or favor smoothage.

Eventually, as a result of attacking the result instead of the cause of the condition, the bowel looks as if it were the site of a widespread inflammation (enterocolitis and colitis), as recently reported by physicians of the Mayo Clinic.

And then, to compound difficulties, the tendency to constipation is intensified by complicating miseries, particularly piles (hemorrhoids).

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "Your Heart: angina pectoris," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 488, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.