

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Tourists Would Help Gold Balance

Representative O'Brien of New York has come up with a suggestion that deserves study by Oregon and other states who place a great deal of dependence on attracting tourist business.

While we generally deplore organization and maintenance of governmental agencies anywhere, there is some merit in this proposal.

What is known as the "balance of payments" deficit—which has resulted in a substantial decline in U.S. gold reserves—will inevitably become a first order of business item for the new Administration.

This deficit, it should be emphasized, is not a trade deficit—our commercial ex-

ports still exceed our commercial imports. It is the result, instead, of other spending abroad, private and governmental, which is not balanced by foreign spending here.

One aspect of this, ironically, lies in the vast increase of foreign travel by Americans, largely as a result of the emergence of the dramatic jet age of air transport.

Yet the dollars that are left abroad in the form of francs, lira, pounds and the rest contribute to the deficit. But they would not — if the citizens of Europe, whose incomes and economic standards are higher for the most part than they have ever been, visited us in sufficient numbers to bridge the current gap.

'Piggybacking' Moves In

With railroading and railroads so important to the economy of Klamath County, we are pleased to see that "piggybacking" has shown promise to help the railroads in their struggle for economic survival.

Piggyback operations have enabled the freight forwarder to become a potent third force in freight. Now, there are several varieties of it, and it represents a promising effort of American railroads to win back some of the tonnage they have lost to the highways.

Piggybacking goes back to Civil War transport, but as a commercial service it was first introduced in 1884 when the Long Island Railroad moved farmers' produce-laden wagons into New York City from eastern Long Island.

Piggybacking increases in popularity every year. In the first 36 weeks of 1960 more than 379,000 flatcars were loaded with one or more piggyback vans, an increase of 34.6 per cent over the comparable 1959 period, and 111 per cent above 1958.

Now the R.E.A. Express, formerly the Railway Express Agency, plans to establish a nationwide piggyback trailer interchange pool from which railroads, large shippers, freight forwarders and others can rent vans and other equipment for rail-highway use.

A benefit, other than economic, and of special interest to us, is that the new system might relieve our highways of some of the burden of the huge vans and trailers whose numbers threaten to choke us off the highways.

(Lest there be an immediate reply from the truckers, let us add: We know truck drivers are tops; that they perform a vital service, etc., etc.)



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

Nothing Sweeter Than Christmas & Children

There is an orderly bedlam in the Frechette home. It is a ranch house in Lincoln, New Jersey and, when I was there last week, there was a hard pie crust of snow in the street.

Inside, there was a tree close to the picture window. Jim, age one, was trying to eat a red Christmas ball. He is big and chubby and has yellow hair and a bashful grin.

Kevin, four months of age, sat propped on a settee in flaming red pajamas. He kept regarding his hands and turning them over. He is a fat bullet-head who will not cry, even when he's hungry.

The twins—Robin and Pamela—are 2 years and 5 months of age. They play together, fight together, and love their baby brothers together.

a painting—inside and out. My police dog, Rocky, is there. So is Ginny's police dog, Tammy. Add to this the assortment of Christmas toys—busted and unbusted—all over the floor, some egg nog, Christmas cards pasted around the arches of the room, and a hi-fi speaker playing Harry Belafonte, and you have a notion of what the holidays are like at the Frechettes.

The dogs weigh 80 pounds apiece, and the twins try to ride them. The girls talk like Lumumba. Ginny looked at the roast in the oven and plopped into a chair. Robin glanced at her and said: "You pooped, Mommy?"

Pamela kept telling her new doll "Don't cried," which means "Don't get excited." Robin did something she was told not to do, so her mother patted her on the pants. Without a word, she walked over to little Jim, who was swallowing the last of the red string, and hauled off and belted him on the head. Pam dropped her doll and slapped Jim too, just so that he would know which side she was on.

Jim is husky. He just looked up, grinned, and looked pained when his father reached down his throat and pulled the string out, managing to leave the cookie below. Pam picked up Robin's doll and Robbie said: "No fooling around." This was the longest speech I heard.

On Saturdays and Sundays, Charlie gets up, awakens the four babies, takes their nighties off, bathes them, dresses them, makes their breakfast, and permits his wife to sleep. Some-

times, he pretends not to know one twin from the other and he looks at Pam and says: "Hello, Robin." Pam jerks a thumb over her shoulder and says: "Over there." She picks up a doll. "This is me," she says firmly.

Their mother says: "Whose birthday is this?" The girls grin. "Baby Jesus." They point to the mantelpiece because that's where He reposes in a manger. "Who is His mommy?" Together they say: "Little Mary." "Who are the wise men?" They do not answer. They look mutely at their daddy.

The girls know all the Mother Goose rhymes but they utter only the last word of each line. Jimmy picked up an ashtray and bit it, but it didn't taste right. He put it back, caught me looking at him, and turned on the bashful smile and swung his head away.

Ginny and Charlie have been trying to teach the twins to say their night prayers. She sits with them before her, and she says: "Now say your prayers. Goodnight—" They look at each other and laugh. "Jibby funny." Mother becomes irritated. "Never mind how funny Jimmy is. I want you to say your prayers."

"Goodnight—" Together, they chorus: "Sweet Jesus." She smiles approval and says: "Goodnight—" and they say "Mary." She says "Goodnight" a third time and, in a wild rush, they say: "Joseph. No go to bed Mommy."

At that moment, tiny Kevin discovered a pair of feet and, by wiggling them, found out they were his. . . .



OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

Judges' Salaries Not Realistic

(CORVALLIS GAZETTE-TIMES)

We don't like to be among those people who demand more and more governmental expenditures and then complain about high taxes. But there are areas where penny-pinching is not only short sighted but downright foolish.

One of the most obvious examples of this policy in Oregon is the relatively paltry salaries we pay to our judges. As Woodrow Wilson said, "... So far as the individual is concerned, a constitutional government is as good as its courts; no better, no worse. Its laws are only its professions. It keeps its promises, or does not keep them, in its courts. . . . Indeed there is a sense in which it may be said that the whole efficacy and reality of constitutional government resides in its courts."

Our judges, of course, sit not only on criminal cases but every day are called upon to decide matters which affect our lives just as much as if we ourselves were called before the bench. They decide on Constitutional questions, matters where the State is the litigant, problems of liability in hundreds of different situations, commercial law cases and many others.

Oregon judges every day are making decisions which may make or break you financially or may send you to jail or set you free some time.

In the Circuit Courts of Oregon alone over 26,000 cases were presented last year. In actual dollars and cents, it costs almost as much to handle the more or less routine cases which come before the State Industrial Accident Commission as it does to pay the judges who make many extremely difficult decisions on a large variety of matters which affect you personally.

Oregon pays its Supreme Court Justices \$16,000 a year; California pays \$25,000 to \$30,000; Washington pays \$20,000 to \$25,000, as



By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D. Written For NEA

A correspondent from Independence, Missouri, sent me the perfect Christmas present. And I want to share with you. "Some time ago," she writes, "you spoke of Gene Fowler's suggestion of adding 'Thou shalt not quit' as the eleventh commandment."

"Well, there already is an eleventh commandment in the 34th verse of the 13th chapter of St. John. 'A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; As I have loved you, That ye also love one another.'"

"So Mr. Fowler's commandment would be the twelfth commandment," she concludes, "and a very good commandment, too."

Many thanks, dear lady. And maybe you'll do me another favor and tell me the source of the quotation "He who giveth, giveth three." We've been unable to find it in our reference books and none of the clergymen we've in-

quired of has been able to locate it. A Logan, Utah, correspondent brings up an important point with reference to the treatment of the true migraine headache.

"My headaches are becoming increasingly severe and more frequent," she writes. "I am 46, happily married for 25 years, have three wonderful children, a good husband and I love my career as a homemaker."

"As much as one fourth of the time I am ill with these dreadful headaches. During the first stages of the attack I go on about my duties until nausea sets in and then I am laid low for two or three days at a time."

"How I begrudge these precious days I lose with my family! I've tried all the common drugs and they either help very little or have had bad side effects. I will be eternally grateful for any advice or help you can give me."

I don't guarantee that I'll earn your eternal gratitude, dear lady, but here are at least two suggestions. The first is to direct your attention to the important fact that you should take your medication before the attack starts rather than to wait as has been your custom.

If you have true migraine, as your description suggests, you probably get forewarnings such as flashes before your eyes, a change in disposition or a manifestation visible to others such as drooping of an eyelid on the side on which the headache will later develop.

This is the time to take the medication your doctor will prescribe for you.

If you wait as you have been doing you are postponing use of the fire extinguisher until the whole house is up in flames.

My second suggestion may not be relevant. But you live in a fringe TV area. Are you inviting the attack by waiting up to see the late-late movies? If so, try relaxing at night by reading so you can turn your light out whenever you begin to feel sleep.

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Doctor's Mailbag Brings Challenges

do Alaska and Hawaii. Only Idaho of the Pacific Coast states pays less than we do and they are among the five states which pay the lowest salaries in the entire country.

We pay \$13,000 to our Circuit Court Judges. In California, Alaska and Hawaii the pay is from \$18,000 to \$20,000. Washington pays \$15,000. Again, Idaho ranks with the bottom states at less than \$13,000.

It isn't necessary to point out further the obvious foolishness of penny-pinching in our judicial system. Each year it is becoming more and more difficult to find qualified men who will even consent to run for the various judgeships. Almost every attorney today is making more money than the Judge before whom he pleads his cases.

The Legislature has the power to act in this matter and certainly should do so at this next session.

Dear Reader: Dr. Hyman appreciates your comments and questions but regrets that the heavy volume of his mail doesn't permit him to answer each individual letter or post card. However, he will comment in matters of general or unusual interest.

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EDSON IN WASHINGTON Labor Political Effort Fizzled

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Serious questions on the effectiveness of organized labor's political action efforts in the last election campaign are being raised by more careful analysis of results in the congressional races.

First conclusions are that where unions endorse a candidate, it may help in 60 per cent of the cases. Where unions oppose a candidate, the opposition is 2 per cent effective.

There were two attempted labor "purges" of "antilabor" congressmen in the 1960 elections. Both flopped, according to tabulations made by Civic Affairs Associates of Washington.

After House passage of the Landrum-Griffin labor reform bill in 1959, President James B. Carey of International Union of Electrical Workers sent a hot letter to the 229 congressmen who had voted to substitute this measure for the much milder bill approved by the House Labor Committee.

Of these 229, only six were defeated. Eighteen of the 229 retired or died before the election and 205 were reelected.

James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters' union attempted a more narrow purge, but was not so successful. He picked out 56 of the 229 to work against. They were the 56 who had won election in 1958 by 55 per cent of the vote or less in their districts.

Only one of the 56 was defeated. Six retired or died before election and 49 were reelected in spite of Hoffa opposition.

Biehl P. Clarke, of Civic Affairs Associates, who compiled these results, points out that the Teamsters' political organization, still "primitive on political know-how," did not realize that the

legal advice has been compensated many times over by the lawyer's advice.

Fascinating is the University of Michigan law school's publication, "Fraud on the Widow's Share." It reports:

"The trend toward 'disinheriting' widows is a permanent and increasingly serious legal problem."

The author, William D. Macdonald of the University of Florida, finds this situation the result of:

1. Long standing state laws which provide widows a fixed minimum share of their husband's wealth.

2. Higher divorce and remarriage rates.

3. The tax advantage of gifts made to children during a man's lifetime.

He suggests several remedies including granting the courts more discretion to return to widows "unreasonably large transfers of wealth."

If you live in a large city, the local bar association will be able to refer you to a good lawyer. If you live in a small town, the county courthouse is your source. Remember, this is the age of specialization. Be sure you ask for a lawyer specializing in your problem.

The cost varies. For settling large, large estates 2 to 3 per cent of gross assets might clear the case, providing there are no complications. For smaller estates (actually the same amount of basic paper work is needed) 4 to 5 per cent of gross assets may be charged.

Some states exercise strict control over legal fees. Other states don't. Ask your bar association or county court clerk about legal fees. You are entitled to ask any attorney what he might charge for a consultation. You can even shop lawyers but I'm certain that you will discover that the good ones have roughly similar fees.

Most especially when it comes to estate matters, get a lawyer. In most instances this will actually save you money. Today's estate tax laws are so complicated that no layman could possibly know the money-saving steps. This latter fact is a prime reason — apart from making certain your worldly possessions are distributed according to your wishes — that you should write a will. Write your will under the guidance of a qualified expert. I've known instances where the cost of



By FAYE HENLE

YOUR POCKETBOOK Qualified Lawyer Can Offer Advice

Two recent letters from readers have surprised and worried me.

One came from a recent widow whose husband left her life insurance, real estate, a joint savings account with substantial balance — and a ne'er-do-well son. She wanted to know whether those financial assets constituted an "estate" and whether she needed a lawyer.

The other came from a doctor with apparently a successful big city practice. He wanted advice on what his first wife might try to get from his estate, and whether his Mexican divorce and remarriage were legal.

Obviously both these people should have been seeing lawyers, not writing to me. But their actions are typical of the many who penny pinch when it comes to seeking legal aid.

Finding a good lawyer is not difficult. The trouble is that most of us underestimate the need and overestimate the cost of legal advice.

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Almanac

By United Press International Today is Friday, Jan. 6, the sixth day of the year with 359 more to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning star is Mars. The evening stars are Venus and Mars.

On this day in history: In 1759, Martha Dandridge Custis, widow of Daniel Parke Custis, was married to George Washington.

In 1878, American poet and writer Carl Sandburg was born.

In 1912, New Mexico became the 47th state in the Union.

In 1919, former President Theodore Roosevelt died at his home in Oyster Bay, N.Y.

In 1925, Paavo Nurmi smashed two world's records in the Finnish-American track matches at Madison Square Garden in New York.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What editor was known as "The Sage of Emporia"? A—William Allen White.

Q—Is Confederate President Jefferson Davis a member of New York University's Hall of Fame for Great Americans? A—He was proposed for selection in 1960, but failed to get enough votes.

THEY SAY . . .

We (the United States) have reached the point where we certainly can't afford foreign aid any more.

—Clarence E. Mannion, former dean of Notre Dame Law School.

First time I realized anybody could be so safe up above all those dangerous automobiles.

—Thomas Reason, of Dallas, Tex., taking his first airplane ride at 111.

Dinner Bell crossword puzzle with clues and grid.