

Editorial Page

What's Your Upset Size?

(Memphis, Tenn., Press Scimitar)
Several years ago I read the report of a speech in which the listeners were asked "What Is Your Upset Size?"

This is one of the most challenging questions I ever faced.

Does it upset me if the toast is burned? If someone calls me on the phone, bawls me out without giving his name and hangs up? Does it upset me if I read a dispatch or hear a broadcast which indicates that war is threatening?

A man's character is indicated by what has the power to upset him. If he is easily upset, of course he is a lightweight. As the size of what it takes to upset a person increases, so his spiritual substance and stature increase. A real Christian, or even a pagan philosopher who lives up to his philosophy, will allow nothing to upset him. The Christian doesn't get upset because he thinks with God's help he can meet the situation; the philosopher doesn't get upset because he knows it doesn't do any good.

The second question which offers an unforgettable challenge is this:

"Are you part of the problem or part of the solution?"

Everyone at almost every moment is either part of the problem or part of the solution. At one time we may be part of the problem, making things difficult for other people. At another time we may be part of the solu-

tion, making things easier for other people.

If I hurt other people's feelings, or get my own feelings hurt, which may be worse, I am part of the problem. If I have a prejudice, I am part of the problem. If in an international, business or labor conference I stubbornly refuse to recognize or take full account of facts presented, I am part of the problem. If I break a traffic rule, or if I drop litter, I'm part of the problem.

If in considering what stand I shall take in a controversy, instead of considering my own interest, I think only of what is good for all concerned, of what is good for the community, then I am part of the solution. If I don't do my part for the United Fund, I'm part of the problem. If in dealing with every matter, I am moved only by reason and love, then I am part of the solution.

The poet, Robert Burns, wished:
Oh wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us!

The public man has no difficulty seeing himself as others see him. All he has to do is look at the cartoons and editorials, the letters to the editor, or his own mail. But the private person has to use more imagination.

"What is your upset size?"
"Every person is either part of the problem, or part of the solution."

These words, which stared at me out of the printed page, I can never forget or long ignore.

Ratify The Compact

We note where the Washington state legislature is considering twin bills to ratify the Columbia River Interstate Compact Commission, and we are hopeful that our own Oregon legislature will consider similar favorable legislation.

Twelve-Month Schools?

(The Christian Science Monitor)
More and more high schools across America are conducting summer schools and in many of them the number of pupils in the summer session is practically as large as in the regular terms. This is the report of Lawrence G. Derthick, United States Commissioner of Education.

Doubtless this indicates, as Mr. Derthick believes from other evidence as well, that young Americans are attaching a new and wholesome importance to education. Possibly it indicates still another point as to the use of America's school plant.

When this continent was primarily agricultural there was practical reason for concentrating the classroom term in the colder months and turning children out to help on the farm in the summer. Now that America is predominantly urban and child labor is outlawed, the effect of a three-month vacation for teenagers is debatable.

Some of the high schoolers apparently are saying to themselves, "The school is there; why not go?" Grownups may reasonably ask, "Why not a 12-month school year, perhaps divided into quarters?" This might involve some rotation and rest periods for teaching staffs. And if Johnny or Marilyn needs a vacation, it might be as welcome in December as in June.

development treaty in Washington, D.C., last week emphasizes the true bonds of friendship between the United States and Canada. Now that the treaty is signed, there is even more urgency attached to ratification of the Compact between the seven states involved.

The Compact assures continuous and orderly growth and development of the Columbia River resources. The Canadian-U.S. treaty is another instrument in that development. As friends, the two nations have agreed to a working agreement of mutual advantage.

Primary factor in that agreement is that Canada will spend almost \$500,000,000 on three dams to increase downstream power production in the United States.

The United States, for its part, will spend millions installing facilities to make use of this regulated flow of power and will return half of the power, plus cash, to Canada. Although its own construction is not considered urgent, the United States will spend almost \$500,000,000 within the next 10 years. And by 1985, it is estimated that the U.S. will have invested as much as \$756,000,000 on Columbia River development.

So, it would seem that the seven Pacific Northwest states involved in the Compact — Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada — have a significant opportunity to share in that development and growth. It just makes good sense for the legislatures of all of those states to ratify the Compact without further delay. Extensive study has gone into the various provisions of the Compact, and there is no excuse for delay along those lines. The Compact, too, could be an additional deterrent to establishment of a regional power authority (such as TVA) that is advocated by so many who want complete socialization of the power industry.



Adlai Stevenson Is Student Of Foreign Affairs Policy

By United Press International
Adlai E. Stevenson, who is this country's new ambassador to the United Nations, is no stranger to the world organization. He has been characterized as probably knowing more about the international body than anyone in the United States.

For this and two other important reasons, he will have a stronger voice in U.S. foreign policy councils than any of his predecessors at the U.N.

Reason No. 2 is that over the past eight years or so Stevenson has spent much of his time studying foreign affairs. This has entailed extensive travel, which in turn gave rise to the third reason: That as a quasi-official goodwill ambassador overseas he has become one of the best known and most admired Americans of his time.

The hearty endorsement of Stevenson as an expert on the U.N. came from Dean Rusk, secretary of state.

"There is no question," Rusk said recently, "we want to get the full benefit of Stevenson's counsel in foreign policy. We expect him to play a key role in the formulation of foreign policy in Washington."

Stevenson himself has said that

one of the major aims of the new administration will be to rebuild American prestige abroad. He also has expressed the belief that Russia will not be able to wreck the U.N., and the hope that the organization can "be a factor to end the cold war and not aggravate it."

The former Illinois governor, who lost two presidential races to Dwight D. Eisenhower, has been familiar with the United Nations since its inception. He helped former Secretary of State Edward Stettinius in shaping up the foundations of the organization in 1945.

Since then, he has served in several U.N. posts, including that of U.S. delegate.

He gained practical experience in world affairs as a member of an Air Force survey mission in London and the European Theater during World War II and as head of a post-war economic mission to Italy.

Further, he steeped himself in foreign affairs information to prepare for his presidential campaigns, and has written and spoken on U.S. policies in the cold war conflict with Communism since his second presidential defeat in 1956.

The 60-year-old Stevenson has a quick, penetrating mind. His pub-

lic speeches usually are garnished with commentary which may be witty, sometimes cutting but always frank and to the point.

The name Stevenson has been prominent in Illinois politics for 100 years. Adlai's grandfather, for whom he was named, was vice president of the United States from 1893 to 1897 under Grover Cleveland.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

Emphasis On Competence

(THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR)

We are glad to see that the next Secretary of State is in no rush to execute drastic personnel changes in the foreign service. And apparently this is in line with the wishes of President-elect Kennedy. A conference between Mr. Rusk and Mr. Kennedy has brought word that there will be no immediate shifts in several key ambassadorial posts. Some changes have been made, others will doubtless come later, but there is no unseemly haste to reward heavy campaign contributors.

Most noticeable is the retention of two top advisers on Soviet affairs. Charles Bohlen will continue as special assistant to the Secretary of State—a position which presumably permits full use of his special competence in that field. Llewellyn Thompson, present Ambassador to Moscow, will remain there for the time being. Walter Dowling is also expected to retain the embassy in Bonn temporarily at least and a career man, Livingston Merchant, is slated for the Paris post.

Foreign policy remains basically much the same regardless of the party in power and it is reasonable to have considerable continuity in diplomatic personnel. It makes sense also to retain and advance career men. Other fresh examples of this are the shifting of Roger Jones from chairmanship of the Civil Service Commission to be Deputy Undersecretary of State for Administration and the naming of John W. Macy Jr. to head the commission. Both are career men in federal service although Mr. Macy has recently been president of Wesleyan University.

We welcome such evidences of a disposition to emphasize competence.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Thursday, Jan. 26, the 26th day of the year with 339 more in 1961.

The moon is approaching its full phase. The evening stars are Mars and Venus.

On this day in history:
In 1815, the United States government bought Thomas Jefferson's 7,000 volume library to be used as the start of a library for Congress.

In 1837, Michigan became the 26th state.
In 1861, Louisiana seceded from the union.
In 1890, Gen Douglas MacArthur was born.



The thing I dislike most about leaving town for a few days is having to sit down and whack out about three of these columns, a dozen or so editorials, and getting other material ready for the editorial pages before I go. It's bad enough trying to put one of these columns together at one session—much less three or four, or so. I often wonder how these cartoonists can closet themselves for a few weeks and bring out a two or three month schedule of the comics they draw. Some of them are undoubtedly as wacky as their drawings indicate.

At hand is the third biennial report of the state water resources board. I haven't had time to study it, but I am amazed to find no reference to Klamath County's water resources any place in the book. There is a slight nod in our direction, listed under projects of the Bureau of Reclamation, and a map showing that Klamath County is listed as "not scheduled" for drainage basin studies by the board. Also, I note that in the list of "County Water Resources Committees" there is none listed for Klamath. Could it be that we do not have such a committee? Say it not!

An African tribe was having a terrible time with its crops. The natives went to the chief, who said: "What we'll do is send a telegram to the Russians telling them we are having agricultural problems and need their assistance. They will send us tractors and 100 young technicians to help us. Then we'll send a telegram to the Americans telling them that the Russians are sending us seeds and tractors, and the Americans will send us seeds and tractors and 100 technicians. When all the technicians arrive, we'll eat them."

Not so far-fetched, at that.

The opposite sexes? Men walk from the knee, women from the hip. Men strike matches toward themselves, women away. Men dress to look like other men, women to look unique within the current fashion. Men look at their fingernails by cupping their palms and bending their fingers toward themselves, women extend their fingers palms outward. Men nag their wives for what they do, women nag their husbands for what they don't do.

Instead of the hundreds of federal bureaus, this country actually now needs only five: one to raise the wages of everyone who works; one to increase the pensions of those who do not work; one to raise the price of everything we sell; one to lower the price of everything we buy; and one to raise the money to pay for it all.

It was a family summer scene—a pretty young woman knitting

tiny garments while her mother gardened nearby.
A neighbor passing by was visibly touched by the tableau. "My Mrs. Frisbee," she exclaimed, "it's nice to see Alice so relaxed and domesticated."
"Isn't it?" answered the mother. "I'm so delighted she has taken an interest in something besides running around with boys!"

I told you that sometimes this dagdummed thing comes hard.

We are all inclined to think that with the Civil Service setup we have, that there is not the "to the victor belongs the spoils" attitude that was so manifest, say, during Jackson's days. Somewhat surprising is the information that the Kennedy administration will have the privilege of handing out about 6,000 patronage jobs. Of course, this is only a fraction of the total of 2.3 million jobs in the federal dynasty. As far as I know, not all of these jobs are filled, in case you're interested.

Not all of the federal jobs are filled by Presidential appointment. There are almost 900 positions in the federal government that can be filled by the President's selections. They require Senate confirmation however—which is almost always forthcoming. (Last sensational talk was Lewis Strauss, as I recall). There are almost 400 jobs that do not require Senate confirmation, so the President does have something to say about the whole mess. Other jobs are usually filled with appointments of the department or agency heads involved.

Here's a valuable use for newspapers:

"My wife's away and things at home are such a mess," moaned Benson. "Wish she'd hurry back."
"Why don't you do what I did?" asked his friend.
"Anything—I'll do anything."
"My wife had been with her relative for a couple of weeks and wouldn't pay any attention to my letters," said the friend. "So I just sent her a copy of the local paper with one item on an inside page clipped out."

I've heard there's a local restaurant serving something for the fat boys. It's called a Brigitte Bardot Plate—stuffed tomato with very little dressing.

One good reason Americans never will go for communism is that when they hear the shout "Workers, Arise!" they'll get up and go for coffee.

Are we losing our nerve? As I recall history, America started out as a great experiment. Now, it seems to me that so many of us as individuals, want someone else to solve our problems. We are getting afraid to experiment—as individuals, and as a nation.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . . Public Officers Health Guardians

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
Some adults still continue to look on representatives of local, state or the U.S. Public Health Services as if they were truant officers. Yet there are no more dedicated men and women in any branch of the public welfare. And none who should be made more welcome.

For it is partially through their combined efforts, for example, that each of us can motor from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts and from the Canadian to the Mexican borders without ever having to expose ourselves and our families to Greasy Spoon Restaurants, Sloppy Joe Taverns, Flea-bag overnight stops with filthy facilities.

Three reports that arrived in a single mail illustrate the wide range of public health officers. The first, from the New Hampshire Board of Health, announces proudly that Bang's disease, the equivalent of human brucellosis or undulant fever, has been completely eradicated in the state's livestock. It would be impossible to overestimate the magnitude of this achievement whose accomplishment has not, to my knowledge, been called to the public notice.

Not only does this point the way to elimination of a milk-borne disease that is difficult to diagnose, resistant to treatment and crippling to thousands of our people, but it also may provide an annual saving of \$25,000,000 to livestock producers.

The North Carolina Health Board. As the result of a tuberculosis control program that has been actively pursued since 1945, the death rate from the White Plague has been reduced from 7.5 per 100,000 population to 4.6, between 1954 and 1959. This reduction of about 40 per cent has been paralleled by the reduction in the disease rate that fell from 33 to 24 per 100,000 population. Again, quite aside from what this accomplishment means in terms of human suffering and incapacitation, it points the way to reducing the national cost of tuberculosis that stands at the staggering annual figure of \$725,052,000.

Against these possible achievements, made possible through public cooperation, is the alarming report by the Public Health Service's Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga. As the result of lack of public cooperation, the past three years have witnessed an increased incidence of infectious syphilis to alarming proportions, and this despite the fact that syphilis is far easier to prevent and cure than either brucellosis or tuberculosis.

The cities with the most shameful records of better than a 300 per cent increase in the past three years include New York, Washington, Miami, Newark, N.J., New Orleans, Oakland and Long Beach, Calif., and Seattle, Wash.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "How to Choose Your Family Doctor," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.



HAPPY TIMES Children Ignore Law, Parental Aid

By MARIE DAERR
Should children be forced to give money to their needy parents?
Alvin L. Schorr, family life specialist for the Social Security Administration, isn't sure they should.

Schorr points out that 35 states have laws requiring children to do this. However, he says, such contributions are not customary American family practice and "give rise to administrative difficulties and grave questions of equity."

The specialist has just finished a study on "Filial Responsibility in the Modern American Family." It has made him decide that our country's social security program "promotes independent living and warm relationships between parents and grown children."

Schorr found that only 5 to 10 per cent of America's older people receive money from children who live separately from them. When grown children do give their parents money, the amount is small, averaging \$200 to \$250 a year.

Because of the strict way "dependent parent" is defined, only 35,000 dependent parents get payments under social security. This compares with a total of 10,000,000 social security beneficiaries in 1959.

Only 25 to 30 per cent of our older people live with their adult children, Schorr discovered. The percentage has been going down in recent years, because social security makes it possible for the aged to live independently, if they so wish.

Older people who do live with their children do so for convenience, to help their children or because they themselves need help. And most of those who live

separately keep in touch with their children through visits and the telephone.

States set up their own policies regarding support of needy parents. And, according to Schorr's study, often there is "high human cost" to support requirements.

In general, the children of needy older people do not have much money themselves. Laws requiring them to give money to their parents are "likely to interfere with the advancement of adults and the nurture and education of their children," in Schorr's opinion.

Schorr admits that state laws on support of parents result in some savings in old age assistance payment. But, he says, opinions are divided as to whether the savings are worth while.

Q—My nephew, 62, became ill, delayed applying for social security disability payments, but finally did so. He was awarded \$113 a month, but he died on date award was effective. Would his estate be entitled to any benefits?—E.N.

A—No, because no back payments were due. However, social security will pay a lump sum death benefit.

Q—My first husband died before receiving social security. We had been married 20 years. I remarried. My husband has divorced me. I am now 71. Is there any chance of receiving social security benefits based on either husband's account?—R.A.

A—No. But perhaps you can receive state old age assistance.

Dear reader: Marie Daerr is unable to answer questions except through the columns. She appreciates your comments and questions but the volume of her mail makes personal replies impossible.

THEY SAY . . .

The most pressing problem of the next decade is to find a substitute for the threat of war as an instrument of national policy. . . . For if mankind is to survive, a new basis for diplomacy must be evolved, and . . . America must lead the way.
—Oliver D. Knauth, international affairs writer.

He thought he would rather stamper the thing and pinch the whole show. He overplayed his hand a little.
—British Prime Minister Macmillan, on Nikita Khrushchev's U.N. departure.

Germany, rearmed with nuclear weapons, is not necessarily a force for peace.
—Rep. Chester Bowles (D-Conn.).

BARBS

You can do one of two things when you're run down. Take medicine or get the license number of the car.

All it takes is a lot of money and a flock of children to build a happy home.

Storybook Land

ACROSS
1 Snowwhite and the Dwarfs
6 Goldilocks and the Bears
11 Mortgage
13 Mountain
14 Speaker
15 Meatless
16 Lamprey
17 Observe
19 Before
20 Church dignitary
24 Idolize
27 Aesop's Fables
31 Tell about
32 Earn
33 Abstract being
34 Thicket
35 Conference sitting
38 Heron
39 Entrap
41 Musical direction
44 Roman bronze
45 Tree fluid
46 Make signals
51 Charming and Sleeping Beauty
54 Small space
55 Dispassionate
56 Tin-lead alloy
57 Calyx leaf
DOWN
1 American wild plum
2 Ireland
3 Calf meat
4 Entomology (ab.)
8 Recent (comb. form)

Answer to Previous Puzzle

BEARS COME GAB
ALPHA APES HIB
TRAVELERS IDE
DERIVED NEBOLLEG
PAD PINE NOD
EVENER AREOLA
RECEDE REGOLD
TRAP SLIDE DYE
BUTLERS ERODE
OPE ROUNDTRIP
LARS MORE ELMO
LTS GMEW LEBB