

Editorial Page

Never-Ending Obligation

After World War II, it was Europe that was in distress and calling for help. Then the focus shifted to Asia, next to Africa and now to Latin America. Of all these areas, only Europe is today on its own feet.

That America should be asked to bear the full burden of financial aid to three continents is obviously beyond reason. The present drain on our gold supply is evidence that there are limits to what we can do.

Most European leaders understand this, and seem willing to commit their own restored economies to a larger and larger share of the load.

Nevertheless, we cannot in good sense shrink from that part of the burden which is fairly ours as a great and rich country dedicated to the preservation of freedom. Nor must we assume that the development of the emerging peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America is simply a money problem.

There has been too much of that sort of thing already. With some it seems to be almost an automatic response: See a problem area, vote some money.

Actually, most of those who are truly conversant with the intricacies of life on these struggling continents feel that money is only a small part of the solution.

Many of the affected peoples need to do much for themselves. And not just in a material way. They need to grow in understanding of themselves and others, to accept with some humility the responsibility that goes with liberty, rather than simply dwelling upon the rights and privileges. They need to learn to give as well as take, to work as well as enjoy.

By the same token, we need to offer them something more than the material. Technical and other expert assistance, of course, but even more than that. We need to give them the feeling that we are truly sympathetic with their aspirations, that we want to see them improve and prosper for their own sake, not just so they will add a further bulwark for us against communism.

This country, which was born in rebellion and raised high the ideals of freedom and self-determination has come to be viewed in too many eyes as self-seeking and overbearing.

We are much better than that. But we seem to have lost the knack of persuading many of our fellow human beings abroad that this is so. We need to get it back.

We need constantly to re-earn the friendship, admiration and respect of the aspiring peoples everywhere who are determinedly bent on betterment in this world which still requires so much of it.

Bright Omen

Historians sometimes say that the tone of a new presidential administration is largely set in its first days of power. If that is true, then the promise of the next four years is for vigorous action and eloquently forceful leadership.

President Kennedy set that mood in his first crowded weekend in office. His busy round of conferences, issuance of the first executive orders, his message to Soviet Premier Khrushchev—all these seemed to flow naturally from his dramatic inaugural address.

The proof is, of course, in the doing. It is much too early to be looking for major accomplishment from him and his administration. In both the foreign and domestic realm, he has many stout obstacles to surmount if he would set this country on the new high road.

But perhaps the meaningful thing right now is that he is behaving like a man who truly believes the barriers can be leaped. More than that, he is acting like a man who thinks that if he issues the call for action, for sacrifice, the people of this nation will follow without question.

His inaugural speech was remarkable for many things. Not the least of these is the fact that he spent no time dwelling upon the greatness of America. It clearly underscored all he

said but he left it substantially unspoken.

He credited Americans with knowing their greatness. He centered his attention on the uses of that greatness, to make the world a better and safer place for all people to live in.

And he asked his fellow citizens to consider what they might do to enlarge our strength and stature, rather than to take from it.

Though he sounded a powerful note of hope—hope for peace and disarmament, hope for the uplift of the struggling peoples of the globe, hope that the wonders of mankind may be turned to its benefit instead of its destruction—Kennedy rooted his appeals in the grim realities of the age.

The summons he issued to the American people, a call which is plainly intended to reach beyond all political boundaries, was for us to "bear the burden of a long twilight struggle, year in and year out."

Thus, as he embarks on his difficult path, a new President moves with no illusions. But he brings to his tasks the strong urgency of energetic youth, and many early signs of high competence.

For the sake of us all, Americans in both parties and our friends abroad will wish that the promise he gives is fulfilled.



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

Horse Player Covers Bets On Final Race

The line was long, but he was patient. The Old Man had spent most of his life in these lines. At the head of it was a window. Over it a sign read: "32 Daily Double." The Old Man shuffled slowly forward, his eyes on the form sheet, as though he still wasn't quite sure. He heard the buzz of the crowd, and smelled the deep moist loam of the track. He saw and heard without seeing and hearing.

It had been his life. A race track is good now and then. It brings excitement in color. It quickens the blood and makes the heart surge with hope. The Old Man used the track as a sickness. He was there every day, sitting in the sun down on the infield, one leg crossed over the other, the pencil working the performance figures, the imagination bright with anticipation.

Sometimes, he won. Not often. Sometimes the old face, with tan lines running down the leathery cheeks, broke into a thousand planes of smiles as an outsider ran his legs out down the stretch, his hoofsbeats ruffled in synchronization with the Old Man's heart. Sometimes he went to the window and presented a ticket with curled edges and took, in exchange, fifty or sixty dollars.

Today was his final day. Win or lose, he would never go to the track again. For thirty years, he had fought a machine which could outthink him, out-figure him, and outlast him. The machine thought up the odds, handicapped the horses, and beat the Old Man. The machine had cost the Old Man many a job, and had cost him his wife. Now he had been told by a doctor that it might cost him more.

his wife wrote. She was gray and lonely and gave chips of her heart to grandchildren who sometimes said: "Where's grandpa?" She kept the main part of her love for the Old Man because he was a habit she could not break. She wrote many times that if he would quit the track they could spend the little time left together. It was an abatement for her, to fight horses for his love, but she had no pride left.

He shuffled up to the window and the man inside looked up and said: "Hello, Pop." The old man said "Six and two" and the ticket seller looked up in surprise because horse number six was a long shot and so was horse number two in the second race. Playing six and two was a good way of losing \$2.

"Hit ten times," the old man said softly. The ticket seller looked up again. "You want ten tickets on six and two?" he said. The Old Man nodded. He smiled a little. "It's my last bet, Paddy," he said. He caught the grin of disbelief. "Oh I know you heard it before. This isn't walking money either. If these two come in, I go home in style. If they don't . . ."

He took the ten tickets and counted them and put his last twenty dollars on the sill. He glanced apologetically at the man waiting in line behind him and moved off. He was mumbling to himself as he went back down to the infield and the sun. "This double could pay three hundred," he said. "Three hundred times ten is three thousand. It would be nice to have that much to give Molly. She rates something."

The race was six furlongs and he compressed his old mouth tight and watched and listened to the

monotone of the announcer and, when it was over, he turned his feet slowly and went back upstairs to the window. He held the ticket up. "It was a hunch play, Paddy," he said. Paddy shook his head. "Had TO BE is a lousy horse," he said. "He hasn't run since last year and he wasn't in shape then."

"He won, didn't he?" said the Old Man. "He was walking away from the favorite at the wire. I'll take the second race too. You'll see."

The man behind the window looked up in time to see the Old Man open his mouth in silence and slide down slowly to the floor. Some people came running, and then a track policeman arrived and waved the people away. The Old Man was on his side, one arm under his head, the knees drawn up like a sleeping baby. The cop sent for the doctor. It took time. The doctor knew the Old Man was dead before he opened his little bag. He told the policeman to send for an ambulance. The doctor saw the ticket in the Old Man's hand and he reached for it and then decided to let it stay there.

By the time the litter arrived, the second race was running. Paddy stood behind the window listening. When it was over, he said nothing. Another ticket seller left his window and walked over to Paddy.

"Who would figure that two horse to come in?" he said. "You know what the daily double is, pal? Three hundred and four bucks. Three hundred and four lousy bucks for two. What was the name of that two horse, Paddy?"

Paddy watched them carry the Old Man off. "His name," he said, "is Home At Last. . . ."



Compromise Appears Near On Columbia River Span

By DOUGLAS GRIPP SALEM (UPI)—An Oregon legislator key in highway matters said Thursday Washington and Oregon are "very close" to a compromise on the proposed \$24 million Astoria-Megler bridge over the Columbia River.

State Rep. William Holmstrom, chairman of the House Highways Committee, indicated Oregon may yield on Washington's insistence that each state pay for its own approach instead of going 50-50.

This has been a major stumbling block because Washington is cold to the idea of going half on total cost of the approaches. The reason is obvious: Oregon's approach would cost \$1,575,000 and Washington's \$179,000.

Reason for the difference is a problem of height on the Oregon side.

The cantilever, steel bridge would fill the only remaining gap in U.S. Highway 101, which runs the entire coast from Mexico to Canada. A ferry system operates at Astoria but it has been pegged as totally inadequate.

Except for cost of the approaches, Holmstrom said Oregon and Washington are "pretty much in agreement" on other issues concerning the span. A two state meeting to further discuss the problems was scheduled in Portland Jan. 28.

Oregon has pushed the project for years while Washington has been lukewarm. Holmstrom, Gearhart Democrat, predicts the Washington Legislature will approve necessary legislation this year.

The very earliest that construction could begin would be 1962.

The bridge was first conceived in 1934 by Astoria area residents. At that time the span could have been built for only \$6 million.

In 1953 the Port of Astoria launched a new drive and a \$50,000 feasibility survey was made with Washington sharing half the cost.

Holmstrom pushed a bill in 1957 that provided \$250,000 to design and engineer the project. Washington paid half of this and the study was made.

In 1959 Holmstrom, an auto sales manager, introduced a bill authorizing Oregon to issue \$24 million in self-liquidating bonds to pay for the bridge.

The hitch was that Washington had to pay half of any bridge

costs over and above the tolls collected—and for the first decade or so the bridge expects to operate in the red.

The 1959 Washington Legislature took no action and the project was temporarily dead.

If cost of the approaches were taken out of the \$24 million, Holmstrom said Oregon could probably bond for a total of \$22 million and still get by. Oregon would have to pay for its approach out of regular state highway funds.

The idea is that when the bridge is paid for, Oregon and Washington will each own half and will share equally in the tolls.



Retired Enjoy Kitchen Tasks

for social security, in spite of the fact that I have never worked? A—Yes, at age 62 you may draw a wife's benefit.

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

"Redemption" has come to mean turning in trading stamps, and "dedication" means a person likes his job—so this has our religion gown.

—Methodist Bishop Hazen G. Werner of Columbus, Ohio.

Twenty centuries after the birth that founded the Christian movement it is not at all clear that there is a victory for the church to celebrate.

—Episcopal Bishop James A. Pike of California, advocating a subdued Christmas celebration because "Christianity is in retreat."

The birth controllers and social scientists . . . have beset Puerto Rico. . . . The Catholic Church in Puerto Rico is no longer on the defensive. It goes out to meet the foe.

—Archbishop James F. Davis of San Juan.

It would be safer to send the husbands home and keep the wives here.

—Emrys Hughes, Labor member of Parliament, on the U.S. cutback in servicemen's dependents.

People look upon smoking as a tranquilizer. For the man over 40 who shouldn't smoke for health reasons I think flirting is a suitable alternative. . . . A man loves his wife more for having other women friends.

—British physician Dr. Alistair Mackinnon.

The new electronic competition for the advertising dollar has forced competition for the maximum audience. Dancing girls attract more television viewers than commentators on world affairs, and horoscopes have a higher readership than editorials.

—Harry Ashmore, Pulitzer Prize winning newsman.

Almanac

By United Press International Today is Monday, Jan. 30, the 30th day of the year with 333 more in 1961.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The evening stars are Mars and Venus.

On this day in history: In 1835, Richard Lawrence, a demented painter, attempted to assassinate President Andrew Jackson.

In 1862, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 32nd U.S. president, was born.

In 1933, the radio program, "The Lone Ranger," was broadcast for the first time.

In 1933, Adolf Hitler was named chancellor of the German Reich.

In 1948, Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated by a Hindu extremist.

Thought for today: American statesman Thomas Jefferson said, "Delay is preferable to error."



Capital Expectant As Team Takes Over

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) — There have been flurries that the Kennedy political honeymoon was over before he took the inaugural oath. But the prevailing sentiment is to give the new administration a chance to show what it can do.

Nit pickers are eager to find flaws even with perfection. President Kennedy has the disadvantage of not being a national hero who won by a landslide and can do no wrong. But the criticisms so far have been clouds smaller than a child's hand, evaporated by the sunlight of public disclosure.

There was an abortive move to object to the appointment of Chester Bowles as undersecretary of state and Adlai Stevenson as U.S. ambassador to the U.N., on the basis of their views over future relations with Red China. But the evidence was so scanty the effort was abandoned.

Objections to the millionaires of the Cabinet — Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, the President's brother—are going to be worked out by trust fund agreements to satisfy Senate critics.

There may be rather concerted opposition to the President's appointment of Dr. Robert C. Weaver as housing and home finance administrator. Open basis for the objection is a fear that Weaver, former New York housing official, favors an end to segregation in all government-financed housing.

Under the surface there is an investigation going on of some of Weaver's associations prior to 1940. AFL-CIO President George Meany is sure that the appointment of Joseph D. Keenan as assistant secretary of defense for manpower did not go through. Meany is usually perturbed about something, so this does not have the makings of a rupture.

If one comes, it will be over Kennedy's refusal to buy the 20-point legislative recommendations

for economic reform. There is plenty of political gossip in Washington that before too long President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson face a showdown over relations with Congress.

The vice president is still conscious of his past position as Senate majority leader, when the President was decidedly a junior grade follower. But it is the President who now leads in determining what the administration's legislative program will be. And it remains to be seen whether the vice president can follow and support as well as he has led.

Kennedy has been criticized for not using his influence, through Johnson or otherwise, to persuade the Senate to change its rules on limitation of debate at the opening of Congress. A couple of phone calls might have done it.

But in his defense, it should be made clear that at the time this matter was sidetracked to the Senate Rules Committee, Kennedy was neither president nor was he a senator. So he had no official voice in the matter.

The complexion of Congress has not changed appreciably from last year. If anything, it is a shade more conservative. It is not the kind of Congress apt to give whirlwind approval to an extremely liberal program like the New Deal reforms that sailed through in F.D.R.'s first 100 days in office. If the Kennedy honeymoon does end soon, it could be over a program such as this.

But in the weeks before inauguration, Congress showed a warm friendliness toward the new President. It showed tolerance toward practically all of the new administration appointees and a willingness to cooperate with them.

They have been of a remarkably high order, with a potential for creative leadership that has not been one of the outgoing administration's greatest assets.

The mood in Washington as the Kennedy administration settles down to work is one of hope and high expectations that its challenges will be met with decisiveness and distinction.



Do You Wilt Easily? Self-Diagnosis Helps

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D. Written for Newspaper Enterprise Assn. Next time someone in the family complains of feeling tired or weak (asthenia) or of drooping too easily, put on your Sherlock Holmes hat and see if you can't figure out the reason before you lay the problem before your doctor.

Here are some of the frequent nonmedical causes of asthenia: Flabby muscles from too little exercise.

Overexertion from too much exercise, as in the case of a youngster trying out for or playing on school or college team, or dad overdoing at yard work.

Overweight from too much indulgence in food and drink, particularly if associated with flabbiness from too little exercise.

Underweight, particularly from rigid dieting for a quick weight loss.

Insufficient sleep from watching late shows on TV or from overstimulation by excessive indulgence in coffee, tea, cola drinks or from overdoes of appetite killers and other pep-up pills.

Too much sleep from overdoes of tranquilizers, sedatives, sleeping medicines or antihistamines.

Poor ventilation, overheating and other unhygienic conditions in place of work, home or bedroom.

Nicotinism which, according to recent studies, "cuts down on the wind" of persons who average more than a pack of cigarettes a day over the years.

Alcoholic excesses.

But please, I beg you, don't overdo this game of self-diagnosis.

If you don't get a "cure" within a few days of your discovery and correction of the suspected cause, better get professional advice.

For among the hidden causes of asthenia are such formidable diseases as the sugar sickness (diabetes mellitus), thyroid disorder, tuberculosis and other chronic infections, profound anemia and other blood abnormalities, poisonings of various kinds, and cancer involving internal organs and structures.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "How to Combat the Common Cold," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 480, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What fish swim continuously until they die?
A—The adult Atlantic mackerel.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

Medley

ACROSS

- Incontinent flower
- Consider
- Actress
- Surf
- Disorder
- Nigerian city
- Auctions
- Citrus fruit
- Horseback game
- More soapy
- Foundations
- Head part
- American statesman
- Become string
- Vegetable starter
- Excitation of contempt
- East
- Control
- Laxer
- Wild am
- Possess
- Win
- Flower holder
- Alaskan
- Egg dishes
- Fall month
- Confederate general
- Arrow poison
- Concert
- Meadow
- Fruit drinks
- Musical reflex
- Worm

DOWN

- Flight of steps
- Crippled
- Fine
- Through
- Rot
- Agas
- Surf
- Disorder
- Nigerian city
- Auctions
- Citrus fruit
- Horseback game
- More soapy
- Foundations
- Head part
- American statesman
- Become string
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38 Map line
39 Music makers
40 Plateau
41 Wilbers
42 Continent
43 Give temporarily
44 Fencing sword
45 Plateau
46 Devices used by golfers
47 Oceans
48 Encountered