

Herald and News

# Editorial Page

## Caution Sign

Most truck drivers seem to be technically competent vehicle operators and conscientious observers of safety rules. Obviously, too, the truck owners have a big stake in keeping their trucks in safe condition and their drivers on work schedules that permit them to stay fit and alert.

Still there are exceptions on both sides. Neither all owners nor all drivers adhere to truck traffic safety rules as rigidly as good sense would appear to dictate. They quarrel over whose fault it is that lapses occasionally occur.

The truckers blame the union. They say that even if a particular driver accumulates a record of accidents and convictions, union protests make disciplinary action difficult or impossible.

There was an instance recently in which a truck slashed across a center highway line and struck a private car, seriously injuring its driver.

The truck driver in question had been

discharged by his firm after an earlier accident, but had been reinstated when the union protested the firing. This time he was given a jail sentence.

The union argues in rebuttal that if truck driver violations were truly serious they would inevitably lose their licenses and that would rule them out. It is contended further that some employers exaggerate the offenses as an excuse to censure or discharge drivers they dislike for other reasons.

The outside onlooker plainly cannot judge fully the merit of these clashing contentions. He can assert his one overriding concern: that both the truck owners and the union lean over backward in the direction of safety. No doubts about the fitness either of equipment or drivers should be resolved on the side of risk-taking.

If this kind of public responsibility is not shown by all truck owners, union leaders and rank-and-file drivers, then the matter will one day be taken out of their hands and a far stiffer control imposed on them all.

## Being Fair To The Safe Driver

(The Christian Science Monitor)

For years it has been evident to those who would read the statistics that much the greater number of serious automobile accidents are caused by a small minority of drivers. Each year in most states the liability insurance rates creep higher and higher — reflecting largely the damage done by a relatively few reckless, incompetent, or immature drivers.

For a long time it was considered hopeless

## Honesty Does Pay

(Commercial Appeal)

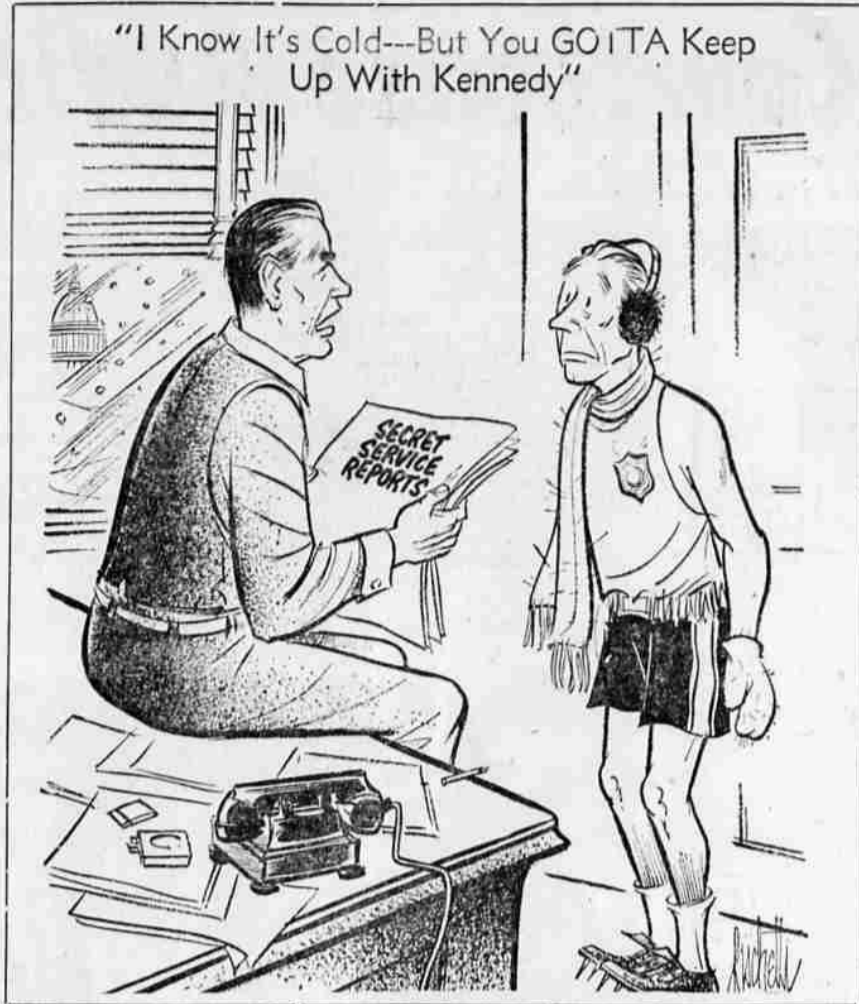
While it is well enough to keep assuring all and sundry that crime does not pay, it may also serve a useful purpose to take the more positive approach and point out that honesty does pay on occasion. The week before Christmas a San Francisco college student found a billfold with \$25 in it. She returned it to the owner and on Christmas Eve she received a card with a money order for \$50 attached. There is no guarantee in such matters and considerations of reward should not be dominant, but it is nice to know that virtue is recompensed now and then at least.

to try to identify these motorists and weed them out or make them pay insurance rates comparable to the losses they cause. But insurance companies are showing that some discernment in this aspect of rate-making is entirely possible.

On the West Coast, an experimental "merit plan" put into effect by 200 companies with official approval last year has been revised to make it even easier on drivers with good two-year records and to penalize more stiffly the driver prone to serious traffic violations such as drunken or hit-and-run driving.

Now companies belonging to the National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters are introducing in New York State a rate structure also using demerits for law violations or responsibility for accidents. Under it they estimate that 67 of an average 100 drivers will get a 10 per cent discount from the basic premium, 21 drivers will pay 10 per cent more, and 10 of the hundred will pay a penalty of 50 per cent or higher.

The justice of such a plan depends in part on the fairness of law enforcement. If that is lax, it must be improved. But merit ratings should be installed as fast and as broadly as a sound base is laid for them; for they are clearly in the interest of the preponderant decent majority of drivers.



WASHINGTON WINDOW

## Organized Labor Seeks Ways To Plug 'Loopholes' In Tax

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press International WASHINGTON (UPI) — Putting two and two together you get some idea of what President Kennedy has in mind regarding taxation.

For example, the Democratic platform said: "We shall close the loopholes in the tax laws by which certain privileged groups legally escape their fair share of taxation."

In his second news conference, Kennedy said: "We will suggest to Congress a source of revenue with every program (for new spending)." The AFL-CIO research department is out now with its own estimate of how much new revenue the Treasury would obtain by means of tax reform to eliminate loopholes. Big Labor estimates the additional revenue at \$18 billion. These loopholes, Big Labor contends, are, in fact, special privileges.

Oil Allowance Rapped Organized labor wants tax reform in the rate areas where business, industry and capital are most acutely interested. Big Labor takes dead aim on the oil industry's 27 1/2 per cent tax depletion allowance, and lower allowances enjoyed by other extractive industries.

The AFL-CIO News tags excessive depletion allowances to the oil and mining industries the most flagrant among all revenue law special privileges. It is significant, however, that Big Labor does not propose outright repeal of the entire depletion allowance but only that portion of the allowance over 4 to be excessive. "The effect of these special exclusions and deductions," says the current AFL-CIO News, "both as to individual and corporate taxes is to treat income differently according to its source. That is, income from wages is taxed at one rate, income from dividends at another and income from oil wells at still another."

The special treatment for capital gains, the special tax credit for dividend income, the contin-

uing existence of tax-exempt interest are but a few examples," the department of research said in citing tax situations Big Labor desires changed.

Platform Promises These tax objectives of organized labor fall generally within the pattern of the Democratic platform to which the Kennedy administration is committed without any qualifications whatever. The language may vary but the meaning and intent are the same. Where labor demands repeal of excessive depletion allowances, the platform promises repeal of allowances which are inequitable. Neither is a proposal for outright repeal.

In short, labor and the Kennedy administration definitely seek or are committed to reduce deple-

tion allowances but not necessarily to repeal them. This somewhat fine distinction was not much emphasized when the party platform was presented to the Democratic National Convention last July. Some left wing elements of the Democratic Party may be expected to resist any interpretation of the platform to limit the pledge to mere reduction short of depletion allowance repeal.

This may lead to a considerable hassle within the Democratic Party when the time comes — if it ever does — to make good on that part of the Democratic platform. Americans for Democratic Action, for example, would be expected to protest.

Either way, business, industry and capital stand to pay the tab.

## Kennedy Portrayed As Active President, Boss

By JAMES MARLOW Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP) — How does President Kennedy look after less than three weeks in office?

If he follows the course of his first 20 days, you can expect this:

1. His is going to be a middle-of-the-road administration. It will be more liberal than conservative but it will shun extremes.
2. He will be an extremely active president. He already has poured out proposals to get the economy moving.
3. In foreign affairs he will be firm, non-belligerent, imaginative and human. He will try to do business quietly, without playing to the grandstand.
4. He will be very political-minded in dealing with Congress, unlike President Eisenhower who showed distaste for politics and kept hands off Congress.
5. He'll be the boss in his administration.

Perhaps the best example of his middle-road attitude is in his proposal to raise the minimum wage from \$1 an hour to \$1.25.

He could have suggested boosting it to \$1.25 in one crack. That would have meant trouble with Congress, maybe no raise at all.

So he asked only for \$1.15 this year—which is far as the Eisenhower administration would go — and \$1.25 two years from now.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's activity was limited to a wheelchair. President Harry S. Truman got around in the usual, predictable way without mingling with people much. Dwight D. Eisenhower, except for golf, stayed rather alone in the White House. Kennedy has hopped all over Washington: to a late movie; to friends' homes for dinner or a party; to the State Department to sit in on conferences.

He has been firm with the Russians in foreign affairs—too firm, they think—but has said nothing deliberately to irritate them.

He has made it clear he wants to deal with them quietly, has offered to cooperate with them on earth and in space. But he isn't rushing toward them.

He and his aides are studying the problems — particularly disarmament and nuclear testing — in the hope of finding answers, perhaps new ones, as he said. Self-interest will be involved in American foreign policy, but Kennedy hasn't used it as a flag.

Indications are that Kennedy will be the boss in his administration, even if he has to slap down some of his own people to prove it.

When his ambassador to the United Nations, Adlai E. Stevenson, guessed out loud Kennedy would be glad to meet with Premier Khrushchev if he comes here, the White House quickly, crisply said Stevenson talked for himself.

Kennedy is not delegating authority as Eisenhower did with his chief assistant, Sherman Adams. There is no White House job similar to Adams'.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What contribution was made to medicine by George Washington Crile of Ohio?  
A—First direct blood transfusion.



## NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

Got your tickets to the benefit dinner for the KUHS choir and orchestra units yet? If not, a reminder that the parents of those who are whumping up a dinner in the KUHS cafeteria for Monday night. Proceeds of the dinner will go to providing funds to send the choir, string orchestra, and madrigal singers to Spokane to a national conference. Again, I say, it is unfortunate that we do not have a source of school funds for such activity, but that's the way it is. We should be as interested in development of our school music and choral groups as we are in the athletic teams — but we aren't.

Oh, no-Dep't.: One of our doughty legislators has come up with a plan to permit each county to decide for itself whether it wants daylight saving. Now, if that wouldn't create a mess, I don't know what else would.

I am often amazed at the awe and downright fear that some people have for men of professional standing. That seems particularly true when we consider the medical and legal professions. I can see no good reason for it, except that doctors and lawyers throughout the centuries have helped create the atmosphere of unapproachability. (That is probably a word that will make the lawyers shudder.)

Happened to read an article in a national magazine that pointed out some salient factors to consider in picking a doctor. Part of the article dealt with the patient's responsibility to his (or her) doctor, and outlined a sort of guide to medical etiquette. Here is part of those suggestions.

Medical ethics and etiquette, shrouded in mystery for the average patient, may seem contrived to make the profession a closed corporation. Actually, however, rules among doctors often work to the patient's advantage if he (or she) knows what his rights are.

In the first place, the patient should remember that he is boss as far as choosing a doctor is concerned. Every physician recognizes the complete freedom of a patient to change doctors, call in specialists and ask for consulting physicians. You need never feel bad about doing any of those things if you do them with courtesy and frankness.

I have observed, in our own case, that no doctor expects that he and he alone should be the "family" doctor. In our family, we have a policy where I will go to one doctor, and the rest of the family to one or more other doctors. (P.S.: We've a big enough family to supply a whole clinic of doctors, in case anyone is interested.)

You have the right to leave one doctor for another, but it is not good sense to do so without telling both doctors what your plans are if you have been under treat-

ment with one of them for any length of time. If you fail to inform both doctors, the interchange of information about your case between them will be blocked off. The result will be greater expense and a delay in your cure. If you are shy about telling a doctor you are dropping him, write him a letter.

You need not hesitate about telling your doctor that you want the services of a pediatrician, obstetrician, or any other specialist. Don't be shy about saying so when you want consulting doctors called in on your case. The good doctor won't take this as a slur on his competence.

It's perfectly all right, too, to get a second opinion on your doctor's diagnosis. But tell him in advance and tell the second doctor why you want him to see you. That way, you avoid embarrassment all around, and possibly, prevent fumbling of your case.

And, then, on the matter of charges, I don't expect that a doctor has time to sit down and haggle about the prices of his professional service in the same manner that you would expect when you are dealing for products. Anyway, most of the time, the cost is a secondary consideration when we are seeking medical aid. But you have a perfect right to discuss the matter of charge for medical services. I have seen a small placard in the offices of some doctors that invites all patients to discuss openly any question they might have relative to his fees.

I guess that most of us don't ask as many questions about the cost as we do the method we CAN pay. Along the same line, it would appear that many doctors spend a great deal of their time making out claims for insurance payment. But, then, I suppose that is no more difficult than it was in the old days when Doc might have to go out to the old homestead and pick up a crate of eggs or a ham sock or other "trade" for services performed.

When I think of the times our gang trots off to Doc's office nowadays, and contrast that to the time of my own youth, I shudder and wonder how we ever lived. There wasn't a doctor within 40 miles of my home town, and the closest thing we had to a medical man was a self-appointed horse doctor. The nearest dentist was similarly far removed.

And that reminds me of the old mountaineer who lead a gangling youth in the presence of the village medico. "Doc," he said, "I want you should fix up my son-in-law. I shot him in the leg yesterday and lamed him up a mile."

"Shame on you, shooting your son-in-law!" scolded the good doctor.

"Wal, doc," rejoined the mountaineer, "he warn't my son-in-law when I shot him!"

Aw, now. You wouldn't dare.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

## Here's How To Judge If You Need Vitamins

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

What's the truth about vitamins anyway? I was shocked the other day to read in an official government publication that the Department of Justice was forced to seize 50,000 bottles of mislabeled vitamin preparations, manufactured and sold by one of the most respected drug companies.

Since most of us are bombarded with misinformation about vitamins, here is a brief review of the role these important food elements play in the lives of normal individuals, costing average meals served in the average civilized community.

The average American diet provides more than the daily requirement of all vitamins. The label on the seized bottles that suggested the impossibility of maintaining adequate nutrition on a diet of ordinary foods because of "depleted soils, premature harvesting, faulty storage, processing, over-cooking and chemical destruction" is, as charged, false.

Equally false is the statement that "practically everyone is, or is in danger of suffering from inadequate vitamin and mineral nutrition unless a vitamin or mineral supplement is added to the diet." For example, I have never in my professional life seen a vitamin deficiency in an otherwise healthy American who ate the average foods, served from the average American kitchen, by the average American housewife.

There is no virtue in taking vitamin excesses. There is no such thing as an anti-infective vitamin. The claims that C vitamins (ascorbic or cevitamin acid) prevent or modify the common cold or rheumatic fever have been exploded. The claim that A vitamin exerts a favorable influence on acne is nonsense. And the claims for E vitamin, relative to fertility and heart disease have been disproven.

In these difficult times, with living costs steadily rising, there's no need for the housewife to purchase supplementary vitamins, minerals or special foods so long as she serves a breakfast of orange or tomato juice; a hot cereal with sugar, butter and milk; bread or toast with butter or oleomargarine; and whole milk that's been enriched with vitamin D; a luncheon of a meat or cheese sandwich or hamburger or hot dogs, milk or cocoa and an apple or a banana; and a dinner that includes meat, fish or poultry; potatoes; a green and a yellow vegetable; bread and butter; and a dessert of canned fruit, fruit pie or an occasional treat of ice cream.

These recommendations should not be interpreted as a blanket condemnation of vitamin therapy, when needed. But, unless you have a true vitamin deficiency, diagnosed by your doctor, and you have been ordered to take a specific vitamin, prescribed by your doctor, better spend the hard-earned household dollar on what folks used to call "vitjes."



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

## Death Was The Driver In The President's Coach

There were four people in the coach that night.

It was 8:05 when Mrs. Lincoln, short and plump, stood in the office doorway pulling on gloves, and said: "Would you have us be late?" She looked pretty in a bonnet with pink flowers and a low necked white dress. Mr. Lincoln fumbled for his watch. He was talking to Congressman Ashmun and he looked at his wife and then at the Congressman and he asked if Ashmun would mind coming back in the morning.

He got up, picked up his silk hat, and ran his bony hand through the matted mass of dark hair. He looked in the mirror framed on the lavatory door, and saw sagging molasses skin, thick brown lips, and tired eyes. He was 56, and he followed his wife down the broad staircase carefully, holding onto the banister.

She was still a pace ahead in the lower hall, chattering about Laura Keane and reminding the President that this was the last night—positively the last night—of "Our American Cousin." She was sure that Mr. Lincoln would be amused. His big feet barely lifted off the rug as he walked. The President was old beyond time, and tired.

Out front, he stood and pulled on his white cotton gloves as Burns helped Mrs. Lincoln into the closed carriage. It had been warm and sunny; now a cool mist had come up and it swirled like little gay ghosts among the bare oaks on the lawn.

The servants stood watching and he waved absent-mindedly as he stepped into the carriage. Two plush double seats faced each other. The President and Mrs. Lincoln sat facing front. The door was clicked shut, the coach lamps

looked like fireflies as they danced out the curving driveway. Two cavalymen followed.

It was too bad, the President thought, that General and Mrs. Grant could not have joined them. The war was over; Grant was the hero; the people in Washington were entitled to a look at the man of the hour.

Grant had declined, with thanks. He wanted to oblige, but Mrs. Grant still remembered Mrs. Lincoln's obsessive hysteria. Once, when the White House grocer complained about Mrs. Lincoln's shrieking, the President had laid a hand on his shoulder and murmured: "Can you not stand for 15 minutes what I have stood for 15 years?"

The carriage bounced along the cobble to Fifteenth Street, turned north, then east on H Street. It stopped at the home of Sen. Ira Harris. The footman got down off the box and rang the bell. Miss Clara Harris, the Senator's daughter, answered the bell. She was buxom and pale of skin. She and her fiancé, Major Henry R. Rathbone, had been told at 4 p.m. that they were to be the guests of the President and Mrs. Lincoln at the theater.

They got in the carriage carefully, saying "Good evening." Miss Harris sat facing Mrs. Lincoln, who chattered about how pretty the young lady looked. The major, who was as tall as Mr. Lincoln, sat facing the President. He managed to alternate his knees between the President's.

The major wore muttonchop whiskers and a valrus mustache. He felt tense in the presence of the President, and he stammered when he wanted to sound casual. The dark horses pulled the carriage down Fourteenth Street and

over F, into Tenth Street. If the President noticed that the major was out of uniform, and unarmed, he said nothing.

The coachman got down off the box, and walked the horses up to the wooden planking in front of Ford's Theater. He did not want the bodifant skirts of the ladies to be muddled. Outside, a small group of soldiers on leave stood watching. They wanted to see Mr. Lincoln. Inside, Act One was on. Laura Keane, fluttering a paper fan, was engaged in a duel of puns with Lord Dundreary about drafts.

On the street, Negro coachmen in cooked hats sat dazing on the boxes of carriages. The night mist haloed the lights around the theater. The major stepped down. He helped Miss Harris to alight. Then Mr. Lincoln emerged, holding his head low to get out of the carriage. He assisted Mrs. Lincoln. The President said something softly, and the four broke into laughter.

Two cavalymen, who had been riding guard behind the President's carriage, swung their horses away. A mile away, a man on a skittish mare swung away from a group of horsemen. He had given instructions to each of the others. He held his young handsome face up to the mist and stared the mare toward the theater.

There were four people in the coach that night. They rode with destiny. In two hours, the President would be shot. In two years, Mrs. Lincoln would be declared insane. In a few more years, Major Rathbone would murder his wife, Clara Harris, and spend the rest of his days in an asylum.

Four people in a coach. Death did the driving.

### At the Table

1 Meat dish	6 Parsee sacred writings	SAIG	SUB	CAFT
2 What's to eat	7 Lease	HTOE	ANT	OGEE
3 Kind of fish	8 Natural fat	HOEA	PAIT	FEED
4 Operatic solo	9 Youth	PAJEE	BAEELS	
5 Prayers	10 Opera by Verdi	ING	TOP	ERAGE
6 Pronoun	11 Russian ruler	KIOTIE	NATAL	
7 To the point	12 Nomad	ICHER	SO	GLIN
8 Actress	13 Standards	SEAL	AT	IDD
9 Lupino	14 Endures	MADDEN	NEWELL	
10 Of the stars	15 Spartan king	AGIT	TIP	BAKE
11 Radical (ab.)	16 Lorlei	LEER	TOE	ERQE
12 Pie — mode	17 Nostalgia	LYBE	TOE	ERQE
13 Sad cry	18 Man's nickname	LEBE	TOE	ERQE
14 Boat	19 Regions	LYBE	TOE	ERQE
15 Offer a feast	20 Required	LYBE	TOE	ERQE
16 Opposed	21 Staggered	LYBE	TOE	ERQE
17 Vacation spot	22 German king	LYBE	TOE	ERQE
18 North wind	23 Chicken talk	LYBE	TOE	ERQE
19 Provider of pecans or apples	24 Essential being	LYBE	TOE	ERQE
20 Female rabbit	25 Feminine name	LYBE	TOE	ERQE
21 John (Gaelic)		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
22 What desert does for a meal		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
23 Throb		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
24 Runaway towed		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
25 Constellation		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
26 Makes operative		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
27 Greek letter		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
28 John (Gaelic)		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
29 Prayer ending		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
30 Female saints (ab.)		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
31 High transportation		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
32 Mother of Helen of Troy		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
33 Faith and charity's sister		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
34 Enervates		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
35 Waste allowance		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
36 Island		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
37 Table beverage		LYBE	TOE	ERQE
38 Cooling device		LYBE	TOE	ERQE