

Herald and News

Editorial Page

The Man Who Cast The Mold

George Washington could have had anything he wanted at the end of the Revolutionary War, up to and including the title of king. Such was the esteem and veneration in which he was held by Americans.

Even as duly elected president, Washington could easily have usurped great powers and set the United States on a course directly opposite from that which it has taken. He might well have continued in office until his death and set a pattern of self-perpetuation for his successors.

With a bad first president as a model, it is conceivable that future administration change-overs might have become the palace revolution type so familiar in many countries. We now have a Constitutional amendment limiting presidents to two terms. Many feel it is unnecessary and even unwise. But had Washington not established this tradition, as well as the tradition of devotion to self-government under law, there may have been no Constitution left at all.

Washington set a standard of leadership, not only for presidents but for all public officials, that has played no small part in making this country what it is today. That the ideal of democracy on which the nation was founded has survived and grown, however haltingly, for 172 years is testimony to the impetus and direction given to it by Washington.

Why did Washington shy away from power and self-aggrandizement? Other leaders in history, men more brilliant than he, have started with idealism and ended in despotism. Some have begun in devotion to their people and ended with the conviction that they alone were qualified to rule.

Washington himself would have answered that he did not desire to rule over men. He was a country gentleman, an agriculturalist, a student of gracious living in the fullest sense of the word.

But that much is self-evident. The real answer could not be given without a complete study of the individual, his environment and the influences that shaped his life.

Suffice it to say that Washington was aware of the dangers mentioned above. Like the other great men who were his contemporaries, he knew the world's sad history of injustice and oppression. They wrote into the Constitution as much of the wisdom that could be distilled from their knowledge.

More important, however, Washington brought to his office a deep sense of responsibility toward the new nation in particular and the human race in general. He possessed the kind of humility only truly great men possess. He was, indeed, the Father of His Country.

True Tragedy Of Lumumba

The new chaos in the Congo, following upon the death of Patrice Lumumba, gives the world's responsible leaders one of the worst dilemmas they have faced in this century.

It is enough of a problem simply to try to set any struggling young nation on a sound course. The difficulty is multiplied incredibly when the new country is so torn apart and so ill prepared for self-government as is the Congo.

As if that were not sufficient, the Russian Communists have seen in this situation a golden chance to build a broad beachhead in Africa. So they have converted the Congo's steaming jungles into a cold war arena.

Lumumba's death at the hands of Katanga tribesmen compounds the confusion. Civil war would be a danger even if all outsiders were in complete accord in efforts to induce peace. With Soviet agitation, done in the name of "justice," the peril is far greater.

Undoubtedly Lumumba will now be made a martyr by his followers. It goes without saying that it would have been much better for him to have had a fair trial in a reasonably calm atmosphere.

But his passing is no loss to the cause of good government as such. As his country's

first leader he was a total failure. He spawned chaos. And when he could not cope with his problems he invited Soviet technicians to help him, which is like asking the devil to help put out a fire.

Whether the U.N. can find a solution, whether it will be permitted by the obstructing Soviet Union to try to effect one, these are now the grave questions before the world.

With native hatreds unleashed anew by this tragic death, the situation may already be unmanageable.

If, however, genuine order can still be established then responsible leaders should move with all speed to achieve it. And they should let the world understand, in ringing terms, that the Kremlin will bear the blame for any major outside interference with that objective.

When Lumumba was killed, Moscow lost its servant in the Congo. Should it now, in revenge, help to foment civil war, no decent man anywhere on earth should be unaware.

In its agony of overpopulation, poverty and widespread disorder the world has desperate need for constructive progress. It cannot afford illusions about men, like those in Moscow or Peking, who traffic in these ills to advance the spread of their stifling tyranny.



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

Strange Industry That Kills Its Own Young

MIAMI — He's sunshine. He radiates warmth. This is a big happy man with a smile like a row of refrigerators. He's Jack Gregson; he's 43, and because he had an accident a few years ago, the world of television has closed its doors. Nobody will see him. He isn't broke. He won't whine. Cab drivers listen to him and say: "I remember you. You're the guy used to announce the Wednesday night fights for Pabst." The cab driver is right. So are the women who remember him on the "Jack Gregson Show" and "Just Easy." The world of television gets along nicely without him. His grinning courage is what makes him unique.

Gregson's father was an auctioneer. He sold used cars, but he called them "experienced" cars. The family lived in Spokane, Washington. The kid was ambitious. At 14, he was doing a radio show at KGA for high school talent. He went on to KDYL in Salt Lake City and once did a dizzy show called Jitterbug Jamboree with Jivin' Jack. He flew his own plane as soon as he was old enough, and has piled up 8,000 hours. He did a man-in-the-street show for KF80 in San Francisco and his partner was a skinny kid named Art Linkletter. Once he was fired for permitting a recording of a minister's sermon to get stuck in a groove. The divine kept repeating "For the love of Jesus . . ."

In the war, Jack Gregson ferried C-47s to Australia, which is akin to delivering a canoe with an outboard. When he shed the uniform, he did a radio show on

the West Coast, and flew once a week to New York to do a television show for ABC. He was earning \$650 a week.

He, too, had a secret ambition. It was to own a home and a farm. In 1951, he was so big, that he bought both. He had \$18,000 in the bank — Gregson is no playboy — and he bought a big farm in Connecticut and a neat little house in West Redding. He spent winter vacations at Key Biscayne.

He even played a part in a movie with William Holden and William Bendix. It was called "Submarine." In 1953, he announced the Saturday Night Fights. He also did an ABC morning spot called The Jack Gregson Show. Now he was taking home \$1,500 a week and still moving up.

On Dec. 26, 1958, he went to bed happy. Christmas was over and Santa had been good. At 2:30 a.m. he awakened his wife, Jerry. He was weeping. "I can't move," he said. "A pain in my back is killing me." He was more ashamed of the tears than alarmed at the pain.

The new year was only five days away, but it was a bad one. In the first week of 1959, Jack Gregson was in traction. He bounced from Doctors Hospital to Lenox Hill Hospital. He couldn't lift his head; he couldn't move. Doctors injected fluid in his spine; they took X-rays by the score; they consulted gravely.

Two gelatinous disks in the lower region had ruptured. Three vertebrae were rubbing against each other and were shredding a sciatic nerve caught between them. He begged the doctors to

hurry. He had shows to do. They said they could not hurry. They were right.

More pain was ahead. Also an operation. The doctors filed the vertebrae smooth. His shows canceled his contracts. Gregson had no job. He swam slowly in a twilight of agony. He lost the farm. He lost the house. He waited for the big executives of television to visit him. No one did.

His wife remained at his side. Robert Neale of Miami phoned the hospital every day. These were the only friends he had. Even the youngsters he had helped to better positions in radio and television had no time for him. When he got out of the hospital, in June 1959, Gregson had a permanent limp.

He sent out word that he wanted a television job in New York. Let them penalize him by starting him low; he didn't care. Ted Baker of Channel Ten in Miami gave him a job, but he quit for a promise from Mutual in New York when he arrived, the head man said: "Sorry, Jack. That job just isn't here." He tried the sales department, but couldn't abide sitting alone at a desk.

A month ago, Jack Gregson went back to New York. The snows were deep. So was the limp. He went to the men whom he had once helped. They sent out word that they were out.

He's a big man. He has a big smile. Everyone who sees him says: "How are things, Jack?" He grins and says: "Great. Couldn't be better." He rents a little place at Key Biscayne and plays golf.

It's a strange industry that kills its own young . . .



How Fortunate We Were



YOUR POCKETBOOK

Formula Outlines Medical Care Cost

By FAYE HENLE

There is a formula that should take a good part of the guesswork out of how much medical care should cost you.

The Health Insurance Institute agrees that health costs vary in such a way as to be unpredictable, beyond a certain level. But the institute states such costs are comparatively predictable for groups of families. Their studies indicate:

—One family in 6 will spend more than \$500 for medical care this year.

—One family in 5 will spend less than \$50.

—Some families will spend thousands of dollars; most will spend between \$100 and \$500.

Specifically, how should you budget your family's needs?

First, analyze what you have spent for medical care in recent years and what this care has included. You should then be able to:

—Budget for such foreseeable costs as regular medical and dental checkups, eye tests and glasses, nonprescribed drugs and premiums on any health insurance policies of your own.

—Concentrate on insurance for the big bills such as maternity care, operations, prolonged illness of any variety, as well as against the hazard of loss of income due to disability.

—Set aside an emergency fund to help cover extra expenses not included in this budget and that

your insurance does not cover.

How much should you set aside for such emergencies? The institute recommends between 3 and 5 per cent of a year's income. A family with an \$8,000-a-year income should budget \$240 to \$300.

There is no set answer to the question: "What type of health insurance for my family?"

Instead, the experts advise that you review what health coverage you might already have both as an individual family and/or under group care plans offered by your employer.

You may discover that you are as well cared for as you can afford or consider necessary and that you'll need do nothing further. Or, you may find your coverage inadequate.

Before you dismiss this important topic, you should check the usual medical and hospital charges in your community and compare these with the benefits available under your coverage.

You should also have a clear understanding of what aid, additional to your individual or group insurance, might be available in meeting medical bills under special circumstances. Those would include accident and dread disease insurance, group accidental death and dismemberment insurance, life insurance disability income and disability waiver of premium.

The latter phrase means under what circumstances and for how long an insurance company will let you skip paying premiums without canceling your policy.

Check what employer-provided benefits are yours such as workmen's compensation, extended sick-leave, state-sponsored disability benefits or medical benefits provided via membership in fraternal organizations, cash disability benefits under federal social security, state and local provided benefits.

It is a rare family today that has neither too little nor too much health insurance. Check your status.

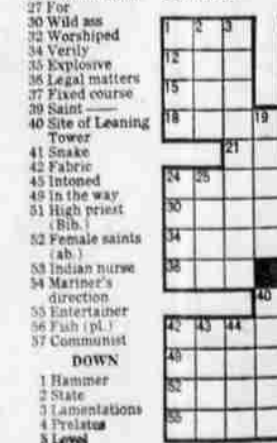
Thoughts

And Zachaeus stood and said to the Lord, Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have defrauded anyone of anything, I restore it fourfold. —Luke 19:8.

He that turneth from the road to rescue another, turneth toward his goal; he shall arrive by the footpath of mercy; God will be his guide. —Henry Van Dyke.

Sightseeing

- ACROSS
- 1 — Mahal
- 4 South American country
- 8 Capri or Man, for instance
- 12 Hall
- 13 Above
- 14 Wood
- 15 French sea
- 16 Remorse
- 18 Feign
- 20 Command
- 21 Wrong (prefix)
- 22 Son of Adam (bib.)
- 26 Heraldic band
- 27 For
- 31 Tower
- 41 Snake
- 42 Fabric
- 43 Intoned
- 45 In the way
- 48 In high priest
- 51 High priest
- 52 Female saints (ab.)
- 53 Indian nurse
- 54 Martine's direction
- 55 Entertainer
- 56 Fish (pl.)
- 57 Communist
- 58 Communist
- DOWN
- 1 Hammer
- 2 State
- 3 Lamentations
- 4 Prelate
- 5 Level



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reunion Set

The 96th Infantry Division Association is planning to hold its fourth reunion. We are anxious to locate former members of this division who served during World War II.

To those who have not received the official notice of this reunion, it is requested that they contact the writer.

Jacob Fisher,
3306 N. Hilton St.,
Baltimore 16, Md.

Exploitation?

I am firmly convinced that if the United States follows the Kennedy program, a large part of which really amounts to "spending ourselves into prosperity," it will cause the final collapse of our free enterprise system within a short time.

Our taxes have already reached such a high level to pay for the fantastic schemes which our federal bureaucrats are already operating that they are causing the very situation which this new plan seeks to cure.

Many small businesses simply cannot afford the extra expenses on top of wages which they have to pay when they hire help, so instead of growing and creating more jobs they stay small enough to operate without hired help; also there is not much incentive to progress beyond the point of making a bare living; for if you do take a chance and expand, should you be successful most of your profit will be taken from you in the form of taxes.

For a long time I have tried to understand the motives of the "liberals" who to a large part have been in control of government, schools, and labor unions for many years, and the only way they make any sense is to consider them as an extremely well planned attempt to destroy from within the American free enterprise system, despite the fact that this system has made our high standard of living possible.

If we were exploited by the capitalists in the past, as most liberals claim, I found it far less painful than being exploited, as we are at present, by the ever-growing bureaucratic system of the federal government.

Lyle Hartzell Sr.,
Box 35
Florence, Oregon

Socialist State

In the last few months a great many of our people, for the first time in their lives, have taken a long, hard look at our government, our schools, and our politicians, and they are shocked and angry at what they have seen.

The vast majority of our citizens do not want our republic turned into a socialist state, but, without our realizing what was happening, a comparatively small group, usually calling themselves liberals, have already pushed our country a long way toward this evil and unwanted system.

If we would save our republic we must stop, and then reverse this trend at once, as we are already very close to the point of no return.

Fred Buss,
Westlake, Ore.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Issues Confused

By Red Leader

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent —
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — The Kennedy administration apparently hopes that most progress can be made in negotiations with Russia's Khrushchev on the subjects of disarmament and peaceful co-existence to avoid World War III. Khrushchev has done a lot of talking on these subjects as self-styled champion of the peace-loving states.

But when his words are examined closely, what comes out is mostly double talk. This was particularly true when he reported on the recent Moscow conference of Communist party representatives from 81 countries.

Here are significant excerpts from his long Jan. 6 speech to illustrate this point:

"Comrades, if the problem of all problems of our times is that of averting a new war, the most radical way of solving it is disarmament. . . . Our struggle for disarmament is not a tactical move. We sincerely want disarmament."

"The struggle for disarmament is the most important factor for averting war. It is an effective struggle against imperialism. In such a struggle the socialist camp has the majority of mankind on its side."

"The struggle for disarmament is an active struggle against imperialism, for restricting its military potentialities. . . ."

"The primary condition of progress in disarmament is the mobilization of the broadest masses of people and their increasing pressure on imperialist governments. . . . In the capitalist camp, policy regarding socialist countries fol-

lows two trends: A militant aggressive trend and a moderate-sober trend.

"Lenin pointed out the necessity for establishing contacts with those circles of the bourgeois which gravitate toward pacifism, even if they should be of the poorest quality. . . . The correctness of these words is confirmed by the events of our times, too."

"Among the ruling classes of the imperialist camp, a fear for the future of capitalism prevails. . . . Hence there are two tendencies: One is aiming at war, the second accepting the idea of peaceful co-existence of states with diverse social systems, consistently pursued by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. . . ."

"Peaceful co-existence with capitalist countries . . . facilitates the activities of Communist parties and other progressive organizations of the working class. It facilitates the struggle the people wage against aggressive military blocs, against foreign military bases."

"Thus, the policy of peaceful co-existence, as regards its social content, is a form of intense economic, political and ideological struggle of the proletariat against the aggressive forces of imperialism in the international arena."

"There is only one way of bringing imperialism to heel . . . an all-out unification and consolidation of the world revolutionary movement . . . to prevent the danger of war."

"The Communist party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government will continue with determination to do everything to enhance the military might of our country."



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Provide Air For Space Heating

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

Scarcely a day passes without a report of one or more deaths from asphyxiation as the result of a malfunctioning space heater. Since these accidents are preventable, I'd like to tell you what can be done to avert any such tragedy in your home, especially if your living or sleeping quarters are confined in small rooms of an apartment, flat, house or trailer.

Whether you heat by oil, gas coal, wood or any other fuel, you must provide for an adequate air supply or draft. If you fail to do this, you face at least two hazards.

The first and less dangerous is

an accumulation of relatively harmless carbon dioxide and an accompanying deficiency of oxygen. This combination is apt to make you breathless if you're awake. And to waken you if you've fallen asleep. For prevention and relief, all you need to do is open a window.

The more dangerous is serious and even fatal poisoning with carbon monoxide.

This gas is colorless and odorless. It can accumulate slowly and sneak up on you while you doze or sleep. It forms when the flame from any kind of fuel is starved for air. What happens then is an incomplete burning of the fuel with the production of poisonous carbon monoxide instead of less offensive carbon dioxide.

A typical instance of carbon monoxide poisoning from a space heater is related in the very excellent bulletin of the North Carolina Board of Health.

On three occasions, the owner of a small grocery store was found unconscious by a customer. Each time he was rushed to a hospital where he was assumed to have had some sort of heart attack. But then his wife had a similar attack. This led health officers to inspect the store where they found that a ceiling-hung gas heater had a flue that was ineffective when the store doors were closed for any considerable length of time.

If you rely on a space heater to warm a small shop that does not have a steady flow of customers or to warm your living or sleeping area, you must provide a steady supply of air to replace that used up in the burning of fuel. In other words, you must have a clean flue and chimney of ample size as determined by the firm which sold you the space heater, or by your health inspector whose services are free.

You must be especially careful if you reduce the amount of space you heat during the night.

For example, if you use the heater to warm several rooms throughout the day and then restrict the heating area to the bedroom at night, you may increase the possibility of asphyxiation. Whereas doors are frequently opened and shut throughout periods of activity and air makes its way through walls, windows and cracks in the several rooms, there is a great reduction of air intake in a sleeping chamber, practically sealed off for the night. Since carbon monoxide is an odorless gas that may accumulate in fatal concentrations without producing warning symptoms, it is a hazard that's greatly to be feared.

All you have to do to avert this danger is to provide a free intake of air when your space heater is in use.

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

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

Badge Of Failure

(BOSTON HERALD)

Many will welcome President Kennedy's social security health program as a mark of governmental progress. They will see an expression of this nation's concern for the well being of its people. They will expect this to make America a better place to live.

But if we are quite realistic, we shall regard this measure as a badge of failure. What it means is that the American government has been unable to provide the kind of social and economic climate in which young people themselves have the means and the will to provide, by insurance or otherwise, for the medical care they will need in their old age.

Mr. Kennedy has offered a modest program . . . But no one ought to be happy about it. . . . The President's health plan will take \$1.1 billion every year out of the income of workers and employers. This will be invested not in replacement of our aging industrial plants and machinery, but in government securities held by the Social Security Fund.

So far as free services are concerned on men and women able to pay for their own health care, many poor wage earners will have a little less and a few well-to-do old people will have more.

Psychologically the program will encourage many Americans to lean more heavily on the government. They will exert irresistible political pressure for extending the free health care program to physicians' and surgeons' fees, to laboratory fees, to all the costs of indefinitely extended illnesses.

An economy founded on self-reliance is moving toward an economy based on governmental benevolence. . . . There will be more and more to ask what their country will do for them—fewer and fewer to ask what they can do for their country.