

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Reapportionment Blues

With action put off indefinitely on enlarging the U.S. House membership, new pressure seems bound to build in those states that are lagging in their reapportionment chores.

The door to action on membership bills in 1962 is still open a crack, but little is really expected.

Federal law requires that after every census, congressional seats be reapportioned among the states to reflect properly their relative population status. This time the approved formula compels changes in 25 states, with nine gainers and 16 losers.

The losing states naturally are the noisiest battlegrounds. To this moment, seven of the 16 have redrawn district lines to eliminate one congressional seat each. Another three—New York, Kentucky and Mississippi—promise action early in 1962.

The trouble spotlight is on the remaining six. Arkansas and Alabama have taken action only to see later challenges arise. But in Illinois, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, absolute deadlock appears to prevail.

It should surprise no one that partisan, city-country and personal rivalries lie at the heart of these deadlocks.

A state's ruling party usually tries to reshape districts to promote its own advantage.

Where power is split, as in Illinois, a standoff can occur.

In Massachusetts, as in Arkansas, the difficulty centers on the enforced rivalry of sitting congressmen whose districts must be consolidated. Two top House committee leaders, Wilbur Mills of Ways and Means and Oren Harris of Interstate Commerce, may have to clash unless Arkansas finds a new approach.

Pennsylvania lawmakers understandably are the unhappiest of all, since that state's quota must drop from the present 30 to 27 next year.

Yet in all the deadlocked states reports have it that compromise may still emerge in time for compliance with 1962 election procedures.

Where reapportionment is not accomplished in time in states which lose seats, the federal law requires that all congressional candidates must run statewide. Both parties make brave noises about being willing to face that test here and there, but neither can really view the prospect with pleasure.

To run at large is often to be thrust, little known, on a big, baffling campaign stage. Few professionals doubt that many incumbents would go down in such confused competition.

Painful as it is to them, reapportionment may seem the lesser evil to many politicians caught in this inescapable dilemma.

Civil Defense: To Each His Own?

Perhaps it is time for the Civil Defense Agency to come out with some plain talk about the problem of bomb shelters—and specifically the private shelters which are now being sold at a growing pace across the country.

The problem of civil defense against nuclear attack is a national problem, not a local one or an individual problem.

It is all very well for the Civil Defense Agency to talk about "home shelters" and to encourage citizens to build shelters in their basements, to stock supplies of food and drinking water, and to make other preparations against atomic attack on an individual basis.

But let us examine some of the facts of the situation.

In order to be safe against atomic attack, a family would have to construct its shelter, and stock it.

What about such problems as flashlight batteries — which are good for about six months, whether they are used or not. Or transistor batteries, or radio batteries, which also have limited life? What about gas cylinders for operating stoves and lanterns, which also lose their potency simply by sitting around, unused? What about canned foods, which cannot be kept indefinitely?

And most of all, what about the problem

of the family next door which has no shelter?

Not long ago, in a national news magazine, a Texas man vowed to shoot anyone who tried to take over his shelter when attack came.

And in another instance, a civil defense director has been quoted as saying that he has equipped his home shelter with a heavy reinforced door, a peephole, and an arsenal so that he won't have to let in anybody he doesn't want in.

The attitude is much more common than one would think, and on the West Coast police officers have given instructions to shelter builders about the use of barbed wire and tear gas to keep the frightened, exposed one away from the haven of safety once attack comes.

Is this any solution to the basic problem? Are we, then, to be turned into a nation of animals by the presence of shelters for those who can afford to build them, and the absence of shelters for those who cannot?

We think there is far too much emphasis on the question of individual responsibility in shelter construction, and far too little emphasis on the need for community action — and national action — both to avert atomic destruction and to meet the consequences of it, if it ever comes.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

U.N. Assembly Will Hear New U.S. Foreign Policy

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON (NEA)—A new United States foreign policy presentation that is described as "big and exciting" will be unveiled before the United Nations General Assembly convening in New York today.

It will include new proposals on disarmament; new procedures for handling U.N. emergency operations to preserve peace; financing of these international police force actions by compulsory assessments against all nations, with loss of vote for those who do not pay; strengthening of the U.N. International Law Commission to work for the settlement of international disputes by legal means instead of force.

President Kennedy is expected to make the presentation in person. But if for any reason of emergency he cannot do it himself, it will be made by Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

It will be amplified later in more specific detail by Rusk and the U.S. delegation to the U.N. under Adlai Stevenson.

This will be the first international forum in which the Kennedy administration presents its foreign policies in full. They may show marked changes from Kennedy's inaugural address. The changes will be caused by Russia's refusal to respond to his request of nine months ago.

This was "that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction."

He also called for precise proposals on inspection and control of arms, international co-operation in research and space exploration, creation of a new world of law and freedom for the oppressed.

The President can repeat and enlarge these requests in good conscience. He has congressional backing now in approval of his

new national defense, foreign aid, disarmament and stepped-up space programs.

The interesting thing to watch will be how the 99 other nations respond to the new American leadership in opposition to Russian obstructionism. The general assembly has an agenda of 77 items. Most are old disputes still unresolved.

The Berlin question is not on the agenda. But it could be placed there if the situation deteriorates further and negotiations to settle it do not appear imminent.

No one can predict what action the U.N. might take. Another resolution stronger than the Belgrade Conference recommendation might emerge, demanding that U.S. and U.S.S.R. negotiate.

The perennial question of admission of Red China presents a real danger to the United States this year. A resolution to debate the issue might win approval, but it is not anticipated that a majority will vote to admit. Russia's proposal to abolish the office of U.N. secretary general and replace it with a three-man commission of one free, one Communist and one neutral nation representative is not expected to get any place. Only Ghana and Guinea favored it among the 25 Belgrade "unaligned" nations.

The two candidates most prominently mentioned to succeed Frederick H. Boland of Ireland as general assembly president are Mongi Slim of Tunisia and Ali Sastroamidjojo of Indonesia.

Slim is supported by most of the Western nations and is regarded as a possible successor to Dag Hammarskjöld if he is not re-elected secretary general in 1963. Sastroamidjojo was formerly Indonesia's ambassador to Washington, foreign minister, and U.N. ambassador.

Successors must be chosen for three countries whose terms as nonpermanent members of

the security council expire. Latin-American republics have tentatively agreed to support Venezuela to succeed Ecuador. Ghana is anxious to succeed Ceylon—but there is opposition because of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's open sympathy for Communist causes.

Rumania is being proposed by the Communists to succeed Turkey. Western nations favor giving this spot to an Asian country.

This may lead to a move for revision of the U.N. charter to the extent of enlarging the security and social and economic councils to give Africa and Asia more voice.

Four new nations will be proposed for U.N. membership—Outer Mongolia, Mauritania, Kuwait and Sierra Leone. Tanganyika will be eligible when it achieves independence in December.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Tuesday, Sept. 19, the 262nd day of the year with 103 to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning star is Venus.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1846, Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning eloped to Paris. The two poets had been married secretly on Sept. 12.

In 1881, President James Garfield died after being wounded by a disgruntled office seeker on July 2.

In 1934, Bruno Richard Hauptmann was arrested and charged with kidnapping the baby son of Col. and Mrs. Charles Lindbergh.

A thought for today: Elizabeth Barrett Browning said: "A child's sob in the silence curses deeper, than the strong man in his wrath."



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Glaucoma Tests Are Vision Safeguard

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

Here are some facts about your eyesight that might be worth your serious consideration, especially if you are 40 or over:

An estimated million persons in the United States have serious eye ailments without noticing any trouble.

In every large survey of persons over 40, two out of every hundred have chronic glaucoma. In homes for the elderly, this figure rises to six in a hundred.

Every year about 4,000 of us go blind from glaucoma. In almost every instance, the vision might have been preserved and controlled by early discovery and faithful treatment.

While glaucoma accounts for 14 to 15 per cent of blindness in the United States, it is only second to cataract as a causative condition. Blindness from cataract also is amenable to treatment when discovered early and remedied by operative surgery.

Further down on the list of causes for blindness is inflammation of the nerve for vision, usually a result of chemical injury (retrobulbar optic neuritis). This too is preventable if diagnosed early and treated faithfully.

With this information at hand, most of it prepared by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness of the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Md., perhaps you'd like to know something of these conditions and what you can do to preserve one of your most cherished and valuable possessions.

Glaucoma is the name given a condition that is characterized by increased pressure of the fluids that are normally present within the eyeball. This pressure (intra-ocular tension) is easily and painlessly measured by the eye specialist (ophthalmologist). After a drop of a local anesthetic solution is placed in your eye, the reading is made by gently pressing a measuring instrument (tonometer) on the eyeball. That's all there is to it.

This simple measurement, made in a few seconds, may prove the means for saving your vision, often without the need for any surgery.

While glaucoma accounts for 14 to 15 per cent of blindness in the United States, impairment or total loss of vision from cataract formation is even more frequently encountered.

Cataract formation occurs in the lens of the eye. This lens is about the size and shape of a small olive pit. It is suspended just behind the pupillary opening. And when it fogs or actually becomes opaque, your vision becomes imperfect and may fail completely.

No test is required to diagnose cataract formation. If the cataract formation is spotty, you may notice that:

Your vision is blurred.

There are consistent blind spots in your field of vision.

Lights appear double.

You can see objects perfectly if they are directly in front of you or that you can see these objects only if they are off to the side.

Sometimes, you may notice nothing. But some member of your family or a business associate may notice that there's been a change in the appearance of your eye. If, then, you are examined by an ophthalmologist or an optometrist, the lens changes are easily observed.

Unless the cataract has gotten "overripe," your vision can be preserved by a relatively simple operative procedure.

Besides glaucoma and cataract, injury to the optic nerve may produce visual impairment. In this condition, the lens functions perfectly; the fluid is of normal tension, but the nerve fails to respond to light rays just as your facial nerves fail to respond to pain after your dentist has given an injection of a local anesthetic.

Now there are many causes for inflammation of the optic nerve (retrobulbar neuritis). But a principal cause is excessive use of tobacco, particularly long continued cigar smoking. And the means for prevention? If diagnosed early, nothing more than giving up smoking.

Thus far, nothing has been said of eye pain. And while cataract formation, chronic glaucoma and retrobulbar neuritis are painless conditions, acute glaucoma is one of the most agonizing afflictions known to mankind.

For that reason, if for no other, early diagnosis and prompt treatment are of utmost importance. This is particularly emphasized by the unhappy fact that an attack of acute glaucoma may be precipitated when pupil-dilating drops (mydriatics) are introduced either for cosmetic reasons or for eye examination.

Contrariwise the attack may be prevented and controlled more or less indefinitely at times by simple installation of pupil-constricting drops (miotics), especially

ly if the effects of the miotic drops are strengthened by pills that reduce the inflow of fluid into the chamber of the eye.

And, finally, if nonoperative measures fail, there's always surgical drainage to be considered.

I don't pretend for a moment that I've done more than skim the surface of these important eye problems. But maybe I've done enough to suggest that an annual eye check-up by a competent observer is a worth-while precaution for those in 40-plus age bracket, especially if they have diabetes or some other chronic disease or if they've been heavy cigar smokers.

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

THE LIGHTER SIDE . . .

Function Of Lobbyist Is Big Puzzle

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI)—One of the mystic arts of our governmental system that has always been beyond the reach of my comprehension is lobbying.

There are dozens, or scores or maybe even hundreds of lobbyists in Washington, at times they seem to be running in schools, like porpoises.

You can see them striding purposefully down the corridors of the capitol, briefcases at the ready, or flocking into congressional committee rooms. If a reporter doesn't get to a hearing on time, he may find that they have filched all the handouts off the press table.

But after observing them at close range for a goodly number of years, I still am not certain exactly what it is that these fellows do.

By law, lobbyists are required to file quarterly reports listing their receipts and expenditures. These are duly published in the Congressional Record, but in many cases they raise more questions than they answer.

You can tell from just their names what some of the lobbying groups are up to. For example, there is no doubt as to the purpose of the Society for Animal Protective Legislation.

But what about the Home Town Free Television Association, the Family Tax Association and the Silver Users Association? A body can ponder those names all day without guessing what legislation they were seeking to influence.

In looking over the list, I was struck by the large number of Indians who are lobbying these days. The Apaches, the Sioux, the Blackfeet, the Hualapais, the Nez Perces and the Tuscaroras were among the tribes filing reports.

Indians, however, are not more active than postal workers. Among their lobbyists are the National Association of Letter Carriers, National Association of Postal Supervisors, National Association of Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employees, National Rural Letter Carriers Association and National Star Route Mail Carriers Association.

The lobbying reports filled 30 pages of the Congressional Record and ran to about 1,800 entries, including one by the Committee to Support U.S. Congress.

I can't imagine how the committee lobbied in support of Congress but it must have gone all out doing it. It spent \$2.88.

Thoughts

Thy hands have made and fashioned me; give me understanding that I may learn thy commandments.—Psalms 119:73.

He who exercises wisdom exercises the knowledge which is about God.—Epictetus.

For this is the love of God, that we keep His commandments. And His commandments are not burdensome.—1 John 5:3.

God's commandments are the iron door into Himself. To keep them is to have it opened and His great heart of love revealed.—Samuel Duffield.

The secrets of his heart are disclosed; and so, falling on his face, he will worship God and declare that God is really among you.—1 Cor. 14:25.

The act of divine worship is the inestimable privilege of man, the only created being who bows in humility and adoration.—Hosca Ballou.

A son who gathers in summer is prudent, but a son who sleeps in harvest brings shame.—Proverbs 10:5.



Just Call Me Mister

DEAR ARTHUR: After 65, we should be called elderly until we are 80. After that refer to us as old. FOUR OLD MAIDS

This was the first of hundreds of letters I received in response to a request to find out by what name most older persons prefer to be called. There is only one conclusion I can draw, but see if you can ferret it out for yourself as you read through the following sample of letters I received. If you have additional comments, send them to me in care of this paper.

DEAR ARTHUR: I suppose most older folks prefer to be called by the same name they were called when they were youngsters or middle-aged. We are the same people as we were years ago, you know, even though the public has segregated us and surrounded us with a hurtful psychological fence.

Refer to us as Mr. and Mrs. Blank if we are usually acquainted with you. If we are old or familiar friends say Charlie, Mary, Annie or Lester, as the

case may be. MRS. BLANK
DEAR ARTHUR: Call us Golden Agers and leave it at that! TED

DEAR ARTHUR: As a tourist in Sweden and Norway, I have many times been very politely called Auntie and heard older men called Uncle by young boys and girls. Everyone should call elderly people Auntie and Uncle. RUTH

DEAR ARTHUR: I remember my father saying, "Children, never say old man or old woman." That has stayed with me all my life. If you wish to say Mom or Pop to a nice neighbor or in-law, all right.

I believe that older people people should be spoken of as elderly lady and elderly gentleman. IDA T.

DEAR ARTHUR: I am sure we would be more dignified and would command more respect from the public if we would be recognized as senior citizens, instead of elderly. J. H. E.

DEAR ARTHUR: I am a 78-year-old widow who lives alone.

I am not trying to make anyone think that I am a day younger than I am, but I don't like to be reminded of my age all the time. People keep saying to me, "I hope when I get to be your age, I will look as young as you." and "I think you do might well for a woman of your age." Why treat us differently just because we are a few years older?

Why should we be called oldsters, elders, senior citizens or anything but our own names? NORA

If you have come to the conclusion that there is no one title by which older folks prefer to be known we would certainly agree. So next time a friend refers to you by some distasteful name, don't march off in a huff. He may think he's being polite.

Dear Reader: Please send your questions to me, Arthur Lord, in care of this newspaper. Look for an answer to those of general interest in future columns.

U.S. Leader

ACROSS
1 U.S. leader, Dr.
6 He — the Atomic Energy Commission
11 Dormant
13 Small tower
14 Avoids
15 Sanskrit character
16 Easter (ab.)
17 Heaven personified
18 Moravian stream
20 Prevalent
22 Oriental guitar
23 Ibsen character
27 Three-toed sloth
30 He is — Kennedy's appointments
31 Hypocrite state
33 Stocking strap
38 Penetrate
39 Dutch uncle
37 He is a — U.S. governmental figure
39 Roman roads
40 Is present
42 Agreement
45 Follower
46 Sumner (Pr.)
49 Click beetle
51 Seller
54 Live
55 Passes over
56 Vestige
57 Humble

DOWN
1 Merriment
2 Volcanic flow
3 Japanese outcasts
4 Masculine tickmark
5 Compass point

Answer to Previous Puzzle

DRUM	POP	SOLO
GOAL	ODA	OMAR
GOAL	LES	NICE
PELOUT	KA	KATES
DOOR	SET	
MATIN	STEAMER	
OTIC	UTION	AXE
POB	HAKE	TELEP
SPREAD	PEETS	
ASS	DIE	
SMASH	PARADES	
PORT	BAR	TORE
BALE	ONE	EVOL
DEAR	WED	DESN

32 Social insects	44 Italian house
34 Withdraw	46 Icelandic saga
38 Damp	47 Pedal digit
40 Garret	48 Gaelic
41 Granular snow	50 Dutch city
42 Saucy	52 Guido's note
43 British toper	53 Beak