

Herald and News Editorial Page

There Are No Perfect Drivers

"Of all the skills practiced by mankind, there is none that is used more—and improved less—than that of driving an automobile."

That's a provocative idea to have thrown at us as we enter the fall and winter driving season, most hazardous of all because of diminished daylight driving hours.

It comes from Paul C. Ackerman, engineering vice president for Chrysler corporation, writing in the magazine Highway Highways. He seems chiefly interested, and wisely so, in puncturing the complacency and self-satisfaction which grip most motorists.

Repeatedly, surveys show that most of us think safe driving warnings are for the other fellow, and that many believe driver education is something only teen-agers need. These attitudes are reinforced by safety studies which stress the menace of the extremist—the drunk and the reckless speeder especially.

But listen to Ackerman:

"The plain, hard facts are that the majority of injury-producing accidents are caused by self-acknowledged good drivers who are traveling at speeds under 50 miles an hour."

"Actually, these average drivers who become involved in an accident because of a thoughtless, unsafe maneuver, like changing lanes without looking, probably have done the same thing so many times without having an

accident that they have developed a false sense of security."

Many of us have or develop bad driving habits. Only luck gets us by without trouble. All of us can learn new things about driving—not generalities such as "stay alert," but specific things like how to use the brake for best effect, how to grip the wheel for full control of the car, what to do when pavements are icy.

Ackerman offers his own list:

Check your car at the outset to see that tires are firm and all equipment is working.

Behind the wheel, watch the road well ahead, not just the car immediately in front, so you can cope with developing danger.

Look into rear and side mirrors every few seconds to keep track of side and following traffic.

Glance at the left front wheel of oncoming cars for first sign of maneuvers that could spell peril. Many head-on crashes might be averted if such action were begun in time.

Stay far enough behind the car ahead—particularly on expressways—so you can stop safely.

One more thing. Ackerman was photographed in a car with his seat belt securely fastened. And that is a picture worth countless written comments on how to save lives on the highways.

No Easy Answer

(Register - Guard, Eugene)

A legislative interim committee on sex offenses has just listened to some experts, the heads of the state's mental and penal institutions. These experts were quick to say they didn't have a ready answer to the problem of sex crime. This unwillingness to rush in with an easy cure-all is in marked contrast to the public hysteria that is often stirred up when a crime of this type shocks a community. At such times, and especially when the offender has a record of such activity, there are many angry suggestions for dealing with "sex criminals." All of them are pat, and all of them are wrong if applied to the whole area of "sex crime."

We suggest that one of the real obstacles to progress in this field is the ease with which we lump "sex criminals" together. In considering the problem we are too often unwilling,

for reasons of delicacy, to say what we mean, either by the crime or by its suggested cure. We resort instead to cover-up words, to shadow language, and to bits and pieces of misinformation. The result is a combination of rumor, superstition, witchcraft and prejudice.

A start in finding a good answer, we should think, would be a realization that not all sex crimes and sex criminals are alike. Yet, in our thinking we make little distinction between, say, the rapist who is a menace to society and the deviate who, left alone, would harm nobody by his harmless, if loathsome, way of life.

The experts are agreed that the answers are not as easily come by as the public, in its hysteria, sometimes suggests. But the world will have to be a lot older than it is before the public will believe it.



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

Autographing His Book A Costly Move For Writer

A group of us were sitting around the living room bar talking about books and I said I didn't like prefaces. Most of them are dull and pretentious. The poorer the book, the more pontifical the preface. The last good one I read was in 1934. It was penned by Mark Hellinger, for his book "The Ten Million."

The book consisted of a group of O. Henry style stories. Mr. Hellinger had little hope for it, other than the prestige of getting his name on it. Eventually, he lost money on the deal because he gave more copies away than were sold.

He was the husband of Gladys Glad, whom Florenz Ziegfeld called the most beautiful woman in the world, a woman who still has a lot of it left. They lived with a lovely German maid named Vera Winkler in an apartment at 180 E. 78th St., New York, a 35-cent cab ride from Billy LaLiff's Tavern.

Hellinger, a Broadway columnist, finished the book and wrote the most disarming of all prefaces:

turn out better copy. But there I was, the one mug who got the break.

"So, liking the racket—which is just what it is—I kept writing. And here I am today, punching out a column that is syndicated from coast to coast and read daily by several million people who enjoy seeing the English language mangled."

"Thus, for a punk who deserves far less, I've had a rather interesting thirty-one years. Instead of a bank account, I can point to the following: I've been all over this silly world of ours . . . I'm married to the beautiful lady who, before our marriage, was known as Gladys Glad. She is now known as Gladys Glad."

"I have written several motion pictures, a book called Moon Over Broadway, numerous magazine articles, a musical comedy named Hot Cha, and the Fast Follies that Flo Ziegfeld produced. For further information, send a self-addressed envelope and ten cents in stamps."

"I have but one mission in life, and it is not to write for posterity. I want merely to earn enough to buy brandy for my friends, to give a little to the poor, enough to take me where I wish to go, and to die in peace."

"You'll find sixty-four stories in this book. About six of them are excellent. Perhaps ten others are fairly good. The rest—well, you'll find out. It may be that you'll find a tear in just one. Or a snicker. Or a genuine laugh. If you do, I will feel amply repaid. I've read many a book—and by far better authors—that couldn't

do as much for me."

It amounts to a clever piece of underselling. It kides the writer and the reader. Hellinger's acknowledgments, or thank yous, were also written glibly:

"Mr. Hellinger, as I always refer to myself in public, hereby offers his thanks to the following: "To King Features Syndicate, for permitting him to republish much of the material in this book. To O. Henry and Guy de Maupassant, for the same reason."

"To the Underwood Typewriter Company, for creating machines which can be operated with one finger. To Saks, for underwear that does not bind while seated at the typewriter. To the Alhambra Pharmacy, for delivering aspirin, alcohol, cigarettes, Bromo Seltzer and Dr. Hinkle's Pink Pills at ten per cent off the list price."

"To the lady in the apartment upstairs, for stopping her lap dancing at 4 every morning while this book was being written. To my wife, for permitting me to work, and for going out to the movies three times a week alone, I hope."

"The Ten Million" did not do well. Years later, Mr. Hellinger became a producer of motion pictures in Hollywood. He told one of his bosses that he had written books. The boss did not believe him. Hellinger combed all the second-hand book dealers looking for a copy of "The Ten Million."



UN Role In Berlin Difficulty Explored By Western Powers

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —The possibility that the United Nations will play some role in efforts to settle the Berlin crisis appeared to be gaining headway this week.

If the United States and Russia in current diplomatic talks fail to agree on a formula for starting negotiations, the war-threatening dispute will likely become an issue of prime concern for the General Assembly.

If negotiations can be agreed on, both the Soviet Union and the Allied powers may propose that the United Nations take a hand in carrying out any plan they can devise for the future of West Berlin. Indications are that Soviet

and Western leaders alike are thinking along these lines:

Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko scheduled another meeting on the East-West deadlock over how to get negotiations started.

The central issue is what to negotiate about.

On that issue Western diplomats found little encouragement in the Soviet policy speech Gromyko delivered to the General Assembly Tuesday dealing at length with the Berlin situation.

In their view the speech contained nothing essentially new on Berlin policy, but that had been expected. If the Soviet government is willing to engage in the wide negotiations demanded by the United States, Britain and France, the first indications of change in its position almost certainly would be made known by Gromyko not in a speech but in his private talks with Rusk.

Wednesday's session was arranged by Gromyko. He invited Rusk to lunch at his headquarters in a sprawling mansion on Park Avenue. The two previously met last Thursday at Rusk's invitation.

Diplomats noted that Gromyko's report on the Berlin crisis was presented more as an argument for Soviet demands than as a diatribe against the Western powers, although he accused them as usual of threatening war to block Moscow's German peace treaty plan. Some encouragement for hopes of a peaceful settlement was found in the relatively mild tone he employed.

Gromyko laid heavy emphasis on U.N. interest in the dispute and ways in which the United Nations might take an active part in a settlement. He said the United Nations might serve as a "guarantor of the status of the free city" which Russia has been demanding for West Berlin, and which the Western powers have repeatedly rejected.

The status of the free city, he

said, could be registered with the United Nations and "other forms of United Nations participation" could be envisaged. He also asserted that "the Soviet government is ready to agree to the use of troop contingents of neutral states or United Nations troops as guarantors" of West Berlin.

At another point Gromyko said that the Berlin question is a question of war or peace on which "there can be no neutral states."

"Neither can nor should the United Nations as a whole be a neutral, indifferent onlooker," he declared.

President Kennedy, speaking Monday, had already recognized a major U.N. interest in the Berlin crisis by devoting a long section of his address to it. In addition the United States, Britain, France, and West Germany are known to have discussed possible participation of the United Nations, either in dealing with the crisis or in carrying out a settlement.

What roles the organization might undertake would have to be determined in the proposed negotiations on a settlement. Failing a settlement, U.S. officials believe the unresolved crisis would go into the United Nations, perhaps on the initiative of the Western powers.

So far as the formula for negotiations is concerned, Gromyko stuck in his U.N. speech to the same policy previously enunciated by Premier Khrushchev. That position has been rejected by the Western powers. They are insisting that the problem of Berlin's future must be dealt with in the larger framework of the future of Germany and European security.

Gromyko argued that the peace treaty which Khrushchev proposes to sign with Communist East Germany is the heart of the matter. He put it this way:

"In brief, we say: accept the proposal to sign a peace treaty and to turn West Berlin into a free city on that basis, and we will accept any proposals on the most effective guarantees for that city that can be found in present-day international practice."

But the heart of the matter, in the view of Western governments, is not the peace treaty but what Khrushchev intends to do about Berlin and its access routes, since he claims the treaty would give East Germany full sovereignty over the routes.

The Western powers do not recognize East Germany and they hold Russia responsible for keeping open the access routes, the lifelines of West Berlin's independence from Communist rule.

The danger of war arises from the possibility that the East Germans, with Khrushchev's backing, may try to close some of the access routes after the peace treaty is signed. Their aim would be to compel the Western powers to recognize their authority.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Hodges Defends Kennedy Policies

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges has one of the toughest jobs in the Kennedy cabinet. In some ways it's even worse than the job of Secretary of State Dean Rusk. All Rusk has to do is persuade Khrushchev to be reasonable. But Hodges has to convince American businessmen that the Kennedy administration is not "anti-business."

"It's not 'pro-business' or 'anti-business' either," says the secretary. He was a conservative businessman himself as general manager of all Marshall Field textile mills. Then he went into politics, becoming governor of North Carolina before he was named Kennedy's senior cabinet officer.

He characterizes the President today as "pro-people." Business didn't elect him but he is trying to do all he promised during the campaign, including the promotion of economic growth.

Hodges recalls that the Eisenhower administration was called "pro-business." What business got out of it was the most vigorous antitrust prosecution it ever had up to that time under Republican Attorney General William P. Rogers.

Continuation of this policy by the President's brother, Robert F. Kennedy, is one of the sorer spots of business today. This is the same Bobby who, as counsel for the Senate Rackets Committee, was said to be violently "anti-labor."

Disapproval of a few big city bank mergers is called another Kennedy business harassment. Warnings issued to newspaper, television, communications, oil and gas industries said to be exercising monopolies did not sit well with business.

Finally the president's letter to the steel industry expressing "concern for stability in prices" was interpreted as threatening the steelmakers with controls without insisting that labor leaders accept controls over wages.

Actually, the President said that if steel prices were held down, then labor would have to hold down wage demands. He also wrote the auto makers and auto

labor leaders to the same effect. But these details are forgotten or overlooked, says Hodges.

"If a man calls you a so-and-so," he says, "then you are to him until you prove that you aren't."

Proving that the President isn't anti-business is one of the chores to which the secretary is now devoting considerable time. In recent weeks he has taken two groups of business leaders to the White House for hour-long talks.

One included two top leaders from U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers and Committee for Economic development, invited to discuss domestic business.

A half-dozen top executives of big exporting companies invited to discuss foreign trade problems made up the second group.

Both groups offered their services, and from both groups the President asked help, particularly in recruiting businessmen to take administrative positions in government.

Everywhere Hodges goes, he arranges a meeting with business leaders. U.S. Steel's Roger Blough is arranging a dinner for him in New York in the near future. The principal subject of conversation shouldn't be hard to guess.

"After 30 years in business," says the secretary, "I have given 10 years of my life to public service. And sometimes I'm a little nonplussed by business attitudes."

"If the Kennedy administration is anti-business," he continues, "then we have an anomaly in this country. For we are coming out of the last recession twice as fast as we ever did before."

"The gross national product annual rate of \$325 billion is the highest ever and the production is for a \$540 billion rate at the end of the year."

"Business feels it can make profits, with a \$5.5 billion increase to an annual rate of \$45.5 billion in the second quarter and national income at a new all-time high annual rate of \$426 billion."

"We should have a balanced budget in 1963 and we might even do it in 1962, because there's no telling just how much money everybody is going to make."



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Tooth Decay Caused By Sugar In Mouth

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

If you enjoy toothaches from dental cavities, get a big bang out of dental drills, have money to burn on useless dentifrices and mouth washes and derive real pleasure from paying dentists' bills, don't bother to read on.

But if, like others of us, you'd prefer to save yourself from discomfort, pain and expense, perhaps you won't mind devoting a few minutes of your time to a study of problems related to dental hygiene as presented before a symposium arranged by the AMA Council on Foods and Nutrition, the Harvard School of Dental Medicine, the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Massachusetts Dental Society.

Here, in brief, are some of the conclusions reached by the various speakers as the result of studies carried out at the National Institutes of Health and at Rochester, Harvard and Toronto Universities:

Many dental characteristics are determined by inheritance. Some of these characteristics that invite cavities are the large size of a tooth and-or the presence of deep pits and cracks (fissures). Thus, susceptibility to cavity formation is greatest in the largest tooth whose surface is most pitted and fissured. Hence it is these teeth that require the earliest and most intensive measures of prevention.

Tooth decay is caused by the action of a wide variety of bacteria. There is no one particular cavity-producing species.

These bacteria have at least one property in common, their dependence on sugar for their maintenance and growth. Stated otherwise, unless there is available sugar in the mouth where cavity-producing bacteria set up housekeeping, tooth decay does not occur.

The combined effects of available sugar and cavity-producing bacteria become most apparent when the flow of saliva is sharply reduced. But, since saliva flow is least influenced by measures of prevention, attention is best directed to a reduction in the amount of sugar that's made available to cavity-producing bacteria.

If the sugar of the diet is fed by stomach tube to experimental animals, dental decay does not occur. To nourish cavity-producing bacteria, the carbohydrate of the diet must be present in saliva and particularly in food that's deposited

ed between teeth and-or in pits and fissures on the surface of the teeth. Hence, the sugar of caramels, sticky candy, chocolate bars, fig cookies, pastry, semisolid desserts, bread and ice cream are greater threats to dental health than the same amount of carbohydrate taken as sweetened beverages, fruit drinks or fruits themselves.

And the cavity-producing effects of carbohydrates attain their peaks when the sweet is eaten as a between-meal or bedtime snack.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Sept. 12 I called the county dog catcher and talked to a lady that answered the phone and reported that we had several stray dogs at our Williamson River Ranch. Told her to have the county dog catcher pick them up that they were keeping our hired men awake at night. On Sept. 15 I asked the superintendent of the ranch if the dogs had been picked up and he said not. So I called the dog catcher again and he was in so I talked to him. He said he had been too busy to get up but would take care of it Tuesday, Sept. 19. I asked him if it wouldn't be all right to shoot them and he informed me that was against the law and he would be up and get them. He came up as promised but didn't find the dogs at that time.

On Sept. 29 O'Connor Livestock Company moved a band of sheep on the ranch to pasture grain stubble. That night, Sept. 20, the stray dogs started the sheep on a stampede down the dike on the south shore of Agency Lake and cut them into the water. The results were that the Klamath Tallow Company, the next day, hauled 409 dead sheep away and live sheep were still being pulled out of the water till after noon the day of Sept. 21.

I also like the way the dog laws are handled in the town of Klamath Falls. People that take pride in the upkeep of their yards always have to have neighbors that let their dogs come over and mess on the grass and bushes, but they have licenses to do that. I like dogs, but keep them at home.

A Klamath County Property Taxpayer.

Ben Henzel.

Government Business

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| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Congressional | 1 Age |
| 2 Legislative | 2 State |
| 3 enactment | 3 Departed |
| 4 Presidential | 4 Comes in |
| 5 power | 5 Support |
| 6 War god | 6 War god |
| 7 Shakespearean | 7 Element |
| 8 river | 8 Food substance |
| 9 Redact | 9 Redact |
| 10 Big book | 10 Big book |
| 11 Suffices | 11 Suffices |
| 12 Obtain | 12 Obtain |
| 13 Duration | 13 Duration |
| 14 Ashes | 14 Ashes |
| 15 Legislative | 15 Legislative |
| 16 bodies | 16 bodies |
| 17 Fencing sword | 17 Fencing sword |
| 18 Give forth | 18 Give forth |
| 19 Speaker of the | 19 Speaker of the |
| 20 House does | 20 House does |
| 21 Shy | 21 Shy |
| 22 Mouth part | 22 Mouth part |
| 23 duck | 23 duck |
| 24 congressional | 24 congressional |
| 25 One of | 25 One of |
| 26 Columbus ships | 26 Columbus ships |
| 27 Toward the | 27 Toward the |
| 28 sheltered side | 28 sheltered side |
| 29 Dog down | 29 Dog down |
| 30 Roosevelt's Deal | 30 Roosevelt's Deal |
| 31 Seethes | 31 Seethes |
| 32 Harangues | 32 Harangues |
| 33 Miss | 33 Miss |
| 34 It goes with | 34 It goes with |
| 35 tuck | 35 tuck |
| 36 Governmental | 36 Governmental |
| 37 city | 37 city |
| 38 Extra | 38 Extra |
| 39 General Bradley | 39 General Bradley |
| 40 Former UN | 40 Former UN |
| 41 official | 41 official |
| 42 60th | 42 60th |
| 43 summer | 43 summer |
| 44 Roberta | 44 Roberta |
| 45 Partner of | 45 Partner of |
| 46 a lock | 46 a lock |
| 47 Land | 47 Land |
| 48 Poems | 48 Poems |
| 49 Prospects | 49 Prospects |
| 50 Mark | 50 Mark |

Answer to Previous Puzzle

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| 1 ANA | 2 CHAT | 3 HERD | 4 GEE |
| 5 CLOUD | 6 RAIL | 7 CURE | 8 RAIL |
| 9 ANET | 10 HIF | 11 ODES | 12 RAIL |
| 13 PART | 14 HIF | 15 ODES | 16 RAIL |
| 17 ADI | 18 GARN | 19 LID | 20 GARN |
| 21 GURAI | 22 RELL | 23 TRO | 24 TRO |
| 25 MAMM | 26 TRO | 27 TRO | 28 TRO |
| 29 MAMM | 30 TRO | 31 TRO | 32 TRO |
| 33 MAMM | 34 TRO | 35 TRO | 36 TRO |
| 37 MAMM | 38 TRO | 39 TRO | 40 TRO |
| 41 MAMM | 42 TRO | 43 TRO | 44 TRO |
| 45 MAMM | 46 TRO | 47 TRO | 48 TRO |
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| 53 MAMM | 54 TRO | 55 TRO | 56 TRO |
| 57 MAMM | 58 TRO | 59 TRO | 60 TRO |
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| 65 MAMM | 66 TRO | 67 TRO | 68 TRO |
| 69 MAMM | 70 TRO | 71 TRO | 72 TRO |
| 73 MAMM | 74 TRO | 75 TRO | 76 TRO |
| 77 MAMM | 78 TRO | 79 TRO | 80 TRO |
| 81 MAMM | 82 TRO | 83 TRO | 84 TRO |
| 85 MAMM | 86 TRO | 87 TRO | 88 TRO |
| 89 MAMM | 90 TRO | 91 TRO | 92 TRO |
| 93 MAMM | 94 TRO | 95 TRO | 96 TRO |
| 97 MAMM | 98 TRO | 99 TRO | 100 TRO |