

Editorial Page

Don't Leave A Death Trap!

A short time ago "Don't Leave A Death Trap" week was observed throughout Oregon. That observance, and application of the lessons that were then widely publicized, should be made a part of every day of every week of every year.

The death trap in this case is a valuable and almost universally used appliance — the home refrigerator. Old ones are discarded, and left in places accessible to children. They are air tight and sound proof. The fascinated child who gets inside and closes the door will suffocate in a matter of minutes.

Figures tell the tragic story. Over a period of years 246 children have met a terrible and needless death in this manner. And last year was the worst of all, with 35 thus killed.

A memorable slogan reads: "Don't Let Another Child Become a 'Statistic'!" Those who are fighting this menace urge that if you see an abandoned refrigerator, call the police department, the sheriff's office, or a member of the Refrigeration Service Engineers Society. The help of everyone is needed.

Power To Hire Or Fire

(Oregon-Statesman, Salem)

Hearing or no hearing, the eventual ouster of Sid Lewis and Mrs. Emily Logan as state industrial accident commissioners was foredoomed June 11 when Gov. Mark Hatfield sent them notes saying "I hereby remove you" from office. The charge: "Inefficiency."

Perhaps stemming originally from differences over labor claims with Commissioner William Callahan, labor representative, later aggravated by claims and counter-claims regarding a department reorganization program, and then apparently heated during legislative discussion of three-way insurance, the controversy between the governor's office and the two discharged commissioners reached the seething point weeks ago. Despite recognized capabilities of the two commissioners, the growing friction left their removal obviously only a matter of time.

Both were Hatfield appointees. Both had refused repeated requests, of late months, to resign. Both were indignant at the governor's June 11 action and quickly accepted the hearing offered them as required by law. And

both asked for a bill of particulars on the broad charge.

That brings us to Tuesday when a formal hearing was held in the Board of Control room at the statehouse. Lewis had resigned in the meantime and did not attend, apparently recognizing its futility. But Mrs. Logan and her attorney were on hand to hear the governor affirm his decision and to protest his failure to provide a bill of particulars in advance.

One can hardly blame Mrs. Logan for protesting thusly. Futile or not, there seems no reason why she shouldn't have been provided the more specific allegations aired at the hearing. And yet the end result would have been the same. The governor has the final say, and would still have such say even if the matter were to be taken to court and an order obtained requiring another hearing for which the "defense" could be better prepared.

A governor's power is not absolute but in matters of this kind the law pretty well recognizes that the power to hire is the power to fire, for good or bad.



HOLMES ALEXANDER . . .

People And The Treaty

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

WASHINGTON, D.C. — As the Senate gets seriously into its momentous debate on the Nuclear Treaty, we have one of those times which comes periodically in every generation. It is a time when Americans ought to stop what they're doing and ought to participate in a decision that is fateful to the future of their country—but to participate in a most unusual fashion.

While the Constitution forbids titles of nobility in the USA, the Senate has always been our body of Elite—our House of Peers. A vote of one more than one-third of the Senate membership — a mere 34 men and women—can set aside the executive decision of the most powerful democratically-chosen ruler of the universe: the President of the United States.

Under our system, the President cannot make treaties unless two of every three Senators say that he can. The Constitution did not intend that the President should decide upon international pacts, or even that he should decide subject to the consent of a mere Senate majority. The two-thirds provision was inserted for the wise purpose of allowing a minority of Senators—obviously those with an extra portion of experience, sagacity, intuition and fortitude—to overrule what might be impetuosity, obstinacy or error on the part of some individual in the White House.

Senators, I have come to think, have two constituencies to which they must answer. One is the electorate of their States. The other constituency is so vague as to defy easy definition. But every Senator to some extent, is a member of committees, a world traveler, the confidant of scientists, soldiers, philosophers and administrators, a constant companion of informed specialists and searching ideas. Every Senator must answer to an invisible multitude of intellectual pressures and moral restraints. This is his second "constituency."

On a matter like the Nuclear Treaty, the invisible constituency within the Senator's mind deserves to have a greater influence upon him than the human electorate. This point needs to be made because it has a lot to do with the participation of the American people in this Treaty debate.

The people should set their Sen-

ators free from any political restraint at a time like this. The people should make it known that they expect their Senators to cast votes that are responsive to voices that may not be heard, votes that are not counted, strokes and probrings that cannot be fully detected or wholly disclosed.

There will be Senators who will be honorably convinced that the Treaty should be supported on two grounds. One, that nuclear disarmament is an end in itself, that the less atmospheric testing the better. Two, that President Kennedy has gone so far in these negotiations that an adverse vote in the Senate would repudiate our head of state and would injure the nation's prestige in the eyes of the world. Both these ideas are tenable, and any Senator who gives them as his reasons for backing the Treaty ought to be respected.

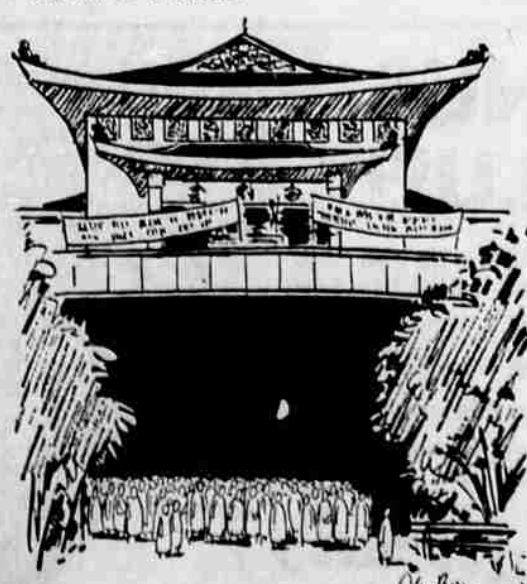
There are other Senators with considerable more insight, I happen to believe, who will oppose the Treaty—or will wish to oppose it—because they know the

kind of world we live in. It is a world where science cannot be wisely or safely locked in a cave. It is a world where trusting the Lord and keeping the gunpowder dry are the commandments of survival and responsibility. These Senators know—and some have already said—that to ban any form of military preparedness, to interdict any search for scientific knowledge, to place the slightest credence in untested disarmament agreements with the Communists is a folly—and could be a fatal one.

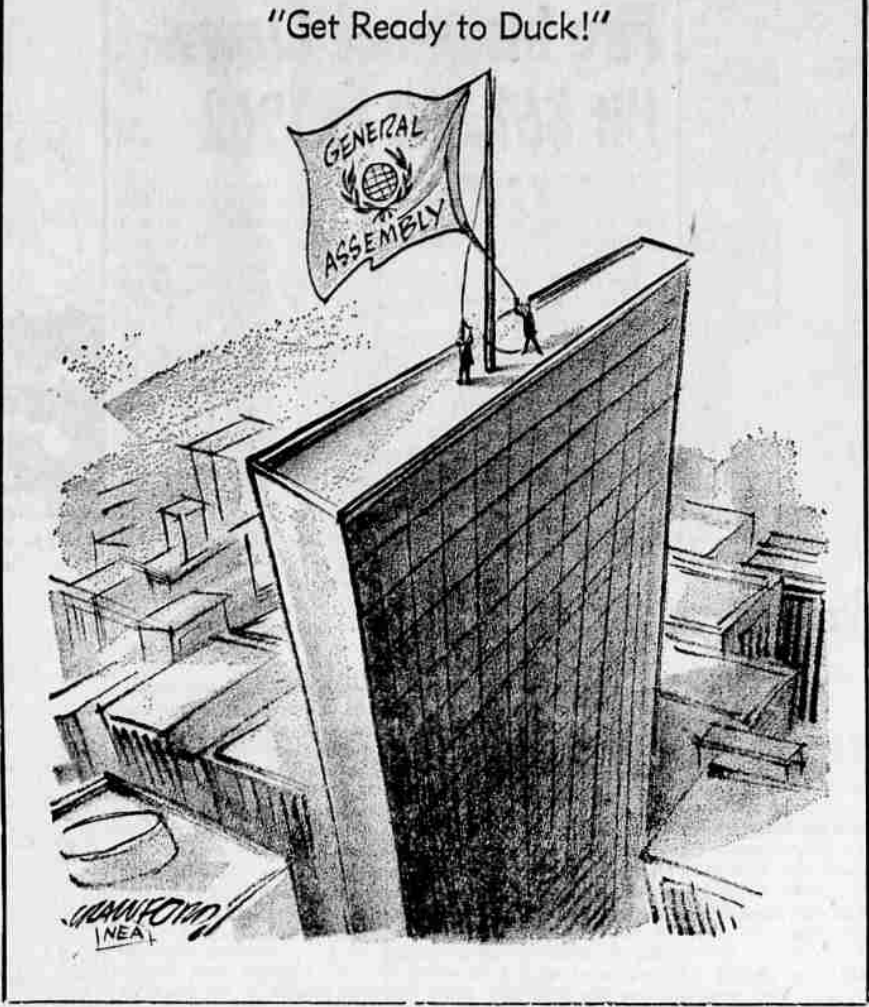
The people's participation in this Treaty debate is a peculiar one. It amounts to something like a voluntary suspension of authority. This is a time when Senators should answer, not to the voters, but to instincts and to information that is often intuitive in nature.

What the Senators need right now is a blank check from home—the utmost vote of confidence that requires no political accounting.

BERRY'S WORLD



"OK, fellas, is everyone wearing his 'Lodge-for-President' button?"



WASHINGTON CALLING . . .

Kennedy Performs Well

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON — To be president of the United States at a time when revolutionary forces are at work in American life and all over the world is to be the principal target in the political shooting gallery.

That is where John F. Kennedy sits today with the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune coming more and more his way. One symptom of the discontent is a rising chorus of complaint that he is not exercising strong leadership.

Therefore, the Congress is sluggish, indifferent, and the President's program is ignored or diluted. This same cry has been raised in one form or another against almost every President since the adoption of the Constitution with the built-in delays and obstructions of a system of divided powers. The tendency has been to blame the Chief Execu-

tion for failing to overcome the obstacles of a system that has been described as producing a "harmony of mutual frustration."

The charge must be considered from several perspectives. First is Kennedy's temperament. He is cool, cautious, inclined to play the game of politics by maneuver and bargain. He could not, if he would, make himself over in the image of a Theodore Roosevelt, baring his teeth and thundering against the overlords of the great trusts.

His intellect is a reflection of his temperament. An increasing volume of complaint comes from the liberal and especially the labor wing of the Democratic party that he personally is not putting enough drive behind the program to reduce unemployment, rebuild the cities, increase Social Security benefits and, in general, lift the level of American life by government intervention. But he has

always taken a detached and even skeptical view of the powers of government.

The President's commitment on civil rights is all-out, following the first Birmingham crisis. He waited for the obvious reason that he hoped to avoid accentuating the split in the Democratic party. By sharpening the division between North and South he jeopardized his whole program.

So far as legislation is concerned the President has sent to Congress proposals covering every field. He has accompanied them with eloquent messages on the need for change. One criticism is that he has piled the legislative work load so high that Congress has come to treat his requests with indifference.

Another criticism on Capitol Hill is that the Kennedy approach is too personal. The family temperament is to win and to win for all Kennedys. The President brought into the White House followers of long-standing loyalty. This personal apparatus remains intact. The judgment too often is what will be good for the President's personal popularity and his re-election to office by a majority far larger than that of 1960.

This ignores, so the criticism goes, the party and a President's responsibility to lead and reshape his party as an instrument for carrying out avowed objectives of platform and campaign speeches. That is easier said than done, as other Presidents confronting the same criticism have discovered. The Democratic National Committee today is an adjunct of the White House acting on sporadic direction from the Kennedy apparatus.

Still another criticism is that the President lacks a political philosophy. If he had a comprehensive philosophy to which he was deeply committed the pieces of his program would fit into a framework and in articulating his philosophy he would advance each measure. Instead he improvises. Submitting a proposal for tax reduction to be accompanied by tax reform, he seems willing to let the reforms be sheared away by the power bloc in Congress.

Divisions within the parties and the divided powers within the government written into the Constitution have a lot to do with the President's dilemma. He is frequently told that he should take a stronger line with Congress — stand up to the committee chairmen, tell them off. The President points out that there are top-heavy Democratic majorities in both Senate and House. Is he to start a war within his own party? What would be the consequences for 1964?

As the President nears the end of the third year of his first term partisanship dictates how his report card is filled in. One of the most objective and knowledgeable of observers on Capitol Hill says: He has used the techniques of leadership available to him as well as they could be used; what we are seeing is the senescence of representative government here and in almost every democracy. But, the long view aside, the President must achieve more in his second term—granted he has a second term—if he is to stand in history as a "strong" President.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

A couple dropped in for tea last Sunday afternoon, and during the conversation the wife mentioned that they had been shopping for an apartment, but with no success.

Knowing that she owned a handsome building in a most desirable location, I asked her why she didn't take an apartment in her own property.

"It would drive me crazy," she shrugged. "As the tenant, I'd expect the owner to pay for all the repairs and decorating—but, as the owner, I'd insist that the tenant take better care of the apartment. My nervous system couldn't stand such a strain!"

We all laughed, of course, but her jest was rooted in serious fact. She was really saying that she prefers to keep her functions as Landlord and as Tenant quite separate—because combining them might force her to give up a viewpoint she now finds comfortable and profitable.

The tremendous size and complexity of our society has given each of us a specialized task and role to play; and it has become dangerously easy for each of us to consider his separate function as the whole person.

We are the Landlord, the Tenant, the Banker, the Workman, the Stockholder, and so on. These roles are usually so demanding, and so restricting, that we forget ourselves as a human entity, and become only part of a person; the part that is directly engaged in making a living and protecting our possessions.

Perhaps we can see the problem more clearly with an everyday illustration. When the average man is driving his car, he is a Motorist, and pedestrians are menaces or tools who seem to be his sworn enemies; when he is walking, however, he becomes a Pedestrian, and then the motorist is seen as the lunatic foe. Yet, above both the Motorist

and the Pedestrian is the higher concept of the Good Citizen, who wants justice and fair treatment for walkers and drivers alike, and whose attitude does not depend on whether he happens at any given moment to be walking or driving.

The lady who refused to move into her own building was denying her unity as a person, and preferred to think of herself only as separate function. Her attitude, while understandable, is the greatest single stumbling block in the way of a decent and flexible social order — for, until we are willing to put ourselves in another person's place, to incorporate his view in ours, we selfishly obstruct any vision of a better world.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, Sept. 17, the 260th day of 1963 with 105 to follow.

The moon is new. The morning star is Jupiter. The evening stars are Jupiter, Saturn and Mars.

On this day in history: In 1787, the United States Constitution was completed at the constitutional convention and signed by a majority of the 55 delegates.

In 1798, President George Washington delivered his farewell address and warned the American people to steer clear of foreign alliances.

In 1882, Gen. Robert E. Lee's invasion of Maryland was defeated at the Battle of Antietam.

In 1962, nine new U. S. Astronauts were named to train for moon flights.

A thought for the day — Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor said: "There is no substitute for hard work."



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

New Approach Tried In Disarm Sessions

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—A completely different approach to the disarmament question is emerging in Washington.

"General and complete disarmament" is still the ultimate goal. But the idea of trying to get a comprehensive treaty spelling out in detail every step of three-phase "G and CD" as it's called, has been abandoned.

The reason is that such a treaty is impossible to attain in the present state of world tensions and U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations.

The last draft of the general disarmament treaty so carefully prepared by the United States and submitted to the 17-nation Disarmament Conference at Geneva will therefore remain tabled before that body for a long time to come.

In its place it is hoped to accumulate a series of relatively simple, tight, one-point agreements. If enough of these one-step-at-a-time agreements can be made, they might add up to a comprehensive G and CD treaty.

But that may be way in the future — nobody even guesses when.

This new approach to disarmament has been evolving gradually over the past year. When the U.S. draft treaty on dis- last August, a draft test-ban armament was tabled at Geneva treaty — including underground testing — was tabled with it.

Then last winter the Russians picked up the idea of a test-ban treaty and submitted it as their plan.

The end result was the American-British-Russian agreement on

a limited test ban negotiated at Moscow by Undersecretary of State Averell Harriman, now up for Senate ratification.

This achievement put the clincher on the idea of trying to get disarmament step by step instead of all in a bunch.

The Russians indicate they like this approach too. So wait and see what comes of it.

The subjects on which the Russians have expressed interest for limited agreements include establishment of fixed-base invasion posts to check on preparations for surprise attack, exchange of military missions, a ban against underground nuclear testing, cutoff of nuclear materials production for atomic weapons, and finally a phase-out on the arsenal of nuclear weapons.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk warns any speculation about these last several prospects could be proved wrong tomorrow.

The diplomatic steps by which these questions might be taken up can be outlined roughly for only a few months ahead.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Stelle is trying to find out what the Russians have in mind on the proposed establishment of static inspection posts at the 17-nation disarmament talks in Geneva. A recess probably will not end before November.

It is considered doubtful if the subject of an East-West non-aggression pact will be far enough along for the meeting of NATO foreign and defense ministers coming in December.

Chairman Khrushchev talked on this only in the most general terms. The present feeling is that the more complicated a subject for negotiation, the less likelihood there is for an agreement.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Medical Practice Declines In Cuba

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

WASHINGTON — Had the students who visited Castro Cuba really wanted to "learn something" they might better have spent their time in Miami's heavily-populated Cuban colony.

There they could have interviewed Agustin Castellanos, M.D., a leading blood specialist now attached to the University of Miami Hospital. Whether they would have listened to Dr. Castellanos, a "worm" who fled his homeland when Fidel Castro showed his true colors, is another matter.

The doctor, whose pipelines into Cuba remain open, would have cited the grim facts of life and death in contemporary Cuba. It is his belief, based on solid evidence, that medical practice under Premier Castro "has declined to a new depth for a civilized country of the 20th century."

Writing in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Castellanos surveys Castro-style medicine. What he finds he does not like.

To compensate for the loss of 1,200 physicians who have defected to other countries, Castro has "graduated" 1,000 of his own, all of them inadequately trained, many of them former students who had flunked out of school.

A year after Castro assumed power, all pharmaceutical laboratories, both national and foreign, were taken over by the Government. Drugs are at best in short supply. Antibiotics, steroids, vitamins, and other pharmaceuticals are simply not available, despite the large quantities delivered by U.S. producers at the time of the Bay of Pigs prisoner exchange.

Soviet and Chinese medications are described as "poorly standardized and of inferior quality." Red block penicillins are frequently associated with "violent, local and general reactions. Some of the broad spectrum antibiotics have an associated gastrointestinal toxicity which is unheard of in the United States."

Products of the National Blood Bank are often contaminated. For this reason, there has been a sharp decrease in the use of blood transfusions. The practice of surgery has suffered badly. Anesthetics are of inferior quality. Instruments are inadequately sterilized by poorly-trained nurses.

As a matter of fact, many of the finest Cuban nurses have been isolated because they lack enthusiasm for Revolution. They have been replaced by incompetent graduates of hurry-up schools of nursing.

There has been a great increase in infectious hepatitis, gastroenteritis and childhood diseases of all kinds. The mortality rate has jumped. So has the rate of surgical morbidity.

Many of the private outpatient clinics and medical centers have been confiscated. These institu-

tions, which once serviced 500,000 Cubans, are now under state control.

The quality of care has declined as doctors find themselves under the control of "Employment Committees," frequently run by unskilled, illiterate workers. Doctors are usually searched at the time they enter or leave a hospital.

The National Medical Association is no more. Dissolved by Castro, it has been replaced by a Medical Workers Union, to which physicians, nurses, dentists, and hospital workers must belong. Dr. Castellanos concludes:

"It is easily seen why medicine is very unenthusiastically practiced in Cuba today. Persecution of the physician, the bad pharmaceuticals, the lack of laboratory help, the decreased compensation, and the increasing poverty of the people are all responsible.

"Owing to the distrust and anxiety from a lack of warranty of personal freedom, and owing to the social and political agitation which is ever present, the practice of medicine has declined to a new depth for a civilized country of the 20th century."

Congress last year appropriated funds for new typewriters at the State Department building in Foggy Bottom. Bureaucrats there used the money to increase their salaries.

Now they have returned, hat in hand, to ask Congress for more. This time, they promise, the money will be used for typewriters. Sen. John McClellan, Arkansas Democrat, observes correctly that Congress has "lost control of the pursestrings. And we better get it back."

THEY SAY . . .

What shakes you most is seeing little kids in traffic accidents. . . . I don't mind seeing the dead, it doesn't bother me so much. It's watching them die that breaks a person up. I've had my stomach full of it.

—Stanley Perkins, 33, quitting after eight years as a California Highway Patrolman.

I understand that as part of the campaign to modernize Britain, the Prime Minister has ordered a two-way mirror to be installed in one of the walls of the cabinet room so that he can find out what is going on inside.

—Frank Byers, British Liberal party official.

What we may have learned is that monkeys and man are more closely related than some of us wish to admit.

—Dr. G. Robert Coatsney of National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, studying monkey-transmitted malaria.