

Writer, Robbed of Nap, Finds Bard's Books Controversy

By DICK WEST
Washington (UPI)—The Folger Shakespeare Library here is a high-brow institution where scholars convene to discuss such burning issues as "what the restoration did not restore."

In a recent report on its spring convocations, the library claimed a distinction which I, for one, regarded as a personal challenge. "Nobody," it crowed, "has yet gone to sleep at a Folger convention."

In making this bold statement, it seemed to me the library was flinging the gauntlet at all of those who, like myself, take pride in scholastic slumbering.

So, at the first opportunity, I charged over to the Folger with the avowed intention of taking a catnap under the very nose of Library Director Louis B. Wright.

No Anti-Sleep Test
Unfortunately, no conferences were going on at the time of my visit and I had no opportunity to test their anti-somnolent qualities against my capacity for 40 winks. However, the trip was not entirely wasted.

It afforded me a chance to inspect the library's collection of paperback Shakespeare, which has become embroiled in an international literary controversy of minuscule proportions.

The Folger, I should explain, is widely recognized as one of the world's outstanding repositories of Shakespeare memorabilia. This naturally has caused a certain amount of carping among the British, who feel they have a proprietary interest in the bard.

In the most recent instance, a writer for the literary supplement of the London Times lodged a complaint against the Folger's practice of publishing Shakespeare's plays in pocket-sized books which sell for 35 cents.

Huckstering The Immortal
Quill quivering with indignation, he accused the library of huckstering the immortal by catering Shakespeare to "a vague drugstore and airport newsstand public."

"A priggish person might wonder," he wrote, "whether it is all worth while to design an edition to help you pass the time as you wait for a plane at Tuscaloosa, Alabama... It is good to make Shakespeare available 'for all'; but who can profit from having him reduced to something as light and undemanding as a pulp magazine or a strip-cartoon book?"

Small Worlds Around Us



By Lynn M. Watkins

Strange Superstition Surrounds Praying Mantis
"Yep, that's a spitting bug. If he spits in your eye you'll always be blind," said the old southern gentleman as he cautiously backed away from the branch of a bush where a large praying mantis was sitting.

The big bug was turning its head from side to side, as if debating in its own mind whether to escape or remain seated. Confident of its pug-nosed appearance, he decided to remain. The old man was the one that left.

Big Ones
"Yes," he said, "there are lots of folks that have seen it happen; the big ones up in Georgia can kill a mule just by spitting in their mouths, and up there we always called

the way the Folger stood its ground in the face of this withering attack. A century ago, it said, "the natives in so distant a colony as Alabama could be dismissed as worthy of nothing more than an amused comment at high table. But lately the colonials have shown a disposition to read."

It said a lot more, but you get the idea. Along with holding sleep-proof lectures, the library is prepared to defend to the death the right of comic book fans to buy Shakespeare, even if by mistake.

"mule-killers." With his body, all of three inches in length, and large, scythe-like pincers, held in a striking position, he is one of the most ferocious appearing of the insects, but he is harmless. The bug will even become so tame as to eat from one's hand.

They feed on other insects. Immobile for a hour or two, they wait for twigs for an insect to come close. Then with a lightning-like strike with the armed scythe the insect is caught and later eaten. Their appetite is tremendous. Within the last few years these insects have extended their range into many states and countries although they are considered a tropical insect.

The mantis builds a rather complicated nest of white frothy material which hardens into a tough case attached to a weed-stem. In tiny cells in this material the female places her eggs which will hatch out the following spring. This nest-making fluid is squirted from the body of the female and whipped into a froth by the tiny propeller-like fins of her tail, much the same as a mechanical egg-beater whips eggs.

Males Attentive
During the mating season, the males, much smaller than the females, are very attentive and follow them wherever they go. But as soon as the eggs are laid the female turns viciously on the poor guy and eats him, leaving only the hard legs and wings. This lady "Bluebeard" of the insect world will go even further and hunt out and kill every male she can find.

With characteristics as strange and weird as this insect possesses, it is easy to understand how many of the strange superstitions have been brought about. I had started out that bright morning to find a "bessie-bug," but here I was watching a praying mantis hold out its arms in "prayer" while waiting for prey.

After I walked away from the big bug, undamaged, the old gentleman proved how deep-seated his convictions were and how persistent superstitions are when he remarked, "I'll tell you, you were safe this time cause that bug probably killed himself a mule in the last few days."

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Hospital Operating Expenses Increase With Demands, Drugs

(Editor's note: This is another in a series of articles in which the increasing costs of hospitalization are discussed, and why costs are rising. The articles were prepared in cooperation with local hospitals in conjunction with National Hospital Week, which was observed here recently.)

"The trouble is," a hospital administrator remarked recently, "that people think of us as 'hats for the sick.'"

"They compare our rates with hotel rates and naturally our total rate looks much higher," a local administrator said. "And there are many differences. A hospital patient receives services he does not actually see being performed. These are services which help to make him more comfortable and result in a quicker recovery."

For instance, the three Rogue valley hospitals, Sacred Heart, Rogue Valley and Ashland General, take meals to the patient. This is a service which the hotel does not perform without a large extra charge, administrators noted.

Personal Service
Hospital operations are based on personal service, too, people taking care of other people. Local hospitals have an average of slightly over two employees per patient. Hotels average one employee for every two guests, administrators pointed out.

Jackson county hospital rates are generally \$19.75 per day for board, room and general nursing care. San Francisco and Seattle rates are about \$3 more per day than the basic ward rate here, statistics show.

Where does the hospital dollar go? Taking the income first, room charges average 42.5 cents of the dollar each patient expends. Surgery, anesthesia, central supplies, emergency equipment take 20 cents. Laboratory charges amount to 11.4 cents. The pharmacy gets 13.4 cents. X-ray takes 10.1 cents, physical therapy 1.2 cents, and the fountain 1.4 cents.

Since it is a personal service institution, nursing, as one of the personal services, takes the biggest slice of the expenditures of a hospital, 38.9 cents of the hospital dollar.

Nursing includes medical and surgical nursing, recovery room, anesthesia, obstetrics and central supply room work.

Under housekeeping at a 14.4-cent charge are laundry, engineer, maids and porters. Pharmacy costs amount to 9.4

cents. Administration, which includes taxes, office and social security, costs 9.5 cents.

The dietary department costs 9.7 cents. Hospital food is unlike hotel food in that each patient's diet needs must be served.

Hotels pay at least part of their overhead through restaurants, bars and newsstands. Hospitals do not have these extra sources of income, although the Rogue Valley, the county's newest hospital, does have a snack bar for visitors.

The breakdown of the hospital dollar reveals what the patient does not see. Much of the hospital operation is under the surface, not seen by the visitor or patient. Only 20 per cent of the hospital space is taken by beds, administrators pointed out.

A number of forces are increasing the hospital bill. One of the major forces is the shortage of highly trained or skilled help. As science develops new cures and treatments it forces hospitals further into specialized fields.

Another major cause for high hospital costs is the patient who cannot afford to pay, and their bills must be absorbed. There will be more on this in another article.

Medical science's new discoveries also make hospitals invest in more costly equipment and drugs. For instance, a brain-surgery patient is given a "brain-wave" study with an electroencephalograph. A

heart case is examined with an electrocardiograph. Not all of this and other expensive equipment is used constantly. But it is there ready when it is needed.

Drugs, too, although called "miracle drugs," are expensive. The usual treatment for a common cold now is four antibiotic capsules a day for three days. This costs \$6 of \$7.

Recently, the county public health department tabulated a large number of reported flu cases. Probably a number of these became serious enough for hospitalization. The hospital administered the antibiotic, raising the hospital costs at the same time.

Erythromycin, an injected antibiotic for infection costs about \$8 an ounce; trypsin, to reduce swelling, about \$10 a dose; heparin, an anticoagulant for extreme heart conditions, about \$17 a dose. These are just a few.

New Medical Methods
Newer medical methods demand closer observation and more intensive care, thus higher labor costs. The current shorter hospital stay means a patient gets short, intensive treatment, then is released. This is a period of high cost care.

No convalescent period in the hospital is included when comparatively little care is needed. This was a period when the hospital used to make some money.

In the new trend toward a better educated general public, the public is realizing more the importance of hospital treatment for illness. The more general use of hospitals also raises the costs. As people use the hospitals more they demand more of the luxuries they have at home.

Trend to More Children

The trend toward more children per family means more babies are born in hospitals. The new demand for three bedroom homes points to this. Yet in these new homes, no sick room or spare bedroom is provided for care

of a sick member of the family. The hospital has to provide this room. Families have less time for care of sick members, too, since so many wives and mothers are working.

The older people become, the more serious their illnesses become. This puts another burden on hospital costs.

These are a few forces which increase hospital costs, but they are important ones, and they all add up to quality medical care.



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Try and Stop Me
By BENNETT CERF

POP LARKINS drove his wife and six kids to town one Saturday afternoon and, after two hours of hunting, finally found a parking space. Relief registered strongly on his face as he maneuvered the car into the long-sought haven; then he turned to his family and exclaimed, "And that's that! Now does anybody remember why we drove to town?"

Horace Greeley, always a newspaper editor with rules of his own, insisted that "news" be treated as a plural noun. Accordingly, he wired his star reporter one night, "What are the news?" The reporter answered, "There's not a darned new!"

Two Vassar seniors were exchanging confidences. "During my whole vacation," declared the first, "I didn't allow one man to make love to me." "Really," cooed her friend. "Which one was that?"

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Quotes From the News

BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
United Nations, N.Y.—U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, rebutting Soviet charges about America's U2 spy plane by reading a list of Soviet spies caught in the West since Stalin's death:

"We also remember Fuchs, Gusev, Petrov and Gubichev. We do not need to recall the case of Col. Rudolph Ivanovich Abel right here in New York."

New York—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, calling for a national debate on the policies that led up to the summit conference and the reasons for the conference failure:

"We owe our friends in the world—and our own consciences—something more significant than an American proclamation of national perfection."

Honolulu—UPI Correspondent George Eagle of Hilo, discussing the toll of 32 persons dead and 27 missing because of tidal waves touched off by earthquakes in Chile:

"Nobody really had to die in this one. They were warned in plenty of time—they just didn't respond to the alert."

Jackson, Miss.—Segregationist Gov. Ross Barnett, when asked whether "draftees" will carry real guns in confederate units reactivated for the state's centennial observance of the Civil War next year:

"We might restage the whole thing."

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3. Entries must be postmarked before midnight, July 9th, 1960, and received no later than July 16th, 1960.
4. All persons in Blue Bell's distribution territory—Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and western Montana—may enter, except employees (and members of their families) of the Blue Bell Potato Chip Company, Sunshine Biscuits, Inc., the distributor organizations and advertising agencies of these two firms, and contest prize sponsors.
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7. All winners will be notified by mail. Complete list of winners available on request after August 15, 1960, if self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.
8. Submission of any entry is your expressed acceptance of these rules.