

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 8, 1879

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail 6 months \$6.50 By mail year \$11.00

By DEB ADDISON
This column has just been to school. Taking part in the second phase of Business-Education Day, about three hours of the middle of the day were spent at school.

We first were called in to the principal's office; progress, backwards, was to the first grade. The only quick reaction was to light up a stogie on return to the office and the typewriter.

Business-Education Day started last August when many school teachers visited Klamath Falls business firms. This was the return visit, to the schools.

Our group visited Fremont school as guests of Principals Lowell Kaup. Our group of "businessmen" included two housewives, a retail merchant, a service business operator, a public utility man, a minister and a newspaperman.

School started with the newspaper man being tardy; and the sky pilot really being late.

Here's some miscellaneous information that came out of the session with the principal. (He was very lenient with those tardy.)

Teaching standards are being raised. An instructor must take eight term hours college work every three years in order to advance.

In addition to the regular teaching standards, there are specialists for music, art, manual training, home economics and the like. There are special teachers to deal with individual pupil problems.

The key to the teachers' philosophy is "we take 'em as we find 'em and do what we can for 'em." (The quotes and wording are ours. The "em" refers to students.)

Fremont school meets state standards, conditionally, to participate in basic school support funds. (Remember last election?)

It's "conditional" because the school plant, built some years ago, is on too small a site and the rooms are too small to meet full standards. They assure you that the pupil is the new standard for school buildings.

Important recent improvements:

James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP)—If you're turning 65 and thinking of retiring, you may save yourself money the rest of your life by first talking over your case at the nearest Social Security office.

That goes for two kinds of workers: People who are employed and the self-employed. Some of the self-employed may see near the end of this story have a special problem of their own.

Here are a few points to keep in mind:

No one retiring before July 1 will ever get a Social Security pension larger than \$68.50. Since a wife's pension is half that of her husband, the maximum for a couple retiring before July 1 will always be \$107.25.

You retire after July 1, and are entitled to the maximum, you can get as much as \$80. Since your wife at 65 will get half that much, or \$40, a couple retiring after July 1 could draw as much as \$120 a month for life.

RANGE
By law, Social Security pensions until July 1 will range from a minimum of \$20 to a maximum of \$68.50. After that, while the minimum remains, any retiring worker, of course, gets only the pension to which he's entitled. And that depends on several things: The number of quarters—a quarter is a three-month period—he's worked in a job covered by Social Security; his earnings; and so on.

So, although the present maximum pension is \$68.50, the average worker—simply because he's average—won't get that much if he retires now. The average pension now is running around \$42 a month. And the average worker retiring after July 1 won't be entitled to that future maximum of \$80. The average pension for those retiring after July 1 will run much less than \$80, perhaps a \$50 or so a month.

Many workers now around 65—because they already have enough covered quarters to their credit since the Social Security Law went into effect Jan. 1, 1937—could retire today and get a pension. Will I benefit by waiting until after July 1?

SELF-EMPLOYED
And for the self-employed people the problem is a little more complicated.

Until Jan. 1, 1951, only employees were covered by Social Security. Since that date about four or five million self-employed people have come under the coverage.

But some of those who have been self-employed since Jan. 1, 1951, were, for many years before then, employees of others. As such as they worked in covered jobs for many quarters since Social Security went on the books Jan. 1, 1937.

For that reason many people presently self-employed could retire now at 65 and draw a pension based on the credits they acquired in those years when they worked as employees.

But a number of those now self-employed never were under Social Security until Jan. 1, 1951. They can't retire and get a pension until they've built up enough Social Security credits.

The period between Jan. 1, 1951—when the self-employed first came under Social Security—and

at Fremont, which make it a better school plant and which meet state standards, are an entirely new lighting system and a new pastel color decoration plan which in itself makes lighter rooms.

Basic school support funds (which we pay to the state and then get back in part at least) amount to \$193,000 out of a budget of about \$789,000 for district No. 1.

This amount is arrived at through TDM, school bus transportation, number of teachers, and so on. The important TDM means total days membership.

After a pupil is absent nine consecutive days, for any reason, his name is dropped from the rolls and so doesn't count in TDM towards next year's basic school support.

A question directed at our principal was: "What's your opinion on the high school student's statement on the Build the Basin forum that junior high students do all the things high schoolers do and so get into trouble looking for something new when they get to high school?"

Kaup's reply was that this had been subject for a debate in the Fremont JH Activities Club. The consensus was that if this is true it comes from activities of junior high students outside of school—at private parties, fraternal club activities and in the homes.

The only dancing, for instance, at Fremont Junior High is limited to folk dancing a few days in the year. This is for the purpose of teaching students how to conduct themselves in social groups and to add a variety to indoor, bad weather activities.

General impressions were that today's elementary and junior high students are more well behaved, more hearty, have wider interests and get better instruction than "when I was a boy."

The visit prompts the thought that when people talk about youth problems, they really are talking about youth in the singular, individual sense; and that they shouldn't say youth (plural) with the brush of some youth (singular) who is off of the beam.

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They'll Do It Every Time



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JACOBY on Canasta

“What is the expert view on this situation?” asks a Dallas correspondent.

“The opponents get the discard pile time after time and have their hands full of cards, our side has very little chance to win the pile. Would you be wise to meld out as soon as you can before the opponents can meld their maximum?”

“My sister claims this is poor sportsmanship, and she gets mad if I do it. I can see no sense in sitting there just drawing and discarding while Gabby piles up points, while you could get all the cards out of my hand early in the deal and come out ahead.”

“Who is right?”

“My correspondent is completely right. It isn't good sportsmanship to stand around and act as a human punching bag; it's just plain foolishness. There is such a thing as defense, after all, and the best defense against opponents who have control of the discard pile is to meld out as quickly as possible.

It's perfectly true that your opponents get annoyed when they seem to have a fine game going, and you suddenly foil them by melding out. You are playing the game to win, however, and not to spare your opponents that sort of annoyance.

It goes almost without saying, of course, that your opponents have the same right when the shoe is on the other foot.

Must two players in a game of three-hand Canasta always gang up against the third player? For example, suppose Player A takes up a small discard pile. Is it absolutely essential now for Player B to discard generously to Player C in order to give Player C a 1-1-1 or two and thus enable Player C to discard safely to Player A?

A—No, not at all. In the game of three-hand Canasta you cooperate with an opponent when you wish to do so. There is no rule on the subject.

In the situation you describe, for example, you would discard generously to Player C, but he were equally generous to you, you would discard to Player A. If he were a poor player, or if Player A happened to be far ahead in the score and therefore had to be held back.

Contrariwise, you would discard tightly to Player C if he happened to be leading on the score.

At a recent news conference President Truman dropped a remark about wishing we could have a direct national primary for the selection of presidential nominees.

No one can be sure the President meant what he said, since he was pretty flippanant in these bouts with the press over his 1952 intentions. But it might well be argued that there is some sound sense in this proposition.

In only 16 states of the 48 is there now a “presidential” primary, and in several of those the popular expression of sentiment is purely advisory instead of binding on the delegates to the national convention. The other 31 states select delegates in state conventions, where the people's voice is heard only indirectly.

Anyone who understands the workings of politics knows that state conventions are largely under the control of the party machinery. The slate of delegates which emerges from such conventions is almost every instance the product of party organization decisions.

The successful rebellions against organization control are relatively rare.

CAREY-OVER
Actually, the convention method of choosing delegates, representatives and even nominees is a carry-over from earlier American history.

It reflects the compromise made by the Founding Fathers between those who wanted true democracy and those who feared too direct expression of the popular will.

Gradually this fear lessened, and machinery was established to give the people closer control over selection of their representatives.

Only a few decades ago senators were still being chosen for nomination by state convention; now they are picked in direct primaries.

The primary method finally began to be adopted in the presidential race as well, though its application there is still sharply limited. But insofar as it does help to measure genuine popular sentiment as to candidates, it must be counted a gain.

The present primary system is handicapped not only by limited application by certain attitudes

away, ending the festival. **FATIGUE**
“And all next week the men will be so tired and quiet you could hear a pin drop anywhere in the city,” one wife said.

The festival, begun in 1904 and financed by a wealthy cigar manufacturer, surprised and pleased the city. It has grown each year until now civic groups chip in some \$250,000 to make it a success.

“There is no purpose behind it except for everyone to have a little fun,” said one man. That is why it is so popular.

The mock celebration of his exploits must amaze the crowd of old Jose Gaspar, if it was half the scoundrel he is credited with being.

He is reputed to have been a Spanish Naval lieutenant who led a mutiny, formed his own pirate band, and looted and sunk at least 36 merchant vessels after forcing their crews to walk the plank. During a visit ashore he is said to have slit his pretty wife's throat because she objected to one of his business transactions.

At the age of 65, the story goes, old Jose must have gotten near-sighted, because in 1821 he attacked a U.S. Naval brig disguised as a merchant ship. Soon his own ship was full of cannon holes. Gaspar wrapped a chain around him, leaped overboard and drowned rather than attend the hemp necktie party he knew would be held in his honor.

Today you can buy a map giving the most likely sites where he buried his gold, and a lot of people buy them. But last year Florida passed a law that the state was entitled to its share of any buried treasure dug up.

Hereabouts this is widely regarded as the most useless statute on the books.

“It was lucky enough to lay my hands on any of old Gaspar's gold,” said one fellow. “I can't imagine myself being so dumb as to write a bragging postcard about it to the Florida Legislature.”

that have grown up around it.

As is evident in the current campaign, there seems to be a notion, for example, that the “favorite son” principle should operate in states where a leading political figure is a candidate.

In other words, it is contended that the home state candidate should be conceded his own territory without a fight.

CALIFORNIA
Senator Taft has indicated he will not go into California where Gov. Earl Warren has declared. Warren does not intend to invade Ohio, though Harold Stassen declines to observe this gentlemen's agreement and hence he is going into Taft's balliwick and possibly Warren's.

But can't it be fairly argued that this hands-off policy in favoritism states simply nullifies the value of the primary? Of what purpose is a resort to the polls if there is to be no real contest among the leading contenders?

What does it prove if Warren takes California or Taft wins Ohio with a real test? Offhand it seems as significant as a “yes” vote in Moscow, where there are no opposition choices on the ballot.

What does it prove if Warren is nominated in direct primaries but presidents should not, they ought to be heard.

The people are supposed to be sovereign, and this is a little difficult to see how they can be when they have normally so small a voice in the choice of major party nominees for their highest office.



HIGH AND DRY—The meandering Missouri River played a trick on the engineers and made this \$1,970,000 bridge an object of controversy. The river wandered away from the channel that was to have been crossed by the bridge between Decatur and Onawa, Ia., rendering it useless. Now, Army engineers say they have no money to steer the river back to its normal course and residents of the area are awaiting impatiently for some action toward getting the river back under the bridge.

Heavy Snows Hurt Skiers

“I fear,” writes A. G. A., “that my brother, who is sick, is troubled with point poisoning. Would you describe the effects?”

Point, of course, is made up of a number of chemicals, but probably this correspondent means lead poisoning, which at least in the past was the most common and important type of poisoning resulting from paint.

Before it could be pointed out that paint manufacturers and other industries using lead have developed many precautionary methods, so that lead poisoning is now almost a vanishing industrial disease.

Lead can be absorbed through the lungs, skin, or the digestive organs. Although the body takes lead into the system easily, it does not get rid of it so well.

Lead poisoning begins suddenly, a large amount of lead must have been absorbed rapidly, usually through the stomach.

Pain in the abdomen, vomiting, and collapse are symptoms of this acute form. Severe colicky pains and rapidly developing anemia with a typical waxy color of the skin is frequent.

Examination of the blood in such cases shows a peculiar appearance to the red cells when they are stained in a particular manner and examined under the microscope.

A blue line around the gums is also an important symptom in many cases of lead poisoning, but is not always present.

The most important symptoms are paralysis, usually of the arms, colicky pains in the bowels, and disturbances of the brain. Headache is common and patients are frequently emotionally excited or depressed.

Lead poisoning has gradually become less serious because of the measures which have been taken in industry to protect those who work with lead, and because of the increased understanding of those who work with this metal of the dangers involved.

Lead poisoning of either the acute or chronic varieties is most unpleasant, and hard to treat. Consequently, great care in prevention, including careful cleaning of the hands and fingernails, particularly before eating should be insisted upon for all those who are exposed to absorbable forms of lead.

According to Warner Dist. Ranger Don Peters, the area has been getting about 75 to 100 skiers each Saturday and Sunday, with Lakeview townpeople making good use of the run on Thursday afternoons.

Pres. Clait Smith, Fremont Highlanders ski club, has been leading a movement for further development of the area and its facilities.

QUESTS
Peters said the University of Oregon ski team would be guests at the area later this month under a program sponsored by the Lake County Chamber of Commerce.

He said there had been but few accidents so far this season. Two broken legs, a dislocated shoulder and a slightly turned ankle were the only accidents occurring during the night-skiing periods, the ranger reported.

Lincoln One Candidate Who Refused Speeches

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Abraham Lincoln proved nearly a century ago that a man could win the Presidency without making campaign speeches.

An Illinois historian says the man who was to become the Great Emancipator refused to speak on the day's issues because he was afraid his word would be twisted. Those who pressed him were referred to his previous speeches and letters.

Dr. Harry E. Pratt, Illinois state historian, said in an interview Tuesday that Lincoln was unbig.

ing in his resolve to keep his mouth shut” during the 1860 campaign. Pratt quoted letters attesting.

Pratt said Lincoln even refused to address a political rally in Springfield which was preceded by a procession past his home. He attended, but kept his silence.

Pratt related one effort of James Gordon Bennett, New York Herald editor, to get Lincoln to speak.

“Bennett was attempting to smoke Lincoln out and provoke him to anger so he would reply. He accused Lincoln of attending Know Nothing” lodge meetings in Quincy, Ill.,” Pratt said.

Lincoln wrote to Abraham Jonas, a Quincy attorney, and asked for affidavits from Quincy residents to state the matter. But Lincoln cautioned: “It must not publicly appear that I am paying any attention to the charge.”

Lincoln's campaign was conducted by a corps of speakers while their candidate sat in Gov. John Wood's house office, which he took over for campaign headquarters, and received hundreds of politicians.

Court Changes Ballot Title

SALEM (AP)—The Oregon Supreme Court Monday changed Attorney General George Neuner's ballot title for the initiative measure that would prevent the sale or manufacture of alcoholic liquor, including wine and beer.

The title fixed by the high court is “Prohibition Amendment to Oregon Constitution.”

Neuner's title was “Constitutional Amendment Relating to Alcoholic Liquor.”

Blitz-Weinhard Brewery, Portland, brought the suit, contending that Neuner's title did not indicate that the initiative would result in prohibition.

The initiative is being circulated by the Anti-Liquor League of Oregon.

Timber Suit Settled

HOOD RIVER (AP)—A suit over sale of timber land by a Lyle, Wash., Indian has been settled out of court. Circuit Judge Malcolm W. Wilkinson said Monday.

The suit, brought by James Slim Jim, a Yakima agency Indian, charged “fraud and misrepresentation” in the transaction last May for 76 acres of timber land south of here.

Deed to the land, purchased for \$1,000, was returned by Marsh, Hood River County assessor's records valued timber on the land at \$6,000.

JOS. J. HEILNER
BAKER (AP)—Joseph Jacob Heilner, 74, the man after whom Baker's air field was named, died here Monday after a brief illness.

Sonja Henie says

“I do”
“I do recommend Aids to any woman who has problem with her figure.”

REDUCE WITHOUT DIETING

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