

The Herald and News

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Freedom

By KEN MCLEOD

There has been a lot of discussion of late about the American system of free enterprise and much of the discussion has been led by politicians who have little or no knowledge of the subject but they have been well indoctrinated by European philosophies. On the other side of the debate there have been staunch defenders of the American system who likewise have no, or little knowledge of the subject, and consequently their point of view is equally distorted in another direction. In the coming political campaign both of these ignorant factions who are leaders in both political parties are going to attempt to thoroughly confuse us.

I would like to return to Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi and what he has to say about the American system of free enterprise. Dr. Nyaradi being a student of American philosophical development is not concerned with the mechanics of the subject—that is, the importance of expanding production, increasing a high level of employment, or improving still further the present day high standard of living of the American people. These are the products of the American philosophy, the objectives which should be recognized by those men who, in their responsible positions, are shaping the political and economic future of this country. In a way Dr. Nyaradi is quite naive upon this subject for he assumes that our people in responsible positions know about these things. Well, we can forgive him this naivete, in time he'll learn that the only concern of these leaders is how to get elected or remain in office—American philosophy has succeeded in spite of the obstacles that they have deliberately placed in its path.

The vision that Dr. Nyaradi wants to bring to the American people is that there is an urgent need to create more understanding among them for this unique American economic system. This column feels some comment is needed upon our use of the word "system." Perhaps it is proper to use this term but we do not like it because "system" implies a set of facts, principles, rules, etc. classified and arranged in an orderly form presenting a definite formula, a perfect picture. Truly, the American system is anything but this for we are developing a philosophy that we sense but do not comprehend, we enjoy the life it brings to us and assume that the world was always like this, we do not realize that we have created something new.

Dr. Nyaradi writes: "It is tragic to observe to what extent a large sector of the American people neither knows the working or appreciates the blessings of its own system of free enterprise. In order to secure the continued healthy operation of the American economy, it is not enough to take the measures which are mentioned above (the mechanics of the subject) and with which every economist and financial expert agrees. It is also vitally necessary that through increased education, the American people should acquire more knowledge about the working of its own economic system because this way we could create not only the favorable psychological atmosphere in which this system could continue to flourish and expand, but we also would prevent the spreading of suicidal ideas of socialism and state interference if the American public would just know a little more about its own system of free enterprise."

"In this connection we should never forget that in the democratic political system in which we live, people actually could decide by a majority vote for a planned or government controlled economic system or even for outright socialism, or Marxism. The best way to prevent this, of course, is to increase the economic knowledge of the American people, who, on the basis of such knowledge, will continue to reject every attempt to change the basic principles of the American economy."

Big Problem

By HILLARD SCHENDORF

In this election year, the Democratic party has the misfortune of being in the split which has developed in Congress. A split which must have unpleasant memories of the break which produced the states rights some years back. The issue which has produced this division is that of desegregation. A considerable body of Southern congressmen has put on the record a manifesto opposing desegregation and pledging to do everything possible to stem it.

The issue has been a difficult one right along. But about three years ago, Democratic leaders managed to put together a truce within the ranks, by which both sides agreed to be patient and tolerant in dealing with the highly-charged issue.

However, the supreme court turned out to be a factor which could not be properly reckoned. It handed down a series of decisions which had the effect of imposing desegregation on the South. These decisions appear to be the time, to have imposed what many feel to be intolerable strains on the Democratic party.

The party might, of course, come out against the supreme court decisions and in favor of its Southern wing. But that might be political suicide. The Democratic party draws its strength from two great reservoirs of votes: The South as a whole and the big cities of the North. The big cities of the North generally are centers of desegregation. The South, of course, traditionally has stood for segregation.

... most recently, for equal but separate accommodations.

The Democratic party faces the task of reconciling these two viewpoints before the Democratic National Convention this summer. Meanwhile, there is much to be said for moderation in dealing with the emotional issues which have been raised.

We have built into the government, over the years, political safety valves to avoid the intolerable pressures which may lead to explosion. We have established safeguards for political minorities. But material safeguards can do only so much. There must be emotional moderation if trouble is to be avoided. That is why courts often hand down highly-charged verdicts after emotions have had a chance to cool.

This is not to say that all change should be deferred until everybody can be brought into agreement. For change would be made all but impossible and progress would be handicapped.

But great change requires a heroic measure of tolerance, restraint and diplomacy. These are qualities very necessary right now.

Spring Is Here

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Spring has burst her girdle.

A wind that promises freshness to everyone sweeps like a benediction across the land. It has been such a long, hard winter. It is such a pleasure to look across the acres dull with the duty of yesterday now fresh-spread with the promise of tomorrow.

There is about this time such a bewilderment of tossing boughs, such a fog of confused buds, opening with restless fingers into leaves that know where they are reaching, such an over-all fog of purposeful greenery!

Anywhere in the country now spring ruptures winter with a rupture evident to all. Wonder holds the eye.

In town, however, nature is polished by a duller constancy. Yet the man in blue, plowing his daily city furrow, is first aware of the difference.

The old cop, plodding a worn beat, is the one who naturally is first aware of any change in the neighborhood. He has swung a wondering club at a brooding bud, broke it wide open, seen the pale green birth leaves sheltered, pondered how he would get his own kids through school.

Meanwhile the people he patrols are stirred by an ancient rebirth. The old drum of humanity, tossed aside during the winter but not carried away by the neighborhood garbage collector, begins to beat.

In the big city there is no such thing as a first robin. Spring is a wind. It does odd things.

This wind churns up old, uncollected winter dust and blows it into everyone's eyes. But even as they grumble they realize there is something different about this wind.

The staleness of perpetual cold has gone from it. Behind its chill is a hidden warmth. A penetrating freshness flows through it. Nobody ordered it. But here it is... lift a nose... the fragrance blown here started from afar.

The old people in the park lift sad eyes and welcome renewal. Young people who live in their own particular park grudgingly greet a brightness they had forgotten and thought might never chance their way again.

Along the pavement the big fat male pigeon pursues his irrefragable path toward a dullest-clad lady pigeon who is seriously stumbling all over her feet to keep from getting out of his way.

Alas, spring... sweet majesty... the seas slant softer... the air sings... all land-bound creatures sent and surge toward freedom... Oh, blossoming, rule the world! Stride on tremendous feet!

Now is your time. It is such a little while.

The Miseries

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Democratic party has the misfortune of being in the split which has developed in Congress. A split which must have unpleasant memories of the break which produced the states rights some years back.

The issue which has produced this division is that of desegregation. A considerable body of Southern congressmen has put on the record a manifesto opposing desegregation and pledging to do everything possible to stem it.

The issue has been a difficult one right along. But about three years ago, Democratic leaders managed to put together a truce within the ranks, by which both sides agreed to be patient and tolerant in dealing with the highly-charged issue.

However, the supreme court turned out to be a factor which could not be properly reckoned. It handed down a series of decisions which had the effect of imposing desegregation on the South. These decisions appear to be the time, to have imposed what many feel to be intolerable strains on the Democratic party.

a problem which is daily becoming more acute as some Southern states struggle to preserve segregation.

This is it: Civil rights and segregation have become such issues that the party can hardly avoid taking a stand on them in its platform and in the open convention. But how can the convention please both sides? Southerners and the "liberal" wing?

The uncertainty created by the Southerners spreads in other directions too. Adlai Stevenson, anxious for Southern support in seeking the presidential nomination, has been so moderate on the segregation issue that he sometimes sounds vague.

As a result of this manifesto he may, before convention time, be pushed or needed into much blunter statements that will lose him Southern or some Northern support. Perhaps he can avoid this fate. He's pretty good with language.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the Democrats' Senate leader, has been mentioned as a likely presidential candidate for a third party. He's a shrewd politician. If he has presidential ambitions, they probably do not lie with a third party. It couldn't win. It could only wreck the Democrats, Johnson says, he doesn't expect any third party.

He may have hopes for the Democratic nomination if the convention deadlocks on other candidates. That would be just added reason for him to work his hardest to avoid explosions in Congress before the convention.

Keeping party peace in the Senate is his responsibility anyway. Doing it this year should be a supreme test of his Senate leadership. He did not sign the manifesto. Because of his job as Democratic leader, it is understood, he was not asked to sign. He'd ruin his presidential chances with the party if he did sign.

Questions

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Staff Correspondent
The United States may be asked some embarrassing questions at a conference which starts Thursday in the West Indies.

Delegates of the 21 American republics will discuss at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, the issue of the proper limit of territorial waters.

That means the limit to which a country may claim jurisdiction over the waters off its coast.

Chile, Peru, Ecuador and El Salvador formally claim a 200-mile limit. Some other Latin American countries are ready to make the same claim.

The United States refuses to recognize that. It points out that the historic limit is three miles. It admits that the three-mile limit is really outdated in these modern times, but it wants to set a modest one instead.

The immediate point in dispute is fishing rights. Some Latin American countries are after over the activities of big United States fishing fleets off their coasts. They say the fish population is being wiped out.

But some bigger issues have entered into question. One is that of the "continental shelf," involving the sovereignty over the under-water oil resources off a country's shores.

Another that especially worries the United States is defense. If a country can claim a 200-mile limit, it asks, could the claim be extended to air rights? Could a country set a sweeping jurisdiction over the air lanes over the waters?

The arguments of the United States seem somewhat weakened by a prohibition-era chicken which has come home to roost.

Back in the late 1700's the United States and Britain agreed on a three-mile limit of territorial waters. That limit was determined by the distance from shore to which a cannon fire might extend.

On the principle, in these days of guided missiles—with intercontinental ballistic missiles on the way—a country might claim jurisdiction which would span the Atlantic.

But the United States itself set some precedents, which now may become embarrassing, back in the 1920's.

The Prohibition Act had come into force, but not into effect. Fleets of fast run-runners started operating off the American coasts.

The United States succeeded in negotiating treaties with Canada, Britain, Cuba, Panama and Mexico setting at 12 miles the limit to which its coast guard cutters might chase a run-runner.

Then it got some countries to agree that run-runners flying their flags might be pursued and captured up to one hour's steaming distance from the coast. That in those days, might have been 30 miles.

Then came the almost forgotten incident of the T. Amos. An enthusiastic Coast Guard skipper pursued the Canadian run-runner of that name for 23 days and sank it 215 miles off the Canadian coast.

It may be hoped that none of the Latin American delegates at Ciudad Trujillo will be thrown enough to hark back to those days. But some of these delegates are supposed to ask the American delegation the difference between the 200-mile limit they want and the 215-mile limit the United States took.

Emphysema

By EDWIN P. JORDAN M.D.

It is not surprising that a considerable number of correspondents write for information concerning a disorder of the lungs known as emphysema. Apparently many people have this disorder

without symptoms since studies of the human body after death have shown various degrees of this condition to be present in about 1 person in 20.

The most important symptom of emphysema is shortness of breath. This is the result of loss of elasticity of the tissues of the lungs. Obviously, if a large portion of the lungs are involved the victim of emphysema will develop shortness of breath.

There have been extensive studies of this condition which are still continuing. It results, in most instances, from chronic infection of the lungs such as a long continued bronchitis, chronic asthma, or a chest deformity.

Not all of those who have such conditions develop emphysema but the risk is greater.

Certain occupations present special hazards for the development of emphysema. Those whose work puts them in contact with poisonous dust or who are engaged in occupations which carry increased risk of lung infections are particularly likely to develop emphysema. It was thought in the past that musicians who blew on wind instruments or glass blowers were also particularly likely to develop emphysema but this is probably not the case.

Since much emphysema comes from preventable causes, it is important to eliminate in so far as possible, the special dangers of occupation and to treat chronic lung infections as early and as effectively as possible. It certainly should be possible to reduce the number of victims of emphysema by these means. A person with a chronic cough should take steps to get appropriate treatment for the cause, whatever it may be, before too much time has elapsed.

In spite of preventive measures—which should include bed rest and probably the use of antibiotics where infection is involved—many people will develop emphysema in varying degrees of severity.

A great number of drugs have been tried to improve the ventilation of the lungs with varying success. Some people with chronic emphysema seem to be considerably helped if they can spend the colder months of the year in a mild climate.

There have also been some interesting reports in the medical literature in recent years involving the use of special breathing apparatus which results in intermittent pressure on the lungs for improving ventilation.

The use of drugs which can be breathed in finely divided form which may either attack infection when present or dilate the bronchial tubes has also been reported as having favorable effects in some victims of emphysema.

The problem of treatment, however, remains a difficult one and anyone who already has a severe enough form of emphysema to interfere with breathing or general health needs to obtain the best possible advice and treatment.

Protest
Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—During the last few days there have been 3 automobiles, to my knowledge, that have gotten stuck in a mud hole right in the middle of Cleveland Street. The first car was pulled out by the snow plow. Or at least it was the county road grader which was out here to plow the snow from the streets. After it pulled the car out, for some reason—Cleveland Avenue didn't get plowed.

We felt sure that since the county equipment had to be used to do this thing that surely the hole would be filled with gravel or something without any thing else from us. So we waited. The hole is still there and it seems that it will stay there until we pay for it being filled. This will be done by the time you receive this letter because we are going to pay for it being filled so that we can get in and out ourselves. You see we live on the next lot from the hole and we have to go through it to get out.

What we are wondering is this: We pay taxes! The city says that they can't do anything about our streets, because we are out of the city limits. The county can't do anything about them—I don't know why. Why are we paying taxes if we have to build private roads to be used as county roads or city streets?

I have lived a few other places in my life and I don't remember ever seeing a car stuck in the middle of a thing that is called a street before. Maybe some one can tell us why this has to be.

Rev. K. G. West
4327 Cleveland Avenue

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

MANCHESTER, N.H. Gov. Lane Demell on the write-in vote for Vice President Richard M. Nixon in the New Hampshire primary.

If the trend continues it could be interpreted as a mandate to the convention to re-nominate Nixon.

NEW YORK, Nancy Hamilton, 13, easily losing death from a rare odd disease, on the spiritual guidance she received from a visit to the French shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes.

"I felt it the day I got there. The shrine was so holy and beautiful."

LONDON: General Sir John Bagot Glubb, former Arab legion commander, on his abrupt dismissal by King Hussein.

"Simple things have frequently happened in history when young kings do not fancy their grandfather's advisers much."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



WHAT GOES? NEW KIND OF AD OR IS IT AN AIR RAID?

YOU CAN HEAR CLANCE, THE COP, THREE BLOCKS AWAY WHEN HE BAWLS OUT A TRANSGRESSOR....



WHAT'S THAT AGAIN? MAYBE IF YOU'D REMOVE YOUR DENTURE YOU COULD SPEAK MORE CLEARLY... REMEMBER A MAN IS ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE...

WELL, THIS SOUNDED UP LIKE A GOOD JOKE... BUT OF THE MOUTH IS IN THE BACK-YARD... SOMEbody KNOWS... IF YOU SEE A MAN LIKE THIS... DON'T TALK TO HIM... HE'S A SCOUNDREL...

Easter Egg Hunt Planned in Weed

WEED—Easter eggs by the hundreds will be hidden for a community-wide Easter egg hunt slated by the Weed Lions Club for Easter Sunday afternoon.

The Weed school hall has been selected as the scene for the egg hunt. The area will be divided into three sections for preschool kindergarten, first grade through

third and fourth grade through sixth grade students. Special prizes will be awarded. Lions Arthur Fish and Melvin Soletti are chairmen and plans will be completed at an executive board meeting this week.

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ON TEAM
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*These symptoms of lack in vitamin deficiencies are: loss of energy, loss of strength, loss of resistance, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, loss of color, loss of vitality, loss of health, loss of life.

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1/2 lb. of green string beans

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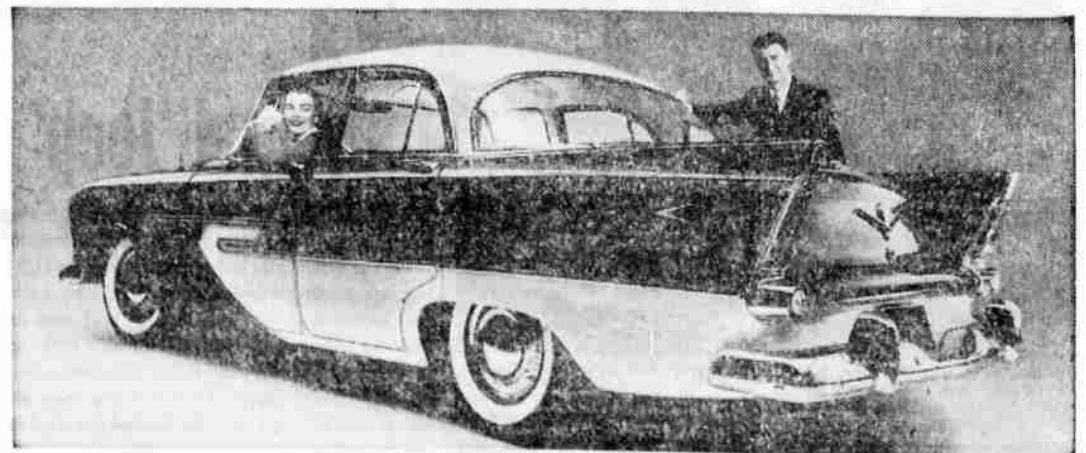
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