

The Herald and News

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Retreat

By KEN McLEOD
When the Christian world withdrew from science in the second Christian century men turned their backs on the cosmology of Greece and accepted the dogma of a flat earth and all that went with it and the Pentateuch became the basic source for all explanations of natural science. The murder of Hypatia at the direction of Cyril ended Greek philosophy in Alexandria and became a warning to all who would cultivate profane knowledge. Henceforth there was to be no freedom for human thought. Everyone must think as the ecclesiastical authority ordered him. A.D. 414. In Athens itself philosophy awaited its doom. Justinian at length prohibited its teaching, and caused all its schools to be closed.

While this stifling of scientific thought was taking place in the Eastern provinces of the Roman Empire, the spirit that had produced them was beginning to grow in the West. A British monk, who has assumed the name of Pelagius, passed through Western Europe and Northern Africa, teaching that death was not introduced into the world by the sin of Adam. From certain premises Pelagius drew some important theological conclusions.

At Rome, Pelagius was received with favor; at Carthage, at the instigation of St. Augustine, he was denounced and thus precipitated a tremendous controversy: tried and acquitted of heresy, then condemned by Innocent I, Bishop of Rome. While this Innocent died and his successor Zosimus annulled the judgment and declared the opinions of Pelagius to be orthodox. The enemies of Pelagius were not to be defeated and through the influence of Count Valerius, procured from the emperor an edict denouncing Pelagius as a heretic; he and his accomplices were condemned to exile and the forfeiture of their goods. To affirm that death was in the world before the fall of Adam, was a state crime. The principles on which the decision was founded were based on theological considerations alone though the question was purely philosophical.

In deciding whether death had been in the world before the fall of Adam, or whether it was the penalty inflicted on the world for his sin, the course taken was to ascertain whether the view of Pelagius were accordant or discordant with the theological doctrines of St. Augustine.

In the history of science this case became important as out of the Pelagian controversy, the book of Genesis was made the basis of Christianity. Astronomy, geology, geography, anthropology, chronology, and indeed all the various departments of human knowledge, therefore, had to conform to it. The doctrines of St. Augustine had the effect of placing theology in antagonism with science out of which grew a 15 century battle that probably shed more blood than all the armies of conquest. No other theological debate produced such a dramatic course of human events in which the first major break was made by Copernicus about the year 1507, though Dante knew that the earth was round by 1300.

The flat earth of Genesis had a long slow period of crumbling for the prevailing belief in Christendom was that the scriptures contained the sum of all knowledge, hence discouraged any investigation of nature. If by passing chance an interest was taken in some astronomical question it was at once settled by a reference to such authorities as the writings of Augustine or Lactantius, not by a study of the phenomena of the heavens. So great was the preference given to sacred over profane learning that Christianity had been in existence 1500 years, and had not produced a single astronomer. The indifference of Christendom toward scientific matters continued to the end of the 18th century. Even then there was no scientific inducement. The inciting motives were altogether of a different kind. They originated in commercial rivalry in which the flat earth vanished in the face of explorations by three sailors, Columbus, De Gama, and Magellan. The dogma of the Pentateuch began to show cracks in its composition, cracks that no longer could be suppressed by inquisition or methods so successful in the case of Pelagius. The philosophical criticism continues to broaden as scientific knowledge explores new and formerly unknown fields of human understanding. Many good and well-meaning men have attempted to reconcile the statements of science, but it has been in vain. Divergences have increased so much that they have become an absolute opposition. One of the antagonists must eventually succumb for the world cannot hope that this important work, which, since the second century, has been put forth as the criterion of scientific truth can hold itself in a position so exalted without challenge of human criticism.

Business
By WALTER BREEDER Jr.
NEW YORK (AP)—Business activity set a record pace this week despite materials shortages, rising prices and tight credit. Interest focused on Detroit. After months of slow production in the auto factories, things were beginning to hum again. Virtually all the auto makers were rolling out their 1957 models, and for some the outpouring of rakish long sedans and hardtops began to assume the proportions of a flood. Chevrolet planned to turn out

Mr. Higley also announced a \$25,000,000 increase in the regular 1957 dividend for some 5,000,000 policyholders of National Service Life Insurance (NSLI), which originated in World War II. He said this dividend will amount to \$210,000,000, compared with \$185,000,000 for 1956, and that policyholders will receive proportionately larger sums.

The first dividend in 25 years to USGLI term policyholders will be paid out of the total 1957 USGLI disbursement of \$26,000,000 for both term and permanent plan policies. The term policyholders, numbering about 20,000 will receive approximately \$1,000,000, and the permanent plan policyholders, numbering approximately 330,000 will receive the remaining \$25,000,000.

Mr. Higley said the last dividend paid to USGLI term policyholders was disbursed in 1932. Up until recently the mortality and disability experience among these term policyholders has not been good enough to warrant the payment of a dividend. However, the continuing good trend of recent years has made it possible to pay a dividend on this plan for the first time in 25 years, he explained. Any such future dividend will depend on a continuation of a favorable mortality rate, he added.

Mr. Higley said the dividend will amount to an average of 20 per cent of the premiums these 20,000 USGLI term policyholders are paying at present. He said each term policyholder is being notified by letter.

The regular annual NSLI (World War II) dividend of \$210,000,000 for 1957 represents a 13 per cent increase over the 1956 dividend of \$185,000,000 and therefore will result in an average 13 per cent increase in dividend payments to both term and permanent plan policyholders, Mr. Higley said.

Some NSLI policyholders, he said, will receive an increase of more than 13 per cent in their 1957 dividend checks, while others will receive less than 13 per cent. The higher age groups will get the bulk of the over-13 per cent increase, while the lower age groups will get most of the under-13 per cent increase.

Mr. Higley stressed that both the NSLI and USGLI dividends are regular annual dividends, not special dividends. He said payments will be made during 1957 on or about the anniversary date of each policy, beginning in January and ending in December 1957.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK:

Q. If a veteran's GI insurance premiums are waived because he is totally disabled, what will happen to the insurance proceeds if he dies? Will they be reduced by an amount of money represented by the waived premiums?

A.—The insurance proceeds will not be decreased by reason of waiver of premiums. The veteran's beneficiaries will receive the full amount of insurance proceeds.

Release of a veteran from GI loan liability to the government does not automatically restore his GI home loan entitlement, the Veterans Administration said today. Such a release, provided in an omnibus GI home loan law signed by the President recently, does not change the fact that VA continues to be liable on the guaranty, VA explained. The VA restores GI home loan entitlement to a veteran only where it is no longer liable to a lender on the veteran's guaranty and the veteran is otherwise eligible for restoration of entitlement. Veterans who have used their GI loan privilege may have another GI loan if their property: 1. Was taken by a governmental agency for public use; 2. Was destroyed by a natural hazard; or 3. Was otherwise disposed of for compelling reasons such as health, military service, employment transfer, or various other reasons without fault of the veteran. In all cases where GI loan entitlement is to be restored, the Veterans Administration must be relieved from liability on the old guaranty, VA emphasized. This is generally done by paying off the old loan in full. Under the new law, a veteran may be released from liability to the government under certain conditions if he sells his property and allows the purchaser to assume the GI loan rather than having it paid off in full. They are: 1. The purchaser must obligate himself by contract to purchase the property and assume the veteran's liability; 2. The loan must be current; 3. The purchaser must satisfy VA that he is a good credit risk.

\$2,000 of its new models this week; Ford set a production goal of 22,000. The 1957 model race was never had the auto industry offered so much in the way of style, color, gadgetry and horsepower. The effort was expected to pay off in stepped up sales. People crowding into dealers' showrooms for a look at the low-slung jobs with the upswept tail fins found prices anywhere from \$70 to \$300 higher than at new model time last year. But, auto sales chiefs said, the brass newness of the 1957 cars should easily overcome consumer price resistance.

Biggest problem confronting the auto makers was availability of steel. Business was humming, too, in such varied lines as railroad freight traffic, textiles and retail trade. The stock market, still awaiting the outcome of the November elections, managed to stage a half-hearted rally at week's end after several days of decline. Trading was very much on the light side, indicating lack of participation by the public.

Credit remained tight this week and there was every indication it would stay that way for as far ahead as you could see. The Bank of Canada raised the interest rate on loans to commercial banks. The move stirred immediate speculation about the possibility of similar action by the Federal Reserve banks here at home.

Last time the Bank of Canada raised its discount rate (in August 1956) the U. S. Federal Reserve banks hiked their rates the very next week. The rate currently charged by the Federal Reserve banks is 3 per cent. The Bank of Canada which had been charging 3 1/2 per cent, moved up to 4 1/2. While tight credit was expected to exert a continued breaking influence on marginal expansion projects, inventory speculation and home construction, retailers said the effect on consumer goods purchases would be slight.

Merchants from 35 states attending a National Retail Dry Goods Assn. conference at Atlanta, Ga., overwhelmingly predicted a record Christmas season.

Frightened

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
AP Foreign News Analyst

There can be little doubt about it now—Moscow is scared. The naked Soviet interference in the internal affairs of the Polish Communist Central Committee had to be dictated by a consideration as strong as fear. The reasons for Soviet intrusion on the Polish meeting had to be of the utmost importance to the Kremlin for it to risk exposing itself before the world in an act of colonialism.

Moscow would be extremely embarrassed now if it had to use force to reimpose discipline in Poland and Hungary, the two satellite Communist countries which are rushing headlong toward some form of political independence. But the Russians may yet have to apply force. If they do, Khrushchev's days as the boss of Communism are numbered.

The Russians fostered public discussion and even debate in the satellite countries. This was a safety valve, a means of letting off public steam and avoiding explosions from the rising discontent in these countries. The relaxations got out of control.

Anti-Russianism, always strong in Poland and Hungary, combined with resentment of Stalinism and brought about a split in the ranks of the satellite Communist parties and those who feel they need Moscow's protection and discipline to retain power.

Moscow still has the means to apply force to stem the tide. The Kremlin can twist economic screws to bring governments of satellite countries into line. If that fails to cow the public in these countries, a more naked form of force—even the use of Soviet troops—may be needed.

The ruling group in Moscow thus faces a dilemma, and if it cannot be resolved without serious damage to the Kremlin's cause, then somebody is going to have to pay. That somebody likely is Nikita Khrushchev, first secretary and boss of the Soviet Communist party.

The growing ferment in the satellite nations and the growing confusion among the world Communist rank and file are bound to start a quarrel in the Kremlin, where there likely is deep resentment of the way Khrushchev and his cohorts threw their weight around. Trouble in eastern Europe can be the excuse for a move against Khrushchev & Co. In this respect, one man who cannot be counted out of the picture is Georgi Malenkov, whom Khrushchev pushed from top positions in party and government.

Tax Take

By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK (AP)—The total tax take in the United States for one year is at the 100 billion dollar level for the first time in history.

That will be \$600 for every man, woman and child in the nation. Twenty years ago the take averaged out at \$83 per person. Total collections have risen more than 11 billion dollars in the past year. Some congressional inquiries are getting under way for a re-

vision of the tax laws. But almost no one expects tax cuts at the federal level—no matter which party wins the election next month. And with the demands on state and local governments for more funds to meet increased needs, the outlook is all for still higher taxes there.

A lot of other things are headed for the stratosphere, too. The total of public and private debts is expected to reach 700 billion dollars by the end of the year, a new high. National income this year is expected to be a record \$40 billion dollars. And tangible wealth, public and private, is set at a staggering 1 1/2 trillion dollars.

The reason the chance of a federal tax cut is slim is this: The Democratic congressional leaders who control tax legislation are on record as against tax cuts until a treasury surplus of respectable size is sighted. And so are the Republican Administration leaders.

While federal tax receipts are swelling, federal expenditures are too. Few predict more than a very slim treasury surplus in the coming year.

Some advocates of cutting taxes right away without waiting for a treasury surplus argue that lower rates would stimulate business activity enough to let the government take in a greater total in its levy on incomes.

But the Tax Foundation, a non profit organization which every now and then shakes its head sadly over the steady climb of taxes, observes today: "The only real hope for substantial tax reduction lies in insisting that government spend less."

The foundation puts the latest annual tax bite thus: Uncle Sam takes 72 billion dollars, the states 15 billion, and the local government 13 billion. This is double the total of 10 years ago and nearly 10 times the take of 20 years ago.

While the population has been growing strikingly over the 20 years, tax rates have gone up even faster. In 1936 Uncle Sam took \$30 per capita, the state tax collector \$21 and the local revenue man \$32. In 1946 the federal collector took \$286 per capita, the state \$45 and the local government \$39. In 1956 Washington gets \$439 per person, the state \$300 and the local collector \$79.

Just in the last year the total per capita figure jumped \$61. Even making allowance for the drop in the purchasing power of the dollar in the last 20 years, the rise from \$83 per head in 1936 to \$600 today may be as "breath taking" as the foundation contends.

Pneumonia

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Mrs. O. has asked for a discussion of the different kinds of pneumonia, particularly that kind known as bronchopneumonia. It is impossible to do this briefly, so I shall confine these remarks to bronchopneumonia. The two other most common varieties of pneumonia are lobar pneumonia and virus pneumonia.

Bronchopneumonia is not as clear-cut a disease as lobar pneumonia. Bronchopneumonia can be caused by any one of several germs. Irritating gases or other substances breathed in may also produce an inflamed condition of the bronchi and surrounding lung tissue. The dividing line between bronchitis (an infection of the breathing tubes) and bronchopneumonia (involvement of the lung tissue proper) is not sharp, and simple bronchitis can easily lead to pneumonia.

The smaller breathing passages leading to the lungs are called bronchi. As they pass down toward the lung tissue itself, they divide and become smaller and smaller. Germs can attack the lining of these tubes and cause inflammation. When the smaller bronchi become infected, the lung tissue surrounding them is also likely to be involved, and in such cases bronchopneumonia is said to be present.

Cough, with or without the bringing up of sputum, is usually present in bronchopneumonia. A little fever, but not as high as lobar pneumonia, is the rule. Pain in the chest, on the other hand, which is usually present in the early stages of lobar pneumonia, is often lacking in bronchopneumonia.

Bronchopneumonia, when left untreated, does not end with a sudden disappearance of symptoms and drop in temperature as lobar pneumonia does. It may hang on for a long time without definite change. The treatment of bronchopneumonia was once extremely difficult. Now penicillin and its relatives and the sulfa drugs have brought much help. Since several kinds of germs may cause bronchopneumonia, the drugs given may not always bring about the hoped for results.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

ARSON'S FOUR-SOME BROOKS NO DELAY... THEY DON'T LIKE THE COURSE WHEN IT'S CROWDED... WE GOT HERE EARLY SO WE WOULDN'T BE HELD UP STARTING... YEAH! GET SOME SLOW-POKE AHEAD OF YOU, YOU'RE DEAD! GET US OFF, AMBROSE!

Bonanza Farm Leader Told

BONANZA—The new chairman of the Bonanza Farm Bureau Center is Lester Jones, who conducted the meeting October 17, 8 p.m. in the school cafeteria.

A general discussion was held on the resolutions which will be voted on at the state convention to be held later this month at Pendleton. Farmers decide whether they are for or against farm measures to be voted on in Washington, D.C. A delegate from each county will be at the Pendleton meeting to vote, with suggestions from their centers. The Farm Bureau has two lobbyists in Washington.

The Langell Valley center met at the community hall the evening of October 16, with the following new officers: Wes Dearborn, chairman; Charles Partridge, vice chairman; and Peggy Albert, secretary-treasurer. They discussed and voted on the same resolutions.

Woman Receives Word Of Death

DORRIS—Mrs. C. A. Branham of Dorris received word Friday of the death of her husband's father, F. A. Branham, 84, in Medford.

Surviving are one son, C. A. Branham of Klamath Falls; two daughters, Elsie Baker of Eagle Point and Lola Davis of Roseburg; five grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

Funeral will be Tuesday, October 23, at 10:30 a.m. at the Pearl Funeral Home, Medford.

EMERGENCY TALKS

LONDON (AP)—Soviet Communist Party chief Khrushchev and the top level delegation he led to Warsaw Friday for emergency talks with Polish Communist leaders have returned to the Kremlin, Moscow Radio reported Saturday.

Colleges Tell Service Tests

Selective Service college qualification tests will be given at Oregon colleges and universities on November 16, Colonel Francis W. Mason, deputy state director of Selective Service announced today.

Applications for this test may be obtained from any Selective Service Local Board. The applications must be mailed to the Science Research Associates, Chicago, Illinois and must be postmarked not later than October 30, 1956.

Colonel Mason emphasized that a student must be enrolled in a college or university to be eligible for this test and can take the test only once. A score of 70 qualifies the registrant for consideration for deferment as an undergraduate student and a score of 80 qualifies him for consideration for deferment as a graduate student. He must, in either case, be satisfactorily pursuing a full time course of study.

LOOKS DECEIVE JAILER

TIAJUANA, Mexico (UP)—A jailer learned the other day that appearances are often deceiving. Newspaper Editor Salvadoro Gonzales was jailed Thursday on a charge of interfering with judicial procedure. The jailer left the cell door open because he thought the newsman had come to interview a prisoner. Gonzales calmly walked out of the jail and went to a federal court where he obtained a writ prohibiting his imprisonment.

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