

Commandments For Heart Care

BOSTON (UPI) — These Ten Commandments for "living with your heart" have been issued by the Massachusetts Heart Association:

1. Find a doctor you respect, obey him, and cling to him as though he were your most precious possession, as he is.
2. Tell your doctor the truth at all times.
3. Pity the fat man; the statistician numbers his days.
4. If your brain earns your living, be moderate as a weekend athlete or laborer.
5. When the snow drifts high, let some younger fellow shovel out the driveway.
6. Avoid self-dosing. "He who doctors himself has a fool for a physician."
7. Fortunate is the man who has a mild heart condition and, knowing it, learns to live with his heart.
8. Plan to take time out daily, weekly, yearly for rest.
9. Don't worry.
10. Be your age.

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Two Experts Decry State Of Humor In US Today

LONDON (UPI)—They used to say he who laughs last—is British. But you can find an argument about that now. There are those who believe humor is on the increase in Britain, and on the downgrade among Americans.

Two experts to whom this is no laughing matter are Harry Kurnitz, author of the Broadway comedy "Once More With Feeling," which he is adapting in London for a Yul Brynner film, and Peter Sellers, up and coming British comedian.

Kurnitz, who fixes the world with a morose and meditative eye, has provoked much laughter with his typewriter.

He revealed over lunch that he can be just as solemn inside as outside.

"American comedy is dying," he said, "and so few of us seem to care."

"Where is the boisterous comedy of the Marx Brothers or the Ritz Brothers? Where are the funny men in the great tradition? Where are the polished comedians who can take over from, say, Cary Grant?"

There was a pause while he followed minestrone soup with minced turkey wrapped in pancakes. Then he answered his own question:

"Nowhere. We are not producing great new comics any more than we are developing great new writers."

More than 20 years ago Kurnitz quit a newspaper job to write for the Marx Brothers.

"We could write about anything we regarded as funny those days," he said. "Then the movies began to hedge us in with restrictions on topics that one pressure group or another had objections to."

"Along came television which used comedy only to destroy it. More censorship until now Boris Pasternak (Russian author of Dr.

Zhivago) would feel right at home in either medium."

The solution?

"Get rid of these artificial restrictions on the writers, within the boundaries of good taste, of course. The funnier the writers, the better his material, the funnier our comedians will be and maybe some of them will grow in stature to be the Cary Grants of the future."

While Kurnitz deplored the decline of American film comedy, Sellers was exuberant in a separate interview, about the box office success of recent British screen comedies.

Sellers, who talks about laughter with the intensity of a physicist discoursing on nuclear fusion, said the British reputation for laughing last was due to the fact Americans joked about different things years ago.

"But now we've seen lots of your films and many of your comedians in person," he said. "And you've seen some of our old films on television. So we're beginning to understand each other's jokes."

"I wouldn't presume to advise American comedy makers, but I sometimes wonder whether they are not getting too far away from the first principles of humor and becoming too glossy and sophisticated. There is some public for that kind of stuff, of course, but what about the masses?"

"We feel they still like their

Building In College Field 'Necessity'

OREGON STATE COLLEGE — Oregon simply cannot afford to postpone construction of new buildings on its college campuses in the coming two years if it wants "orderly and top quality" education for the wave of college students coming in the mid-1960's, President A. L. Strand of Oregon State College said this week.

Alarmed over suggestions that expansion of college facilities in the state be drastically slowed down in the next two years, Dr. Strand insisted that "now is the time to prepare for the immediate years ahead when college enrollments will double."

"The alternative will be severe restriction on enrollments at the public institutions," he warned.

Postponing construction of \$5 or \$6 million in buildings for the Oregon State campus, which should get underway during the next two years, will pile up building demands on the 1961 legislature that "couldn't possibly be met," the OSC leader said.

"Look at the record elementary, junior high, and high school enrollments throughout the state and it's easy to see why OSC will go from its 7,981 student enrollment of this fall to 13,000 or more in 1963," Dr. Strand continued.

"But we can't wait until 1963 to prepare for them," he emphasized.

Great progress has been made in the expansion of physical plant facilities on Oregon college campuses during the last 10 years, but much of the building has been necessary to "catch up to where the institutions should have been," Dr. Strand pointed out. Needed improvements of all kinds were postponed during the depression and the war which followed, he explained.

Now in his 16th year at OSC, Dr. Strand looked back to the war years when enrollment dropped from 5,000 to 2,000 and then shot up to nearly 7,000. That was an emergency, but the emergency ahead in education is even greater, he observed.

Even at present, some needs are critical, Dr. Strand said. The seating capacity of the OSC library today is 375 for 8,000 students—when it should be around 2,000, he commented. If Oregon postponed development of its campuses, its colleges won't be ready for the real classroom rush in 1965, he cautioned.

comedy pretty basic—not exactly the custard pie and pratfall, perhaps, but good broad fun with maybe a little honest vulgarity from time to time."

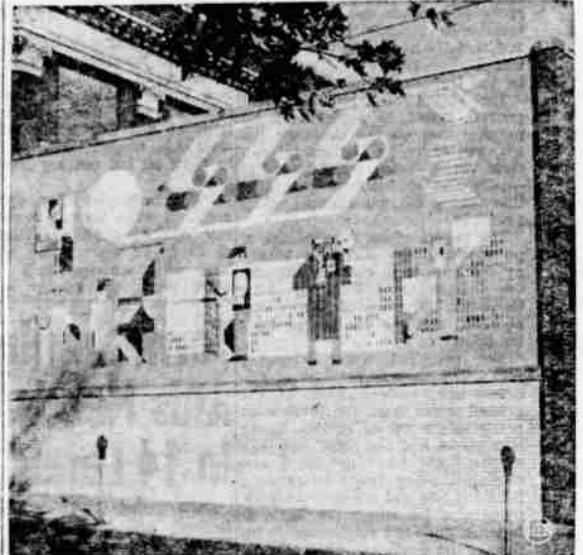
"Marx Brothers and Ritz Brothers?"

"Exactly," he said. "Those old

Marx Brothers pictures are still packing movies here."

Then he touched on another point Kurnitz mentioned.

"Our traditional British tolerance also helps," he said. "We can make jokes about almost anything, providing it's in good taste."



THE NEWSPAPER STORY — This colorful ceramic tile mural tells the production story of a daily newspaper. The work, 16 feet high by 39 feet long, adorns the new annex of the Zanesville (Ohio) Signal and Times Recorder building. It traces the operation from reporter-photographer through editor, linotype operator, stereotype plates, composing room, press operation to newsboy hawking the finished product.

Ancient Abacus Added To Modern Math Equipment

PITTSBURGH (UPI) — A 20th Century version of the ancient Chinese abacus — perfected by a Milwaukee mathematics instructor — is the latest addition to teaching techniques in elementary arithmetic.

It may also go a long way toward proving that Rudyard Kipling was somewhere in left field when he predicted "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet."

With the device—known as the "Numeraid"—normally staggering problems don't even faze first-graders.

For instance, a nun at St. Sebastian's School in Ross Township, Pa., tells her first-grade wards:

"Children, multiply 1,547 by 2." In a matter of seconds, the answer choruses back from all corners of the classroom—"3,094."

"Just a routine problem," said Sister Judith.

The ancient computer is one of the first counting devices known to man. Its introduction into 15 classrooms here last September may take some of the grinding labor and headache out of "math."

The children enjoy it almost as much as the teachers.

"Normally, first-graders learn to count and write up to 100 by the end of the first semester," Sister Judith points out.

Her present class already is working with figures in the thousands—with apparently little effort.

The 20th Century version of the abacus differs only slightly from its ancient predecessor. It is composed of five rows of differently colored discs, nine in a row.

The device is divided into two sections. The upper portion contains corresponding rows but with only two discs per row. These discs represent five times the value of each one in the lower section.

Msgr. John B. McDowell, superintendent of parochial schools in the Pittsburgh diocese, said "Numeraid" was brought in "strictly on an experimental basis."

He said teaching results of the device will be studied closely and reported from time to time. So far, he adds, "Numeraid" and its corresponding teaching cycle appear "surprisingly successful."

In addition to the relatively complex problems fed to the pupils, they also get a steady diet of "math" vocabulary.

This consists of words commonly used in explaining or presenting arithmetic problems.

Msgr. McDowell said that if the system measures up to early expectations, it will be adopted in all diocesan schools.

Tribesman Finds Out That Smoke Eaters Not Cannibal

KAMPALA, Uganda (UPI) — A widespread belief among East African tribesmen that fire brigades traffic in human flesh brought Nusiua Bua into court here—accused of trying to sell his friend to the fire department.

He was alleged to have called at the fire station one night with his friend Albino Ongom, with an offer to sell Ongom to Fire Chief W. D. Flint for 75 pounds (\$120).

Bua denied the charge, claiming he was looking for a job and counter-charged that if he refused to sell his friend, both of them would be eaten.

Bua was remanded to a higher court.

The belief that the fire department is a cannibal sect originated in East Africa about 20 years ago, when the bright red fire engines were first introduced.

Their appearance coincided with a sales drive by a meat canning firm. To attract African custom, the firm used a bright red wrapper with the picture of a smiling African head on it.

African tribesmen put two and two together—and drew the obvious conclusion.

The wrapper was changed, but the superstition that the fire department's job is to catch humans for canning still persists among up-country tribesmen.