

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Keep It Active

Just in case there are some in Klamath who still doubt the worthiness of our United Fund organization, we call the attention of our readers to a recent report in The Wall Street Journal pointing up the difficulties encountered in communities which do not have UF or similar fund-raising organization.

The Journal report stated: "Public spirited Americans, who contribute over \$1 billion a year to organizations formed to combat health problems, are growing increasingly bewildered by developments such as these:

"The number of health organizations is growing fast. About 100 run national fund drives now, compared with 15 in 1940. In Los Angeles, 538 campaigns for money for local and national health agencies were conducted in 1959, about double the 1940 figure.

"Duplication abounds. Nineteen agencies

compete nationally for money to aid the blind, for example. Three national organizations have sprung up to help muscular dystrophy victims. In Boston 63 organizations aid in rehabilitation of the handicapped.

"This splintering of the health field into more and more separate agencies, each with its own staff and offices, leads to spiraling administrative costs. And the fierce competition frequently boosts fund-raising costs to a level where they gobble up a startlingly large chunk of donations."

Here, we enjoy the obvious advantages of one agency taking care of collections for most of the purposes to which our charitable dollars are put. We do not have the confusion, the added effort and the frustrations of multiple charity drives.

Let's keep it that way. Let's support the United Fund. Now.

The Margin Narrows

The votes from year to year on the issue of admitting Red China to the U.N. have been slowly shifting against the American position, which is to bar the Peiping government so long as it continues a policy of belligerency.

This time, those who oppose Peiping's admission won the day 42 to 34 on a vote whether to take up the issue or not. It was the 10th straight year this verdict was gained.

But the comfort for America and its allies is growing smaller. Last year the barring vote was 44 to 29, with four abstentions. The 1960 vote was accompanied by 22 abstentions.

Not too many of the newer nations share this country's view that Red China should be kept out of the U.N. until it adopts a less militant attitude.

They seem to accept more or less unreservedly the doctrine of universality, under which all nations are allowed entry regardless of form of government or international behavior.

Obviously, a shift of five votes, or a fairly-sized move toward admission on the part of presently abstaining countries, would turn the tables. There is strong reason to believe such action may come in 1961 or 1962.

Not even the most naive of the newer lands can imagine that Peiping's entry will do

anything but complicate the U.N.'s already deeply troubled life.

The Soviet Union is currently straining the universality doctrine to the breaking point by acting constantly to subvert legitimate U.N. ends. We can expect that Communist China would be at least as disrespectful.

Many important differences have developed between Russia and Red China, and may continue to grow. But it is sheerest speculation that these would necessarily assert themselves in the U.N. Just as likely is the prospect that the two nations, would often act in concert in an effort to thwart the U.N. and the forces of world decency.

Another critical problem would be the future status of the Nationalist Chinese government on Formosa. We cannot under any circumstances countenance the turning over of this island to Red China. Whatever the ultimate fate of Chiang Kai-shek and his armies, the people of Formosa want freedom and deserve to be protected against Peiping's tyranny.

The admission of Red China to the U.N. may be inevitable. Many, many nations may believe it is justifiable under the universality theory. But no one should have any illusion it will represent a solid contribution to peace. It could prove just the opposite.

Squandering Your Taxes

No wonder the cost of government is high!

Last week we received three air mail press releases from the Federal Aviation Agency in Washington, D.C. All were postmarked Sept. 30, which would indicate all of the releases could have been put in the same envelope. Only one of the releases was timely. It should have reached us the day it was mailed in order to be used on the date anticipated by the FAA.

The three envelopes containing information of just so-so interest were all franked. If you were to pay the postage on the three releases you would pay seven cents each, or 21 cents for the three. Multiply this by 1,175 daily newspapers in the United States and you find the postage alone would be \$368.55. One envelope containing the three releases could have been mailed for one-third of that amount, or \$122.78. And instead of using only 1,175 envelopes, which will run approximately \$20 per thousand, or about \$35 for the num-

ber needed to cover all of the newspapers, the FAA used 5,325.

If three envelopes were required for each newspaper, then \$105 was spent in envelopes. Between envelopes and postage, the misuse in sending three releases instead of one could be estimated quite accurately as costing \$210 more than it should.

The government continues to demand more taxes, asks citizens of the U.S. to maintain more and more records of all types, especially with relation to taxes. It would hearten John Citizen if federal agencies watched our dollars a little closer.

What compounds the whole mess is that the government runs its own printing plants in competition to private business — which must pay the taxes to keep a competitive federally operated shop going. On top of that private business helps subsidize air mail expense to haul news releases that are contained in envelopes printed by Uncle Sam, who will make small loans to help a private printer become a competitor if he can prove the need.

BARBS

Some people never worry, says a judge. Smarter ones never worry other people.

For mother, chasing noisy kids out of the house to play gets as common as an old shoe!

Summer is the time when folks at a vacation spot would like to find a way to repeal in-laws.

Money has a habit of talking the most when a man marries it.

A wife will say she loves the truth and yet ask her husband a lot of questions.

The fellow who does just enough work to get by isn't able to buy very much.

Sometimes the more you have the less you appreciate it.

Ice cream cones always get a licking for being good.

Shakespeare

ACROSS	3 Madman	4 Young sheep	5 Operatic solo	6 Take by force	7 Editors (ab.)	8 Acts	9 Mater	10 Eisenhower and others	11 Missile	12 African river	13 Angry	14 Fish	15 Jungle beasts	16 Otherwise	17 Shakespearean 44	18 Character	19 Ledger entries	20 Medley	21 Sway	22 Selnes	23 Encounters	24 Winglike part
DOWN	1 Antony	2 Range	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Answer to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55

They Say...

While he (Vice President Nixon) stands at the front door proclaiming charity and tolerance, his supporters are herding the forces of racial, religious and antiunion bigotry by way of the back door. . . . He is cunning and he is clever.

—Harry S. Truman.

To my mind, increasing population is a more terrible sickness from which a country can suffer than the diseases with which medical science is presently concerned. When you have unwanted children . . . whom you cannot feed or clothe or educate, you maim the soul.

—M. C. Chagla, Indian ambassador to the U.S.

If war were to break out today, I honestly believe it would be between the Soviet Union and Red China.

—San Francisco Mayor George Christopher.

Old age is what you make it.

—Grandma Moses, age 100.

"It's All Your Fault"



CAPITOL MEMO...

Succession Measure On Ballot

By DOUGLAS GRIPP
United Press International

SALEM—The 10th Oregon ballot measure next month goes back to 1938 when Mark O. Hatfield was elected governor and named his own successor as secretary of state at the same time.

Hatfield, who had been secretary, named Howell Appling Jr. to succeed him and this was upheld by the Oregon Supreme Court.

Measure 10 provides that an elective office is vacant when that office holder is elected to another office.

Under present law, an elected official retains his original office until the new office term begins.

Number 11 defines the powers of home rule counties in financing county improvements. A home rule county is one set up by charter providing strong local control of government. Oregon has no home rule counties at present, but nine counties have charters in the making.

The Association of Oregon Counties, which supports the measure, knows of no organized opposition.

Under present law, they are restricted to financing improvements by taxes, assessments and levies on benefited properties, and the Legislature feels this might adversely affect plans for improvement in the counties.

Number 12, continuity of government in emergency attack, is non-controversial and was passed unanimously by both houses last year.

It authorizes the Legislature to establish emergency powers to maintain state and local governments in case of enemy attack.

It would allow moving the seats of government—state and local—to other locales if the original sites were destroyed. Other states are enacting similar legislation.

YOUR POCKETBOOK

Explains Types Of U.S. Bond System



By FAYNE HENLE

It will be 20 years next May since the first U.S. Savings Bond was offered us by the U.S. Treasury. Yet, every time a new story breaks about any type of government bonds, I'm flooded with queries.

There is a vast difference between savings bonds designed for the small investor and the host of other government securities which are bought primarily by such institutions as banks, insurance companies, pension funds, investment trusts and corporations.

Let's distinguish between these two types of government securities.

U.S. Savings Bonds are called "nonmarketable" issues, meaning there is no market place where you can go to buy or sell such bonds. They can be bought through banks, the Treasurer of the U.S., sometimes through your employer.

You may redeem these bonds and the amount of money you'll receive will depend upon how long you've kept them.

These bonds may not be transferred to anyone during the owner's lifetime and the government says they may not be pledged as collateral for loans. There are two series.

Series E bonds are sold for 75 per cent less than their value at maturity which is 7 years, 9 months from date of issue. No interest is paid, but the increase in value, paid at redemption, represents interest.

If you hold such a bond for the full period, you'll be getting 3 1/2 per cent interest per year. If you redeem them sooner, the amount of money earned for you is less.

All E bonds, regardless when purchased, can be held for another 10 years from date of maturity. If you are holding bonds already in their first extension period, you'll be able to do so for a second extension period.

The terms — for how many years and at what rate of interest — have not yet been announced. These bonds can be bought for

maturity values from \$25 to \$10,000. No one person can buy more than \$7,500 issue price, or \$10,000 maturity value, worth of E bonds in any one year.

Series H bonds are 10-year bonds issued at par, meaning you pay \$500 for a \$500 bond. If you hold your H bonds the full 10-year period, rate of return is 3 1/2 per cent.

H bonds are sold through the same channels as E bonds, are issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, with annual purchase limitation of \$10,000 for each owner.

Series H bonds were first issued in 1952 and to date there has been no ruling as to whether you'll be able to continue to hold these bonds after the 10-year period.

Interest earned on Series E and H bonds is tax-free in states having personal income taxes, but must be reported on your federal tax return.

All other U.S. government securities are called "marketable" issues, meaning they fluctuate in price. These issues include treasury bonds, coupon bonds, registered bonds, treasury notes, treasury certificates of indebtedness, treasury bills and bonds of such federal agencies as the Federal Home Loan Bank, FNMA, FIC bank debentures and Federal Land Bank.

They are traded throughout the U.S. on the over-the-counter markets. The interest you earn on these varies with the type of issue and date that the issue is due or matures.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—How is an asado, or barbecue, eaten in Argentina?

A—The traditional way to eat an asado, or barbecue—perhaps dating back to the days when china and cutlery were scarce—is to hold the meat in the teeth and cut a portion away.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"I understand, Cluggish, but I'm afraid that getting rid of your wife's brother doesn't qualify you!"



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Assembly Ponders How To Run 'State'

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

ARDEN HOUSE, HARRIMAN, N.Y. (NEA) — Now begins the open season for people to tell the next president how to run the government.

American Assembly has started the parade here with a "Memorandum to the Next President" on how the State Department should be reorganized and foreign policy conducted.

A flashback on this is that the Eisenhower administration came to Washington in 1953 pledged to reorganize the State Department as part of the cleaning up the mess in Washington.

It was reorganized some. Two years later it was reorganized some more. Last year it was reorganized at the top. But now it apparently needs to be re-reorganized.

Under the assembly's able President Henry M. Wriston, 75 prominent private citizens spent the past weekend at Arden House, the old Harriman estate 50 miles north of New York, to think about the secretary of state's next-to-impossible job.

A lot of odd-ball proposals were considered such as GOP presidential candidate Nixon's plan to make his vice presidential running mate Henry Cabot Lodge a kind of super secretary of state if they are elected in November.

Others were the abolition of press conferences, creation of a separate agency to fight the cold war, promotion of all assistant secretaries to full secretaries, making them political appointees. All such ideas were turned down and that was among the assembly's more constructive achievements.

The 75 thinkers paid little or no attention to what the foreign policies of the United States should

be, though this is what the presidential candidates and most of the voters are chiefly concerned about.

The assembly concentrated on how the secretary of state should run his job, one of Washington's worst. Just how tough it is may be indicated by the facts that — in addition to advising the President on foreign policy and then trying to carry it out — in the first nine months of 1960 Herter had these chores:

He has traveled 40,000 miles, going around South America with the President and attending conferences in London, Teheran, Istanbul, Athens, Paris, San Jose and at the United Nations General Assembly.

He has entertained 15 distinguished foreign visitors — kings, queens, princes and princesses, prime or foreign ministers — attending four banquets and receptions for most of them. In addition, he has had to hold hands with the 80 — soon to be 100 — foreign ambassadors in Washington.

He has also made 16 appearances before Congress, at least that many major public addresses and has held a dozen press conferences, which isn't enough for good public information.

What the assembly tried to find was a formula that would enable one man to do the job.

In oversimplified form, what the group came up with were recommendations for one new top deputy secretary of state, then more and better help from top to bottom positions.

In this connection it is worth noting that in 1952 Secretary of State Dean Acheson had one undersecretary, two deputy undersecretaries and nine assistant secretaries.

Today Herter has two undersecretaries, two deputy undersecretaries and 15 of assistant secretarial rank.

Foreign affairs cost 142 million dollars in 1942. This year it's 230 million. In 1952 there were 32,000 State Department employees. Now there are 38,000. That's how the secretary of state's job has grown.

It is the most important job the next president has to fill.



THE DOCTOR SAYS...

Self-Deceit Stupid If Health Matters

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for NEA

Most of us get a great kick out of being fooled. We sit bug-eyed while a magician cuts a woman in half, snatches lighted cigarettes out of thin air, produces an American flag out of nowhere and waves it to thunderous applause.

Now, while I enjoy feats of sleight-of-hand as much as my neighbor, I must confess to a complete lack of tolerance for certain types of medical hocus-pocus. Especially when the patient performs in the dual role of performer and audience by fooling himself.

Let me illustrate. I have before me a query from a correspondent who wants to know why she weighs 185 pounds when her bathroom scale is on a rug and 190 when it's on the bare floor. Well, obviously she has a spring scale with which one can perform almost as many tricks as a prestidigitator.

The lady might "prove" the usefulness of a trick diet or a reducing drug by failing to adjust the indicator, shifting weight while standing on the platform, or moving the scale from bare floor to rug.

Another example of self-deceit is that of producing an abdominal and unhealthy reduction in the water content of the body. A temporary loss of 5 to 10 pounds can be accomplished by sweating as a result of too much exercise, sitting in a steam room or taking a Turkish bath.

A similar false weight loss may result from an exhausting purge produced by a saline laxative such as magnesium sulfate (epsom salts).

And, most harmful of all these medical mistakes is the current fashion of taking mouth doses or hypodermic injections of drugs that drain off body fluids by way of the kidneys. These drugs, of enormous usefulness when body tissues are waterlogged, are grievously misapplied when taken or administered for the purpose of fooling the bathroom scale.

Then again, there are times when self-deceit results from the patient's justifiable desire to respond favorably to the physician's medication or the surgeon's operative efforts.

For example, many persons testify to the "lift" they get from

the new mood drugs. Yet a study conducted at Seattle's University of Washington School of Medicine failed to demonstrate any "statistically significant improvement" in the behavior or response of senile patients to whom the drug was administered as compared with a like group of patients who received a sugar pill (placebo) of similar appearance.

And, as an even more impressive example of the self-deceit that may result from the noblest of motives, a group of patients who were subjected to a recently described operation for the relief of angina pectoris did exactly as well as, but no better than, a control group who were subjected to a "sham procedure."

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "Your Heart: angina pectoris," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care of Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, Oct. 17, the 291st day of the year with 75 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning star is Mars. The evening stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1777, British Gen. John Burgoyne surrendered his forces to the Americans at Saratoga, N.Y., one of the great turning points of the American Revolution.

In 1869, James Gordon Bennett directed Henry Stanley to find missing Scottish missionary David Livingstone in Africa.

In 1931, bootlegger and racketeer Al Capone was convicted of income tax evasion by a Chicago federal court. He was sentenced to 11 years in prison and fined \$30,000.

In 1933, Dr. Albert Einstein, a refugee from Nazi Germany, arrived in the United States and established residence in Princeton, N. J.

Thought for today: Irish writer George Bernard Shaw said: "Silence is the most perfect expression of scorn."