

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Obscenity Law Stands

We are happy to see that the Oregon Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the 96-year-old law banning sale or distribution of obscene matter.

The majority opinion of the court pointed to a definition of the term obscenity as established by the American Law Institute.

"A thing is obscene if, considered as a whole, its dominant appeal is to prurient interest, that is, a shameful or morbid interest in nudity, sex or excretion and if it goes substantially beyond customary limits of candor in description or representation of such matters."

The law is fine as far as it goes in that respect. In too many states, however, there are so many loopholes in the laws that it is practically impossible to convict any person charged with action or illegal procedure in matters pertaining to obscenity and dissemination of obscene material.

There is no valid argument against the claim that we need more stringent laws against obscene material in practically every state of the nation.

But, all too often, the laws we have established against "obscene" material encompass such a wide range of material that they are practically unenforceable. Too many interests, not concerned with obscene material are affected.

Oregon's law ranges too far afield, as recently pointed out in the editorial columns

of the Eugene Register-Guard. The law specifies:

(4) Prints, publishes, advertises, sells, lends, gives away or shows or has in his possession with intent to publish, advertise, sell, lend, give away or show, any book, paper or other publication that purports to relate or narrate the criminal exploits of any desperate or convicted felon, or any book, paper or other publication that contains accounts or stories of crime or lust or deeds of bloodshed; or

(5) Presents or exhibits in any public place, by way of show or drama or play, what purports to be the criminal exploits of any desperado or convicted felon, shall be punished upon conviction by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months or by a fine of not more than \$500 or both.

As the Register-Guard observed: "Those two paragraphs cover a lot of ground. They cover crime news. They cover many movies and plays and stories. The cover 'Treasure Island,' and 'Lee's Lieutenant' and 'Macbeth.' Unfortunately, from the reports of the court's deliberations, the court stopped reading too soon."

We agree that there is a point where regulation of obscene material becomes nothing less than censorship. And that is the weakness of most state laws in this regard. We are hopeful that we shall see stronger laws dealing with obscene material that will not stray too far afield.

Added Stature For OTI

Of all the measures on the ballot November 8, people of Klamath County should take a special interest in No. 6 — titled "State Bonds for Higher Education Facilities."

This measure increases the constitutional limitation on the amount which the state system of higher education may borrow to construct buildings which pay for themselves. The measure does not provide for any increase in taxes or tax bases for raising this money. The money would come from revenue bonds, on a self-liquidating basis.

So much for the measure. It is evident that Oregon Technical Institute is coming in for a great deal more of consideration in the state's educational program and planning. This was stressed when Gov. Hatfield Wednesday pointed out that OTI would play an important role in attract-

ing new industry to the state by training workers for industry—some of them in highly technical fields.

A project to provide a new site and new facilities for OTI is well underway. Naturally, it will be some years before the project is completed. In the meantime, however, it is very important that citizens of the Klamath area — and of the state, for that matter — do everything to insure the continuity of programs that will provide necessary and adequate facilities for our higher education system.

Measure No. 6 is a step in that direction. Again, we state our hope that people of the Klamath area will vote favorably for measure No. 6. And, again, we repeat our hope that voters will not confuse No. 6 with No. 8 when they mark their ballot.

Direction Needed

Advocates of our free enterprise system in America face new and continuous problems in their efforts to perpetuate their philosophy.

This fact is brought home forcefully in a description of some of the attitudes of high school students toward the American business system, as revealed by various polls.

Substantial numbers of these students — well over half in many cases — think that increased productivity is not the way to improve national living standards; that better tools mean fewer jobs, even in the long run; that it is better for a worker not to produce more than the average of his fellow workers; that the profit motive is not essential to American business; that dividends are a bur-

den on wages; that there is practically no competition in many basic industries.

So it goes, down a long and disheartening list of misconceptions. We can only hope that these misconceptions are not deep-rooted; that they are based on wrong information, and distortion of simple truths. But these misconceptions, if left uncorrected, will breed a deep-seated feeling of suspicion against all private business and industry. Too, it is rather frightening to think that this feeling could be carried to the voting booths a few years from now.

It is time for action—a time to drop apathy—if we are to maintain the economic system and business philosophy that has created the greatest nation in the world.



Gold Price Speculation Stirs Market

By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst

NEW YORK (AP)—Gold gamblers have been allowed to have their own way on the London free market.

The U.S. Treasury has kept hands off while speculators bid the price as high as \$41 an ounce — \$6 above the official U.S. price to which our dollar is pegged. The Bank of England has stood on the sidelines, too. So have other foreign central banks.

Any of these could have burst the gambling bubble by releasing a large supply of gold to London's free market, where the small amount available has let speculators force the price up by aggressive bidding.

The hands off policy is deliberate. The Treasury is said to feel that is in the best long-run interest of the United States.

The treasury doesn't like to see any assault on the confidence in the value of the U. S. dollar, but doesn't recognize any real peril at this time or any long term threat to confidence in the dollar.

Why doesn't the U. S. Treasury or the Bank of England or banks of other allies move to drop the fever chart quickly?

They could do so easily—and profitably.

Other nations have been piling up gold in the vaults of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. This could be transferred to London at a cost ranging from 10 to 20 cents an ounce, depending on the size of shipment.

With the free market price of gold ranging from \$37 to \$41 for several days, it would have been profitable for foreign banks to fly this gold to London—gold they bought for \$35 from the U. S. Treasury, plus an 8 1/2 cent an ounce handling charge.

Such a flooding of London's free market would have broken the price.

Critics of the U. S. Treasury think this should have been done. The London Economist contends that foreign banks were discouraged from doing this by the U. S. Treasury. The weekly thinks the Treasury should reverse its stand and "positively encourage other central banks to undertake this way of bringing 'the London



THE DOCTOR SAYS... Vascular Disease Theories Blasted

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

Theories are often of great beauty. Like bubbles, all you need to launch them is a pipe, a bit of soap and a sustained puff of air. Floating free overhead, they excite admiration for their grace, perfect roundness and play of color.

Facts, on the other hand, are usually plain or downright unattractive. To make matters worse, they're hard to come by. Often buried deep in the earth, they have to be laboriously mined over the course of years or centuries. And when and if a strike is made the yield may be small in size and ugly in appearance.

Speculators are prone to admire the theorists. They put on a good show. Those who prick bubbles are apt to be called kill-joys or sour-pusses. Onlookers tend to leave them to their digging and hurry over to see the bubble-blowers.

These speculations are by way of introducing a fascinating study that threatens to explode some beautiful theories dealing with the origins and treatment of hardening of the arteries, our "Number One Killer" in the alarming phrase of those who seek to dramatize medical practice.

The study has the beauty of great simplicity. Briefly stated, it consists of observations, made by Dr. E. Perry McCullagh and his associates of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, on the comparative amount of vascular dis-

ease exhibited by Trappist monks and by Clevelanders in the same age group.

At the monasteries of Our Lady of Gethsemane, in Kentucky, and of St. Joseph's Abbey, in Massachusetts, the Trappists "lead a contemplative life in silence, and eat no meat, fish, fowl or eggs, almost no butter and cheese."

From their entry into the monastery until death, they live a peaceful life that includes daily exercise, chiefly in the form of farm labor.

At St. Joseph's, the average daily diet of each monk yields a little more than 2,000 calories, mostly derived from sugars (carbohydrates), proteins of dairy origin and small amounts of fat (about two ounces). The average daily intake of milk is a little more than a pint and of butter a little more than a teaspoonful (6.5 grams).

In the opinion of resident monk-physicians, their brothers do not use more than the average amount of salt in cooking or at table.

Here then are all the ingredients for the treatment, not the development, of vascular hypertension. Withdrawal from world tensions. Peace. Quiet. Days given over to study, contemplation and prayer. Retirement at 7 in the winter and 8 in the summer. Outdoor exercise. A diet low in calories and animal fat. No tobacco. No eggs. No economic worries. No taxes.

And the results! Despite blood cholesterol concentrations lower than those of the Clevelanders, "the data suggest that arterial hypertension is more frequent in them (the Trappists) than in other men of the same age in the American population generally."

Moreover, better than half of the monks showed significant arteriosclerotic changes in the visible vessels back of the eye.

Looks like the nasty doctor may have burst some pretty bubbles!

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "What About Hardening of the Arteries?" send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

Candidates Accelerate Name-Calling Tactics

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—The presidential candidates have followed two main themes from the beginning of the campaign. This is Nixon's: Kennedy is a young novice on a man's errand. This is Kennedy's: Look out for Nixon.

Their problem has been how to say the same thing differently. Now that the campaign is entering its final two weeks Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy are finding no trouble at all in expressing themselves.

Kennedy started on his beware-of-Nixon program last July 15 in his acceptance speech by saying the vice president's political career has often "seemed to show charity toward none and malice for all."

Nixon laid the groundwork for picturing Kennedy as an immature and not too clear-headed youngster in his own acceptance speech on July 26. He accused his opponent then of being "rash and impulsive" for suggesting President Eisenhower might have expressed regrets to Russia for the U2 spy plane episode.

The political conventions were hardly history before Kennedy—on Aug. 1—was accusing Nixon of a "lack of basic beliefs." This may have nettled Nixon who said Kennedy was "following the low road."

He said he would never "indulge in personalities" although some of the things he has been saying about Kennedy since look mighty personal.

Their first TV debate on Sept. 27 was almost a study in the brotherhood of man, with Nixon politely agreeing with Kennedy (for which Republicans criticized him) and Kennedy treating Nixon like a highly respected old comrade from the Senate.

They got moving by the time of the second debate on Oct. 7. Apparently stung by the complaints from his own ranks, Nixon's first words were, "First of

all, I don't agree with Sen. Kennedy."

Pretty soon he was accusing Kennedy of "woolly thinking" on the islands of Quemoy and Matsu. He must have liked the word "woolly" to describe Kennedy. He has repeated it.

By the fourth debate on Oct. 21 Nixon went a step beyond his earlier remarks. He said Kennedy's ideas on handling Fidel Castro's Cuba were "probably the most dangerously irresponsible recommendations that have been made in the campaign."

Kennedy, for some reason best known to himself and his advisers, contented himself with saying little beyond suggesting Nixon was being "inaccurate."

This mildness and restraint was just a passing phase. With the campaign heading toward a finish, look at what they've been saying these past few days.

Nixon has accused Kennedy of being "woolly and fuzzy" in his thinking on Castro, of making "immature, rash and dangerous" statements, and of offering "impulsive leadership." He described Kennedy as a man who doesn't "know the situation and who says one thing today and another thing tomorrow."

Just in case anyone might suspect he was running out of things to say, Nixon predicted: "These are the two weeks in which people make up their minds. Whatever has happened up to this point, you haven't seen anything yet."

Kennedy has gone beyond calling Nixon inaccurate. He accuses him of "distortions" and said the Republican party can count on Nixon "to lead its wrecking crew on Social Security."

And the senator, complaining that Nixon wants to limit a fifth TV debate to a discussion of Cuba instead of a broad discussion on domestic and foreign affairs, said: "This is another indication of the fact that he would rather debate with mimeograph machines and telegrams than face to face."

Other Editor's Opinions

(PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE)

The Post-Gazette series on migrant labor brings into dramatic focus the fact that a great and theoretically enlightened state, Pennsylvania, allows thousands of men, women and children to be exploited like beasts of burden.

In a well-documented report, Frank M. Matthews, Harrisburg Correspondent of the Post-Gazette, has brought out:

That between 6,000 and 7,000 Southern Negroes and Puerto Ricans are brought North in rickety vehicles to work on Pennsylvania

farms from July to October for starvation wages.

They "arrive broke and leave broke," Mr. Matthews reports, with the pittance they earn in "stoop-labor" going into the "company store" operated by the labor recruiter who brings them North.

That it isn't uncommon to see an eight-year-old working in a field, his legs wrapped in gummy sack or an old inner tube to protect them from thistles.

That Pennsylvania has no minimum wage law for agriculture workers, no minimum age law applicable to children working in agriculture and no unemployment compensation for which migrants can qualify.

What schooling children of migrant workers obtain is made available by charitable funds and this source of financial aid appears to be drying up.

The State Public Welfare Department operates four day-care centers for migrant children up to 14 but there is nothing for youngsters of these workers in six counties.

Efforts of the State Labor and Industry Department resulted in the closing of a number of abandoned barns and chicken houses which migrant laborers had called "home."

Now they have such "luxuries" as screens, a water spigot for as many as 20 people and eight by ten-foot cubicles in which as many as eight persons live.

Last year the House approved a legislative package to better conditions of migrant laborers but the Republican senators, ears attuned to wishes of farmers who elect them, killed all of it except payment of \$11 a day to local school districts for each migrant pupil.

But what need the Senate care, for, as Mr. Matthews concludes: "The migrant is the landless farmer, the voiceless citizen, the voiceless stoic . . ."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What causes lemmings to migrate periodically?

A—Mass migrations apparently result from exhaustion of their food supply.

Q—What does "Minoan Art" signify?

A—The art of ancient Crete.

Q—Is the Disarmament Committee a branch of the U.N.?

A—It's a special committee created to function outside the U.N. but to make reports to the U.N. Disarmament Commission.

BARBS

It seems that about the only sure way to make it rain is to drag out the garden hose.

Vacation trips broaden and flatten people at the same time.

A good sport is a fellow who thinks any kind of fun is worth the trouble.

Famous Names

ACROSS

- Good Queen
- Comedian, Jack
- Favorite animal
- Medley
- Italian river
- Actress, Gardner
- Assigning military lodging
- Permit
- Drawing room
- Hunters
- Back of the neck
- Legal matters
- Ballad author
- Franklin and Alexander
- Famous English school
- Bird
- Explosive
- Hunting dog
- Peaceful
- Posse
- Superlative suffix
- Lamprey
- Vegetables
- Tell
- Home is its capital
- Malt beverage
- Sleeps in season
- Enthusiasm
- Was borne
- Place
- Writing table
- Mast

DOWN

- Hope and Crosby
- Pen name of Charles Lamb
- Window part
- Law maker
- Boone of TV
- Ascended
- British princess
- Williams
- Holy Land
- Always
- Makes lace
- Make possible
- Surname
- Equals
- Nonsensel
- Region
- Most unpleasant performers
- Fence crossing
- Elevator
- Nectar (ab.)
- Different
- Decree (myth.)
- Musical dramas
- Belgian river
- Crippled
- Featured
- Negative votes
- Nautical term
- Story
- Upon
- Castor's mother (myth.)
- Musical
- Belgian river
- Writing fluid

Answer to Previous Puzzle

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. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62.

NNPOPC LOOSE AGAIN!

No Pollster -- He Advises Christmas Shopping Early

By DICK WEST
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Most of the political polls I have seen recently indicate that the presidential contest is so close it could be a landslide either way.

This, I must say, conflicts with the soundings I have taken as founder and sole proprietor of the Noses Nellie Public Opinion Polling and Sampling Co.

My own findings lead me to predict that the election will end in a scoreless tie.

I base this prediction on a questionnaire I sent out recently asking my readers to designate

their choice for president. The response to this request was so overwhelmingly apathetic that I was forced to conclude that nobody is going to vote this year.

As far as I know, I am the only pollster who has detected this groundswell of ennui. So if both candidates chalk up a big round zero next month, remember that I had it exclusively.

But regardless of the outcome, I intend to retire from the polling business, which is at best a precarious occupation. From now on, I plan to devote my attention to my early bird Christmas shopping service.

I take the position that Santa Claus is more reliable than politicians.

A few days ago, in an effort to get this new venture off the ground, I passed along some gift suggestions I had gleaned from gift shoppe mail order catalogs. And now I am ready with a new report aimed at solving that perennial problem of what to give "the man who has everything."

The ideal Xmas gift for "the man who has everything" would be something that hasn't been invented yet. I realize, however, that this suggestion isn't entirely practical.

As the next best thing, I

stopped by the U.S. Patent Office and purchased a copy of its "Official Gazette," which lists things that have been invented but aren't on the market yet.

Since you can't buy them, it's safe to assume that your "man who" doesn't have one. This ought to make your shopping easier.

I'll bet, for instance, that he doesn't have a toothbrush with a water tank and faucet on the handle. Here's how it would work: When he finishes brushing, he would press the handle and water would squirt into his mouth, thus combining brushing and rinsing in one operation.

Or how about an electric eraser and suction machine for his desk? It not only erases but vacuum cleans the paper afterwards.

For the man who has everything, including children, I would suggest a "baby walker." It looks like a piece of horseshoe-shaped plywood with two slots at the top and bottom. When both hold to the slots, father can walk baby around without either falling down.

Finally, I would recommend a "filtered pillow," which is stuffed with a porous material that lets the air through. It seems particularly appropriate for the man who sleeps face down.