

Herald and News

Editorial Page



Klamath Falls Not Alone

The on-again, off-again census figure reported for Klamath Falls is not as amusing a situation as it might appear. To begin with, and foremost, are the thousands of dollars of revenue the city stands to lose as a result of declining state apportionments made on a population basis.

While we can be concerned about the GNP Overworked Title

Next to "prestige," the word most bandied about in the election campaign is "Gross National Product." Usually referred to as GNP, it is the sum total of goods and services produced by the nation. It is currently running slightly over 500 billion dollars a year.

Unfortunately, the dollar total is not an infallible (or even true) guide to the progress of the country. For is the intrinsic value of three billion dollars spent annually on cosmetics greater than the two and one-half billion spent on schools? Is a two-billion-dollar-a-year candy business worth more than the few millions spent on cancer research? How does one balance healthy television set sales against the stuff that usually comes out of them?

But for want of a better peg, GNP does the job.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What country has the largest population?
A—Communist China, with 669 million.

Q—Did John Howard Payne have a particular place in mind that inspired his "Home Sweet Home"?
A—It is said to have been a little cottage in East Hampton, Long Island.

BARBS

You'll never be a fall guy if you take a tumble in advance regarding the right things to do.

Six tons of dishes are washed every year by the average housewife. Sounds like a dirty trick on Mom.

We wish some TV crooners would really pitch their voice — far, far away.

When a person is too easily pleased with himself, he's hard to please.

Girls

ACROSS

- 1 Blue
- 2 Gown
- 3 Songstress
- 4 Day
- 5 Indian heroine
- 6 City in Illinois
- 7 Hinder
- 8 Native state of India
- 9 Body of water
- 10 Harangue
- 11 Summit
- 12 Cove
- 13 Cereal grain
- 14 Green
- 15 Golf mounds
- 16 Deline
- 17 Eagle (comb. form)
- 18 Short sleep
- 19 College cheer
- 20 "Slous City"

DOWN

- 1 Get up
- 2 Mourn greatly
- 3 Delay in a movement
- 4 Mine shaft hut
- 5 Within (comb. form)
- 6 Completed
- 7 Aged
- 8 Roisterer
- 9 Foray
- 10 Percolates slowly
- 11 Go by aircraft
- 12 Coverings for the hand
- 13 River in Switzerland
- 14 Longs

Answer to Previous Puzzle

- 23 Documents
- 24 Chair
- 25 Tightly drawn
- 26 Actress
- 27 Wright
- 28 Be contrite
- 29 Anger
- 30 Streamlet
- 31 India
- 32 Masculine nickname



WASHINGTON WINDOW

GOP Presidential Aspirants Off And Running For 1964

By LYLE C. WILSON

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The campaign for the 1964 Republican presidential nomination begins today.

In fact, the top spokesmen of the two wings of the divided Republican party began running Wednesday. They took off while the votes still were being counted but after it was apparent that Richard M. Nixon was losing.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York is the spokesman for the liberal or left or non-conservative wing of the Republican party. The governor started running out, down and away from the New York City hotel assembly room where the GOP faithful were gathered to celebrate a victory which never came off. Rockefeller's New York state was lost to Nixon by then, in the small hours of Wednesday.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Not Goodbye

Those who know me, know of my reticence to say "goodbye." I prefer to say "so long," for in that phrase there is the promise of meeting again, or "auf Wiedersehen," as the Germans say.

It is not without a great deal of mixed feelings that I leave Klamath Falls where I have been associated with this paper and the many, many fine people that I have met here.

However, an illness in my family prompts me at this time to make this—almost unwanted—decision.

Therefore, may I say unto you, my friends whom I may not see for a while, it has been my pleasure to have known you, and to have been a part of your lives.

I shall miss all my friends, as I hope they shall miss me.

Cho-Cho San in Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" sings "one fine day he will return;" one fine day I shall return and until then, may I say so-long with an old show biz toast, a favorite of mine: "May you live as long as you want—and never want as long as you live."

Dave Cohen

Grange Project

The Midland Grange Steer Ticket Committee wishes to thank all who so diligently worked on this project, and a special thank you to all who bought tickets and made this such a tremendous success. This made it possible for the Midland Grange building to be completely out of debt.

The winners on this drawing were Mrs. Florence McVaigh, 4235 Douglas Ave. (the steer); Lynn Wheeler, 640 Prescott (the pig); F. B. Kahl, 1212 Eldorado (the lamb); Mrs. Daisy Crawford, 1024 Main Street (the lamb); Walter Turner, 4688 Thompson (the turkey); M. L. Wise, 2138 Radcliffe (the goose).

Thank you all very much again. The Ticket Committee: Mr. and Mrs. Hip Largent, Mr. and Mrs. Chuck Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Cammock

Other Editor's Opinions

Bad Times In Prosperity

(WICHITA, (KAN.) BEACON) An inventor came to one of the Roman emperors and showed him a plan for a better hoist to be used in construction jobs.

"Destroy it," the emperor said. "That machine would put men out of work and we have too many unemployed now."

Will the United States have to put a moratorium on inventions and technological progress? No, because that is impossible in the kind of civilization we have. Our whole society is geared to constant progress.

But this country must face soon the problem of the Roman emperor—and come up with a different answer. America has growing unemployment in an era of unprecedented prosperity and an ever rising standard of living.

Since 1947, the civilian labor force has increased by 9.5 million, but jobs have increased by 8.3 million. It is estimated that the labor force will increase by 13 million in this decade, but that increase in the number of jobs will be much smaller. This nation is on the verge of having a large class of chronically unemployed persons.

Whenever such a class has developed in history, civilization has suffered. The chronically unemployed become political pawns to be at once appeased and manipulated by the unscrupulous. The "rabble" was a constant political

factor in declining Rome; when the government failed to deliver "bread and circuses"—relief and entertainment—the unemployed revolted and overthrew the government.

The United States must face this problem before it becomes a major crisis. Automation will inevitably increase; therefore, jobs of other kinds must be developed.

Such jobs can be created on two levels. First, through more education, the shortage of workers of the professional classes can be met. The nation can have enough teachers, professors, doctors, nurses, military officers, scientists, clergymen, intellectual leaders and artists to create the kind of civilization America should become.

Second, the United States can tackle the massive challenges of conservation of natural and human resources. There is enough that needs to be done to keep millions of hands employed for years.

The United States cannot afford to have a chronically unemployed class. The purpose of automation is to free men for other work while providing them with a higher standard of living. The rising productivity breaks down if the men cannot find the work.

American civilization is entering a new era which can reach a level of excellence that cannot be fully imagined now. Or it can go the way of ancient Rome if millions of men are dispossessed of their human dignity and significance by the machines they have invented.

Sen. John F. Kennedy had taken New York's 45 electoral votes. Newsmen sought the governor to put the usual questions including: Why had New York rejected Nixon who had tailored his policies to fit the governor's pattern? But the governor was gone, apparently in a hurry, and down a fire escape to avoid ambush by embarrassing questioners.

This maneuver was something less than a running start toward the 1964 Republican presidential nomination. It is almost inevitable however, that Rockefeller will be at least as active a candidate for the 1964 nomination as he was for this year's prize. And that would be quite active, indeed.

To be eligible for Republican consideration in 1964, Rockefeller must at any cost avoid being defeated for reelection as governor of New York in 1962. He could avoid defeat by not seeking reelection. If he runs in 1962 and wins by anything less than a big, fat margin, Rockefeller's 1964 run will have set.

Spokesman for the conservative wing of the Republican party is another charmer, hard-nosed Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona. Goldwater, too, was off and running in the early hours of Wednesday while the count still was on. Arizona already was safe for Nixon, however, before Goldwater spoke. Nixon was licked in New York and elsewhere but in Goldwater's state the Republicans won.

"If Nixon loses," said Goldwater, "he lost in the South. He gambled the industrial North by losing the South. I told them that at the convention. With the South we would have won this election by now."

Goldwater said the greatest obstacles to Republican success in the South had been the Eisenhower Administration's reaction to the Little Rock, Ark., school integration crisis and Henry Cabot Lodge's remarks about a Negro in the cabinet if Nixon won.

What Goldwater ignored in his faulting Nixon for losing the South was the biggest factor of all. That was Kennedy's selection of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson as a running mate. Very smart!

Those who hold this view note that it was an Episcopal president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who sent a special envoy to the Vatican, and a Baptist, Harry S. Truman, who proposed sending an ambassador.

Kennedy has said that he opposes any U.S. diplomatic relations with the Vatican. It is also noted that Vice President Richard M. Nixon, a Protestant, said during the campaign that he favored letting each state decide for itself whether to include parochial schools in federal education aid. Kennedy said use of public funds for church schools is "clearly unconstitutional."

When U.S. Catholic bishops issued a statement last Thanksgiving strongly opposing any use of foreign aid funds to support birth control programs in other countries, Presbyterian Dwight D. Eisenhower promptly and fully endorsed their stand.

Kennedy said it would be a mistake for the United States to "advocate" population limitation in other countries. But he added, "I would not think it was wise for the United States to refuse assistance to a country which is pursuing a policy it feels to be in its own best interests."

One question which Protestant clergymen raised during the campaign is whether a Catholic president would be free to participate in interfaith religious ceremonies. They cited canon 1258 of the Catholic code of canon law, which says "It is illicit for Catholics in any way to assist actively or take part in sacred worship of non-Catholics."

The Rev. Edmond D. Benard, dean of Catholic University's school of sacred theology, says the canon permits a Catholic public official to attend religious services of other faiths, as a "passive participant," when his attendance "is a reasonable part of his public functions."

Since Kennedy is fully aware of Protestant sensitivities on this subject, it seems likely that he will show up at interfaith religious ceremonies of a public nature as faithfully as Protestant officials appear at the annual "Red Mass" in Washington.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Thursday, Nov. 10, the 315th day of the year with 51 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning star is Mars.

The evening stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1775, the Continental Congress authorized the U.S. Marine Corps.

In 1871, newspaperman and explorer Henry Stanley discovered missing Scottish missionary and explorer David Livingstone in Africa.

In 1888, 13-year-old Viennese boy Fritz Kreisler made his debut as a concert violinist at Steinway Hall in New York.

Thought for today: German philosopher Georg Hegel said: "Peoples and governments never have learned anything from history, or acted on principles deduced from it."



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

Well, I'm glad the election's over. And I suppose everyone else is. I wonder if most of us realize just how interested and worked up we actually get over an election. I've heard many people express the opinion that they could never get excited about the outcome of an election, but I wonder if they really mean it.

As an aside to the election, how many of us have thought to express our appreciation to the fine ladies and gentlemen who manned the headquarters for the two major parties? I saw no signs of visible warfare between the two offices facing on Main Street. There was a long time there when I feared the good Demos would not get a picture of Lyndon Johnson in their front window.

Speaking of elections, how about this story about the man in a small Russian village who went to the polls on election day and was given a sealed envelope. He was told to drop it into the ballot box. He began tearing the envelope open, and the Soviet official shouted: "What do you think you are doing?" The peasant said he wanted to see for whom he was voting. "Are you crazy?" exclaimed the official. "This is a secret ballot."

Do you wonder where your money goes? A volume of printed Congressional hearings on "Impact of Defense Procurement" contains 26 pages (single spaced) of Defense Department boards, committees, councils, and groups in being between 1958 and 1959. Among the "public advisory committees (Army)" were found one on shoelaces, another on feathers and down, still another on the development of substitutes for waterfowl feathers and down; also one on crackers, biscuits and cookies, on canned steamed puddings, and a sub-committee on the "quantification of wellness."

The teller at the deposit window of the bank sharply reprimanded a man because he had neither filled out a deposit slip nor put his loose silver in the special little rolls of specified amounts.

"When you've done this properly, I'll be glad to accept your deposit," said the teller curiously.

The man accepted this tirade meekly and went to a counter to follow instructions. When he returned later to the window the teller half-apologized.

"Oh, that's all right," said the man graciously. "I have a household of teenagers, so I'm used to being spoken to as if I were an idiot."



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Early Treatment Can Ward Off Blindness

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.

Written for NEA

The human eye is shaped like a ball. What is ordinarily seen between upper and lower lids is just a small portion of its surface that's fitted with a window permitting unobstructed penetration by light waves.

Within the eyeball, there's a circulating fluid that's kept under fairly constant pressure. When there's an increase of the pressure within the eyeball (intraocular tension), the condition of glaucoma is said to exist.

Unless corrected, glaucoma produces visual impairment and even total blindness as a result of damage to the optic nerve that enters the eyeball at a point directly opposite to the pupillary window.

Of the nearly 30,000 Americans who become blind each year, approximately 13 per cent suffer visual loss because of undetected glaucoma.

To prevent needless suffering and incapacitation of glaucomatous blindness, many public-spirited organizations conduct mass screening surveys, especially for the 40-and-over age group of whom one in each 50 displays evidences of an unsuspected elevation of intraocular tension.

Recently, for example, 220 persons were tested at the Colorado State Medical convention and six cases of unsuspected glaucoma were discovered—four in doctors.

In the Pittsburgh area, almost 21,000 persons were examined by the local ophthalmological society, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind. Glaucoma was suspected in 499 men and 609 women, and it

The so-called farm surplus is the subject of many a debate and discussion. But if Americans do not give their land better treatment and care, we will not long have a surplus of agricultural products.

Today Americans have only 10.6 acres of all kinds of land, and only approximately 2.6 acres of cropland per capita. The prospect is a further reduction to 8.8 acres total, and 2.25 acres of cropland per capita in 1975. This is based on an estimate of 215 million people in 1975.

The national soil and water conservation movement which began in the mid-1930's already has awakened many people to the situation. Farmers realize there are no new lands to which they can turn as did their forefathers. And the great body of Americans who consume but do not produce food, aware of their dependence upon the land, understand necessity for public support of such movements — or, at least, they should.

We frequently hear of the importance of big business to the economy of the nation. Did you ever stop to think that the country's four million small business concerns add up to 95 per cent of all the business operating in the U.S. today. The small businessman with his independent stores, factories and enterprises of all sorts, provides the livelihood for one out of three people in America.

You get some idea of the tremendous problems that face leaders (and people) in populous Eastern nations when you consider that in China alone, the rate of increase is a staggering 12 million lives a year. This imposes unheard of problems in housing, feeding and clothing. With a rising technology of modern medicine, public health and agronomy, the previous safety valves for population overgrowth—pestilence and famine—will no longer apply their brakes on growth. As a result, the annual increment of people is increasing decade by decade, so that in 1980 China's present 600 million population will have swollen to more than a billion—a fantastic nightmare figure, considered in all its implications.

This should close out the election stories for the season, at least. A politician who had changed his views rather radically was congratulated by a colleague. "I'm glad you've seen the light," he said. "I didn't see the light," came the rather terse reply. "I felt the heat."

was proved in 378 or 1.8 per cent of all those examined.

The test for glaucoma is easily carried out. After instilling a few drops of a rapidly acting local anesthetic in the eye, a small circular measuring instrument (tonometer) is pressed against the anesthetized eyeball. The reading is then made on a scale comparable to an ordinary blood pressure machine.

The condition can most often be controlled by the installation of eye drops that reduce the size of the pupillary opening and by mouth doses of one of the new drugs that regulate the fluid content of our tissues. Both drugs require a physician's prescription and supervision. Should drug treatment fail, recourse to surgery may successfully preserve vision.

Although glaucoma is often unsuspected, it may make its presence known.

In acute glaucoma, the attack is featured by such severe pain in the affected eye or eyes that medical consultation is soon sought.

In the more treacherous chronic phase, the suspicion of the alert patient may be aroused by blurring of vision, the appearance of halos around electric lights, nagging discomfort in one or both eyes, and contraction of the field of vision so that nothing is seen except what lies directly ahead like "looking through a gun barrel."

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