Herald and News

Editorial Page

France's Dilemma

Seldom in modern history has any nation had a thornier problem than France's difficulties over Algeria.

For six years this has meant a war that has wasted men and substance. It has caused the fall of governments and near civil war among Frenchmen. And it even menaces the authority of the most revered and most powerful French leader of this century, President Charles de Gaulle.

He understood when he took power more than two years ago that his regime might stand or fall on his ability to achieve a settlement of the Algerian question. Plainly, he believed he could master the problem.

Toward that end he offered proposal after proposal, exhibiting a flexible attitude which belied his reputation for rigidity. He drew constantly closer to offering the Algerian rebels a chance at the independence which is their true goal.

Finally he did actually succeed in luring the rebel leaders into talks over a cease fire, which De Gaulle had insisted be preliminary to broader peace negotiations. But after five days they broke down in hopeless disagreement.

Since then, agitation has built up anew. Army-rightist groups in France press always to keep Algeria totally French. They are mindful that it has a few million Europeans in addition to its millions of Algerians, and that it is formally a part of France.

On the other side, French intellectuals, students, and others demand early resumption of negotiations to achieve a workable solution.

De Gaulle, caught in this crossfire at home, now has assailed both camps as "hostile packs" who would lead France to catastrophe. He threatened to dissolve parliament and call for a popular referendum on the Algerian issue if they do not cease their agitation.

He seemed at the same time to have moved even closer to a solution centered on independence for Algeria. He even hinted that the French army might unilaterally declare a cease fire, thus giving the army a face-saving "out" on this question, and allowing true political negotiations with the rebels to begin.

European observers feel De Gaulle has moved a good stride toward real peace talks. France's friends in Europe and America surely hope so.

For they want to see an end to this struggle that for so long has torn France internally and prevented it from playing its strongest part in the defense of the free world against hostile Soviet communism.

American Education Week

This is American Education Week. It started Monday, and will continue through Saturday. A few comments here on the objectives and purpose of the Week are appropriate.

Every November, during the week which includes Veterans Day, American Education Week is observed throughout the United States. It is an audit, or annual report time—during which the schools tell the public about their purposes, methods, achievements, needs and problems.

Klamath Falls public grade and high schools will be portrayed in a series of pictures daily, and in the Sunday supplement of the *Herald and News*, Nov. 13. As much as possible, we will use pictures to tell the story of these schools. While we would like to visit every school in the county for this purpose, such a project is not feasible, and we are hopeful that readers will consider our picture "stories" as typical of the county and area school situation.

American Education Week grew out of the revelation, during World War I, that a shocking percentage of American people were illiterate and physically unfit. Representatives of the National Education Association and the newly-formed American Legion discussed this problem, and their talks led to the observance of the Week.

Since that first observance in 1921, many other groups participate, and since 1922, the observance has been co-sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education. In 1938, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers became the fourth national sponsor.

The basic purpose of American Education Week is to make every American aware of the important role education plays in a democracy, and to help him realize that good schools are a personal responsibility.

Specific purposes are to increase public understanding and appreciation of education; to explain the modern school—today's curriculum, current teaching methods and materials; to increase pupil appreciation of their school; to reveal school problems and needs; to strengthen the bonds of cooperation between school and community.

Joint Effort Required

Sen. John Kennedy faces an awesome task in January when he takes up the reins of President of the United States. It will be a time for every citizen to extend every bit of devotion and energy to preservation of the nation's heritage and principles.

While the Herald and News opposed the election of Sen. Kennedy in the long campaign months, we believe that now is the time for citizens to close ranks behind their new president and lend him the assistance he and his administrators will need in the years ahead if they are to perform their tasks to the extent required.

At the same time, we are hopeful that Sen. Kennedy and his aides will place a proper interpretation on Tuesday's vote. We believe that American citizens showed that they are not ready for many of the social reforms and welfare statism advocated by Sen. Kennedy and the Democratic platform. The huge popular vote for Vice President Nixon and the more conservative policies he advocated should be taken into consideration by those left-wingers who would reduce America to a welfare state.

BARBS

Designs may change from time to time in the modern home, but the last word is still the wife's.

Most of the things that are worth having are worth going after, but most people are satisfied to go after them after a while.

Staying young is not only a good habit with most women, but an old one.

If you're dissatisfied with your lot, maybe it's because you haven't taken proper care of it.

Some of the better things in life come to people who wait, if they wait on themselves.

Accidents would drop off if we all had car brakes that would stop the car behind us.

The average person says 10,000 words a day. Hubby will wonder how many average wives there are.

Every time there's a fire in the political pots there are smokes.

Hodgepodge

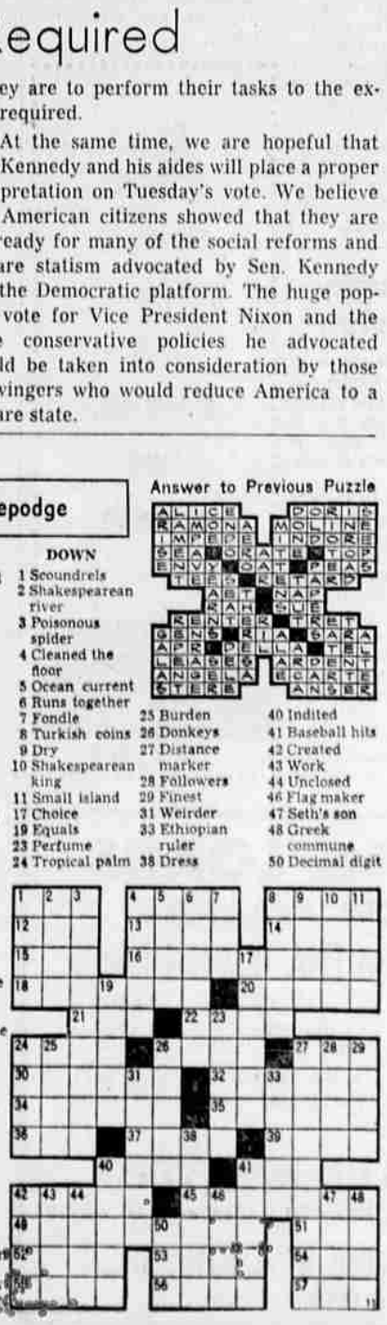
ACROSS

1 Feline animal
4 Pace
8 Buddhist dialect
12 Actress, — Gardner
13 Art
14 War god of Greece
15 Beetle
16 Newspaper opinion
18 Cracked the whip
20 French priest
21 Seine
22 Consumes
24 Observe
26 Italian city
27 Marble
30 Hardens
32 Explosive
34 Throbs
35 Anoints
36 Biblical name
37 Raise
39 Heroic feat
40 Knew (Middle English)
41 Common carrier
42 Irish poet, Thomas —
45 Relied
49 Allot
51 Individual
52 Song for two
53 Formerly
54 Name (Fr.)
55 Domestic slave
56 Stack's role in "The Untouchables"
57 Confederate

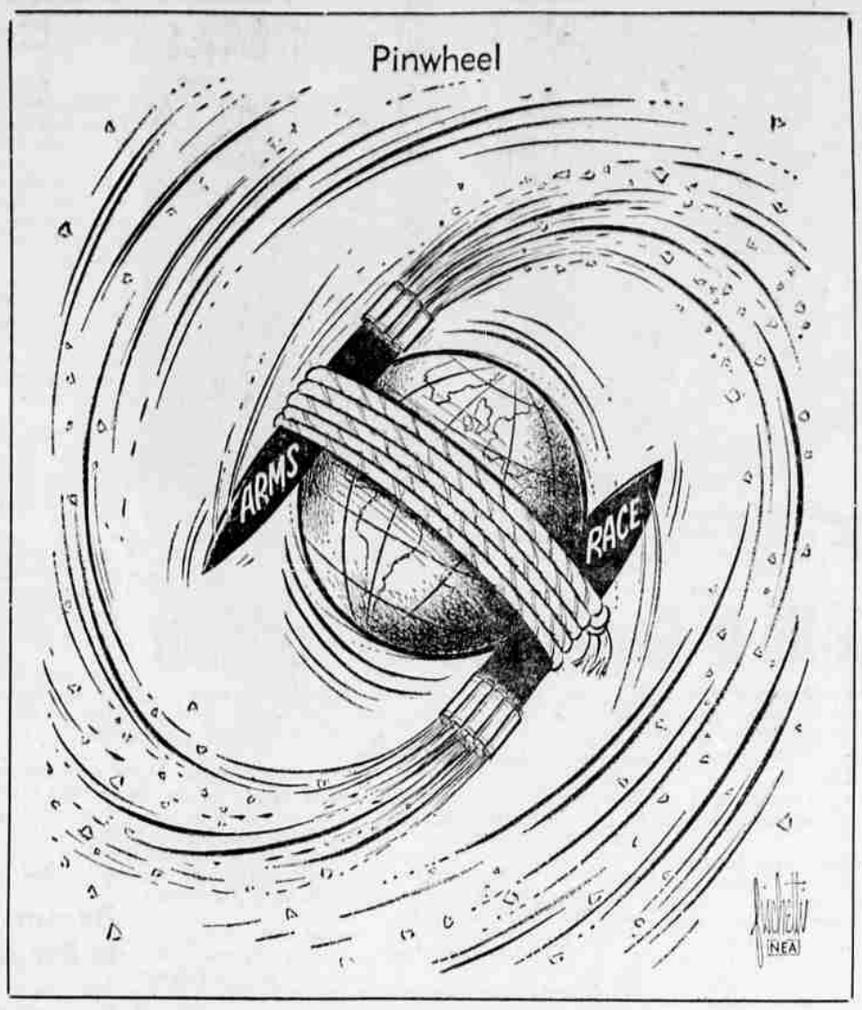
DOWN

1 Scoundrels
2 Shakespearean river
3 Poisonous spider
4 Cleaned the floor
5 Ocean current
6 Runs together
7 Fondle
8 Turkish coins
9 Dry
10 Shakespearean king
11 Small island
17 Choice
19 Equals
23 Perfume
24 Tropical palm
25 Burden
26 Donkeys
27 Distance marker
28 Followers
29 Finest
31 Weirder
33 Ethiopian ruler
38 Dress
40 Indited
41 Baseball hits
42 Created
43 Work
44 Unclosed
46 Flag maker
47 Seth's son
48 Greek commune
50 Decimal digit

Answer to Previous Puzzle



Pinwheel



Young Folks Lonesome For Things They Never Knew

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—The teenager, who often occupies the spotlight of our time, is sometimes homesick for arrival to where he hasn't been.

The amount of fun that life and time measure out to each generation probably comes pretty close to being equal. People will not be denied.

The middle-aged person will not be denied either—the road to his usual renown is his memory.

Here are some of the things that those ever-young folk beyond the teens—those gay, thoughtful, exuberant people between 20 and surrender—might miss, if they are young or old enough to do so:

Oranges that came one at a time.

Popcorn without aluminum.

Helen Hayes without politics, but never without talent.

Charles Coburn down to his first monocle, and with no objection to the income tax.

There were three primary colors, which everybody knew, and only an artist could describe both beige and taupe.

Dorothy Parker as a wit without apology or explanation.

The depression, when men grew a beard because they lacked both a job and a razor blade—beatniks by necessity for a time.

The ability to rent by choice because there were more empty apartments than people wanting them.

The sound of Rudy Vallee, who always sang as if there was a sinus in his nose.

The sound of Bing Crosby who echoed the dreams of a generation he didn't inherit.

Musical comedies in which Sigmund Freud was not a silent lyricist.

Novels in which he was.

Fatty Arbuckle, before he found time is the most serious of calories, and the one most likely to make a fellow overweight.

Mah-jongg, played with a sense of sedulous newness.

William S. Hart, the Shakespearean actor, dying as the leading cowboy performer of his day.

Two-hour political speeches by candidates on national issues such as the tariff—a 120 minute commercial uninterrupted by a program or a station break.

Women wondering if they smoked a cigarette in public someone might think them too bold.

Long underwear — the poor man's heater in winter.

That great gap in American cultural history between the curls and dimples of Mary Pickford and the dimples and curls of Shirley Temple.

Clark Gable was young, Jean Harlow was a living flame, Wayne King crowned the waltz, Sophie Tucker sighed for real, Joan Crawford was queen of the Charleston, Scott Fitzgerald had pocket money while he wondered about wealth, and Ernest Hemingway was sweating in Paris and hadn't shot a lion in Africa or seen a revolution or a bullfight in Spain.

Those are some of the old memories that spring without discipline to one middle-aged mind. There are so many, many more.

But what will the teen-ager of today remember of his present world a quarter century from now? What of what we really are as of this moment will endure for tomorrow's folklore?

YOUR POCKETBOOK

Planned Spending To Allocate Income

By FAYE HENLE

Couple of days ago I received this challenging request:

"I want a simple listing of what the average family spends on medicines, eating out, entertainings, wife's clothes, children's clothes."

Masses of figures come across this desk but I've yet to see a breakdown on wife's clothes or children's or for that matter on entertaining. The most recent guide to intelligent spending that has come my way is a Public Affairs pamphlet called "How to Stretch Your Money." Its message:

Discard that old concept of a budget. Instead, plan your spending.

When you budget you arbitrarily allocate your income in an inflexible manner, so much for food, shelter, clothing, transportation, recreation and so forth. When you plan your spending you decide what things are truly important and for which you are willing to pay. Somehow you manage to trim your other expenses to meet these goals.

Figure out what it is you really want. Then, counsels this booklet:

"Shine a spotlight on the so-called 'fixed' expenses to see if they actually are that immovable."

Interestingly, I learned that in these relatively prosperous times there actually are more personal bankruptcies than there were during the depression of the 1930s.

Many more of these personal bankruptcies involve wage-earner families. Last year 85 per cent of the 100,000 personal bankruptcies reported were suffered by wage earners, compared with 35 per cent in 1935 when 70,000 personal bankruptcies were reported.

Social service agencies report that the families today that have the most trouble making ends meet are not those whose incomes are lowest, but those in the middle-income brackets.

So urgent is the need for guidance that both the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee and the Credit Union National Assn. have recently started programs to help their members.

An average family will spend perhaps a quarter of a million dollars for goods and services during its lifetime. When a business figures its spending it immediately looks to capital. You should do the same.

Estimate what you will be making after taxes during the coming year. Look at your savings. Lump these figures into a capital fund and decide what you'd like this fund to provide.

If you learn to save for a particular purpose, soon your pattern of spending will take a new direction.

I'm certain, however, that if the author of the request I quoted above has read this far, he'll argue that he still wants to know what is average.

Here to appease him are figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics telling that a family with a spending budget of $400 a month allocates 28.7 per cent of it to food, 32.7 per cent to housing, 8.9 per cent for clothing and upkeep. Transportation takes an 11.7 per cent bite of income, medical care 5.4 per cent, personal care 2.2 per cent, reading and recreation 5.3 per cent and miscellaneous 5.1 per cent.

Other Editor's Opinions

(THE SACRAMENTO BEE)

Should the recommendations of the United States Supreme Court's special water master, Judge Samuel H. Rifkind, on the division of the Colorado River water be ratified by the court itself, Southern California in a comparatively few years will face a most critical water problem.

Rifkind's recommendations, awarding a larger share of the river's flow to Arizona, would cut Southern California's allotment under the most favorable calculations to about .8 of an acre foot per capita per year.

While an acre foot amounts to about 325,000 gallons, the Los Angeles Times points out this goes quickly when lawns are watered, swimming pools are filled and industries take vast quantities of water. One Union Oil Company refinery uses one billion gallons annually and the Biltmore Hotel takes 370,000,000 gallons.

Obviously Southern California must search for a new source of water to be available within the next 10 or 15 years. Barring the miraculous development of some economical method of converting sea water to domestic and commercial uses, the only direction in which Southern California can look is toward Northern California.

In view of the vital importance to Southern California of the success of the proposed $1,750,000,000 state water plan at the polls in November it is surprising that some southlanders are pressing for a reapportionment of the state senate which ironically will be on the same ballot.

The reapportionment measure would give Southern California virtual control of both houses of the legislature. The result would be that in addition to getting water from the north, Southern California could be in the position of dictating the terms under which it would be obtained.

In commenting upon Judge Rifkind's findings in respect to the Colorado River, William S. Peterson, general manager of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, observed:

"He has not respected the generally accepted higher priority in the use of water for people and industry rather than for hay, grain or cotton, some of which are surplus crops."

Would that be the philosophy of the south with respect to Northern California's water? This is a significant question in view of the reapportionment measure.

EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Religious-Political Issues Recognized

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent NEA

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Fidel Castro's Cuba is already feeling the pinch of the U.S. government's trade boycott.

This is admitted by none other than Maj. Ernesto "Che" Guevara, director of the National Bank of Cuba and boss of the island's state-controlled, communistic economy.

Guevara and a Cuban trade mission are expected to return soon from their trip to Russia and the satellite countries. They have been shopping for new sources of supply on imports received from the U.S. before the boycott.

Just before Guevara left Cuba he delivered a long broadcast which reveals how seriously Cuba has been hit. Translation of a recording is cited as evidence of boycott effectiveness.

All imports into Cuba are now Trade Bank, a subsidiary of the National Bank, Guevara reveals. This is the usual pattern of Communist state trading. It conserves foreign exchange. It also insures that only essentials will be imported.

"We will be short many products," Guevara admits in his broadcast, and states, "Some industries will be paralyzed."

Guevara declares that the Foreign Trade Bank has arranged for imports of rice, lard, beans, other foods and consumer goods needed by the people every day. But there are still some shortages which cannot be overcome, he admits.

Guevara says the entire trade structure of the country must be changed, to find and create new markets.

He blames this on the United States, first because of the cut in sugar purchases, then by the oil companies' refusal to refine Russian crude oil, finally by the boycott.

"Even if we can sell our sugar elsewhere, the price will fall," Guevara predicts, "and this will affect all sectors of the population."

Developing agriculture, says Guevara, will be easy. Industrialization will be difficult. Mistakes in agriculture can be corrected the next crop year. But mistakes in industry may be felt for 20 years and this will call for Cuban sacrifices.

He commends workers at a copper mine who recently lowered their own wages. He admits that only 2,000 new houses can be built next year, though the former rate was 10,000 a year. New units will be assigned to workers as prizes for productivity increases, says Guevara.

On Cuba's financial position, Guevara admits that, "The reserves are declining, but I am not speaking fearfully. This has happened because the U.S. has stopped buying sugar. . . . While I am away the reserves will decline again, but this will not be my successor's fault. The year will end better than last year, but the figure will be around 100 million pesos."

Guevara says 70 per cent of the island's productive capacity is now under control of the government's industrialization department. He says it is planning construction of chemical and pulp factories, but that these will cost 240 million pesos in imports and Cuba does not have the money for them now.

After admitting all these weaknesses in the Cuban economy, Guevara declares that, "The boycott is ineffective as a weapon at this time. Some foods may be in short supply, also some raw materials—such as ammonia—for factories. But there is nothing to sweat about."

Introduction of smuggling to break the boycott is suggested by Guevara. He points out that when there was a boycott against Peron's government in the Argentine, it was able to survive by smuggling in "trainloads" of short supplies from friendly governments "motivated by the law of profit." He intimates Cuba might survive the same way.

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Flies, Lice, Mice — We Have Them

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

Maybe you have not realized it but your home is a sort of battleground of disease. In it, you and your family carry on a fight against infections carried by insects and animal pests.

Many diarrheal disorders (dysenteries) are brought in by flies.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever and rabbit fever (tularemia), now recognized as far east as Atlantic coast states, are transmitted by ticks that ride in on dogs or cats.

A disease, recently described in Kew Gardens, L.I., and now called rickettsialpox, travels by way of a mouse-louse.

A serious epidemic of a variety of sleeping sickness (encephalitis), that attacked residents of New Jersey a few months ago, was air-lifted by mosquitoes.

While you fight your battles in your limited sector, major forces, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), an arm of United Nations, operate in every corner of the earth for the protection of human health and welfare.

Despite its staff of internationally famed specialists in the fields of medicine, sanitation and public health, WHO has just suffered a series of humiliating defeats in its efforts to rid the world of certain widespread infectious diseases. The victors in this seemingly unequal conflict were flies, lice and mosquitoes.

Here's how the battle was lost, at least for the time being. Since 1954, field workers of WHO have been fighting disease - carrying body lice at Queenstown, Union of South Africa, and in neighboring Bantu locations in Cape Province. Their weapon was 5 per cent powder of DDT. Attacks on the population of enemy lice were conducted regularly at six-week intervals.

The death rate among the contemptible foe was near to 100 per cent at the beginning of the campaign. Now it's less than one in five as a result of the development by lice "scientists" of a defense against DDT. A similar degree of immunity to DDT has been observed in flies.

Now, at first glance, you may think the setback of WHO teams of little importance to you and your household. Let me explain how each of us is concerned in this world war against lice and flies and their allies who include fleas, mites, mosquitoes and ticks.

As any veteran of any of our recent wars can testify, lice and fleas use rats and mice for transportation as we use motorized vehicles.

And, as they can further testify, more time and energy are spent by the man in the field fighting these enemies than is spent in combat with the declared foe.

Indeed, Prof. Hans Zinsser (with whom I once studied at Columbia University) wrote a fascinating book, entitled "Rats, Lice and History," in which he suggested that many of history's decisive battles were won or lost, not by the military, but by epidemic disease that devastated the losing army more than it did the conquerors.

In each instance cited by the author, the epidemic disease (typhus, typhoid and relapsing fevers, plague, cholera, malaria, African sleeping sickness, encephalitis, etc.), was inflicted on the soldiery by insects many of which traveled to battle by way of rats and mice.

Now I don't mean to say that your home is less important than trenches, dug-in warfare, or Bantu huts in Cape Province. But I don't think it would be advisable to postpone your private war on disease-carriers until WHO teams get around to your neighborhood.

If you want to protect yourself and your loved ones, maybe you'd better arm yourself with rat-killers, mouse bait and insecticides and route your enemies before they go over to the attack.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "Understanding Mental Illness," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 429, Dept. 8, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Friday, Nov. 11, the 316th day of the year with 50 more in 1960.

The moon is in its last quarter.

The morning star is Mars.

The evening stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1620, 41 Pilgrims aboard the Mayflower anchored off the coast of Cape Cod, Mass.

In 1918, President Warren Harding dedicated the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Thought for today: English clergyman Sydney Smith said: "Correspondences are like small clothes before the invention of suspenders; it is impossible to keep them up."