Relationship Set Straight

By ANN LANDERS

Dear Readers: The wet noodle comes out of retirement—or better still, I'll take ten swats with Webster's dictionary unabridged.

Did you know that when sisters marry, the husbands of said sisters are not even remotely related? I'll bet you thought the boys were brothers-in-law. Well, so did I—but I know better now. About 400 readers have told me.

I will explain it as dozens of readers explained it to me:

Princess Margaret is a sister-in law to Prince Phillip, because she is his wife's sister. But Margaret's husband, Mr. Jones, is no relation whatever to Prince Phillip. They are just a couple of nice boys who married sisters.

My apologies to the reader who asked the original question. And my thanks to all you nice people who wrote to set me straight.

Dear Ann Landers: I've been dating Joe for over a year. We work in the same plant and I knew he was married but he said it wasn't working out. Joe never spoke of his wife, except to say she was sloppy and stupid.

In August I went to the company picnic with some girls from the plant. Joe hung around me as usual. One of his buddies came over and warned me to "be careful" because Joe's wife and kids had just arrived on the bus. When I saw them I almost died. His wife looked about 50 years old and she had six little kids hanging on to her skirts. Three were still in diapers.

I felt so ashamed of myself I was sick to my stomach. Joe ignored them as if they were strangers. Finally I told him to leave me alone and go to his family. I've been feeling so guilty that I'm sure the only way I can square things with myself is to go to his wife and beg her forgiveness. Should I? — LOWER THAN LOW

Dear Lower Than: No. YOU may feel better, but it won't help her much.

The best way to square yourself is to stay as far away from Joe as possible. Best of all, why don't you find another job?

Women like you, who date married men, flatter the vanity of these Tomcats and encourage prowling. They should be blocked at the very first pass, told to grow up and go home to their families—where they belong.

Dear Ann Landers: We are three teens with a problem which has nothing to do with boys for a change.

My father has a younger brother who lives in a big city far away from here. I will call him Uncle Pete.

He was the "black sheep" of the family and ran away from home when he was 15. He got into trouble and disgraced the family. No one heard anything from him for about 15 years. Last May he came to town to surprise his mother on her 70th birthday. He had a big car, swell clothes and said he was doing fine in the construction business. He was awfully nice to everybody but my Dad gave him the cold shoulder. (Mom said he was jealous of Pete's success.)

Last week my sisters and I each got a $20 check from Uncle Pete—Christmas money. Dad says to return it because it may be "tainted." Mom says he is respectable now and we should forget the past. We need your advice.—SISTERS

Dear Sisters: When in doubt assume the best, not the worst. I say keep the money and thank Uncle Pete.

If alcohol is robbing you or someone you love of health and dignity, send for Ann Landers' booklet, "Help For The Alcoholic," enclosing with your request 20 cents in coin and a long-self-addressed, stamped envelope.

(Ann Landers will be glad to help you with your problems. Send them to her in care of this newspaper enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope.)

Pel Players To Present Acton Play

Pelican Players, the community's new amateur drama group, will present their third production during a meeting of Mills-Ponderosa Parent Teacher Association in Mills School Auditorium Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 7:30 p.m.

The public is invited. No admission will be charged.

The one-act play, "Madam President," a comedy by Wallace Acton, concerns a man's castle under siege by his wife's social life.

Philip Spangle, novelist, played by Pete Lungreen, tries in vain to read his paper during what started as a quiet evening at home, as his wife, Victoria, played by Mrs. Bill Bradshaw, attempts to live up to her title as queen of the club world.

The scene has taken place in some degree in every home, the publisher says.

Mrs. Bill Hagerman is director.

Meanwhile the group is planning to present its third full-length play some time in February.

Steps On Pedal, Car Careens Into Buildings

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Frank Hill, 69, of Chester, Pa., stopped his auto Wednesday, left the engine running, and opened the door. His mother-in-law, Nettie J. Saxon, 85, was in the car.

A sudden draft of wind whipped off Mrs. Saxon's hat. Hill started chasing the hat. Mrs. Saxon slid across the seat to follow him. Her foot accidentally hit the accelerator.

The car shot forward, jumped the curb, raked along the fronts of buildings and drove a pedestrian through a plate glass window. After traveling more than 150 feet the car came to a halt partly inside the front of the Judaeo-Christian Information Center of the United Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A.

Mrs. Saxon was unhurt but frightened. She told police she doesn't know how to drive.

The pedestrian, Frank H. Curtis, 66, was treated at a hospital for scalp and hand cuts, then released.

EDDIE GOES DRAMATIC

NEW YORK (AP) — Eddie Hodges, the singing youngster of "The Music Man," plays his first straight role on Broadway in "Critic's Choice."

The comedy, written by Ira Levin and produced by Otto Preminger, stars Henry Fonda. Eddie, now 13, made his melody debut three years ago, has since appeared in several movies.

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A ONE-ACT PLAY will be presented to the public by Pelican Players during a meeting of Mills-Ponderosa Parent-Teacher Association next Wednesday in Mills School. At left is Mrs. Bill Hagerman directing the principals, Pete Lungreen and Pat Bradshaw, who plays a comic young couple.

Africa Remains Major Troublespot For 1961; Many Problems Looming

LONDON (UPI) — Optimists who hailed 1960 in its early months as the year of African independence were only partly justified. Africa still has its most stubborn problems left to settle in 1961—and probably in a good many years to come.

But 1960 saw the tide of independence sweep down the west coast of the vast continent from the borders of Morocco to the frontier of Portuguese Angola: down the center to the border of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; and down the east coast to the frontier of Kenya.

In the east and center, the tide was still held back by the strongholds of white settlement, although even they began to rock before it. And African nationalists suffered one of their biggest disappointments to date when independence in the Belgian Congo disintegrated into chaos, internal conflict and foreign intervention.

Yet 1960 closed with 24 independent states on the continent of Africa and the big island of Madagascar—now the Republic of Malagasy—off the southeast coast. This figure includes the Union of South Africa as well as the United Arab Republic, whose biggest part, Egypt, is in Africa.

It also includes the Belgian Congo—nominally independent since July 1, but with its battle for real independence still be to won.

The beginning of 1961 saw four more territories on the verge of independence—the British colony of Sierra Leone, with independence promised on April 27; the two French territories of Upper Volta and Gabon, whose full independence appears to have been delayed by decision of their own governments, and the British trust territory of Tanganyika, which achieved internal self-government last year.

When 1960 dawned, Africa had only 10 independent states.

It was a year of great political advance for Africa, although it left struggles for independence of different kinds and intensity still raging in Algeria and the Congo, throughout British East Africa and against white settler domination in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Union of South Africa and Southwest Africa, mandated to the Union after it was seized from Germany at the end of World War I.

These political conflicts are enough to ensure that Africa will continue to be one of the world's storm centers in 1961.

But a still more difficult future problem for Africa and for the outside world — particularly the West in its relations with Africa —was foreshadowed in February of last year at the Pan-African Peoples' Conference in Tunis.

The emphasis at the conference was on "neo-colonialism." By that term the delegates meant the retention by European powers of economic control of African territories even after those territories achieved political independence.

"Neo-colonialism" is the wrong term for this phenomenon, since it actually is the oldest form of colonialism. European powers exploited African territories and their peoples economically before they annexed them politically.

Despite criticisms, the problem of economic colonialism is at least as vital to Africa as the problem of political imperialism. The experience of Liberia and Ethiopia has shown that political independence is of little or no benefit to the mass of the African people as long as a country's main resources are channeled out into foreign markets instead of being used for that country's own economic development.

Liberia and Ethiopia have been independent longer than any other African territories yet the poverty and illiteracy of their people are remarkable even for Africa.

Experts say that one of the causes of the increasing rural poverty and deterioration of African land is that the soil is starved of phosphates. But, African nationalists point out, Africa produces nearly one-third of the world's phosphates, nearly 90 per cent of which is exported to enrich the soil of Europe and America.

The nationalists add that Africa has by far the biggest deposits of iron ore in the world—more than twice those of the U.S. and Canada, four times those of all Asia and six times those of all Europe excluding the Soviet Union.

Yet, the nationalists point out, Africa has virtually no heavy industry or engineering outside the Union of South Africa.

Among endless other "examples of economic colonialism," the nationalists point out that Northern Rhodesia is the world's third largest producer of copper, yet she has no industry for the processing of copper. And, they add, American and European firms are prepared to invest huge sums for the extraction of aluminum from Africa, but Africa has had a hard fight to persuade private enterprise to take any interest in Ghana's plan to develop a big aluminum industry on the Volta River.

So the West must expect demands in 1961 that firms which extract minerals or other raw materials in Africa must help to develop industries to process those materials in Africa, and must help to develop the heavy industry and engineering base for real African industrialization and economic independence.

African nationalists still are almost unanimous in their hope for this type of investment from the West. And they are now making it clear that, if the West does not provide it, they will seek it from the Communists.

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• People Read SPOT ADS — you are

JAMES D. CHARLES, Army private first class, stationed with an ordinance company in Giessen, Germany, is spending a leave at home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Watie (Jim) Charles, 250 Division Street. He will return to Germany about Jan. 20. He was graduated from Klamath Union High School.

Extension Courses Are Offered

A number of evening college courses for teachers and the public are being offered at Klamath Union High School during the winter term by the General Extension of the state System of Higher Education.

Classes, credit hours, dates, times and instructors are as follows:

AA 293, "Elementary Sculpture," two hours college credit, Tuesdays, beginning Jan. 3, 7 to 9:45 p.m., Howard Hall, KUHS art department head, instructor.

ArE 311, "Arts and Crafts for the Elementary Teacher," three hours credit, Mondays, beginning Jan. 9, 7 to 9:45 p.m., Gordon Kensler, supervisor of art education, KUHS, instructor.

Ed 407, "Seminar: Adlerian Theory," three hours credit, Mondays, beginning Jan. 9, 7 to 9:45 p.m., Gene Stivers, Oregon Technical Institute Allied Arts and Sciences Division, instructor.

Ed 463, "The Maladjusted Child," three hours credit, Mondays, beginning Jan. 9, 7 to 9:45 p.m., Gene Stivers, OTI, instructor.

Ed 472, "Principles and Practices in Curriculum Construction," three hours credit, Fridays and Saturdays, alternate weeks, beginning Jan. 13, 7 to 9:45 p.m. Fridays and Saturdays, and 9 to 11:45 a.m. Saturdays; Chester Squire, assistant professor of education, Southern Oregon College, Ashland, instructor.

Hst 202, "History of the United States," three hours credit, alternate Fridays and Saturdays, beginning Jan. 13, 7 to 9:45 p.m. Fridays, and 9 to 11:45 a.m. Saturdays; Dr. Clifford Miller, associate professor of social science, Southern Oregon College, instructor.

Sc 202, "Foundations of Physical Science," three hours credit, Thursdays, beginning Jan. 5, 7 to 9:45 p.m., Wayne Hood, assistant professor of science, SOC, instructor.

Fees will be $11 per credit hour. Credit earned is acceptable at all state system campuses and elsewhere, subject to requirements at each school.

Further information is available from Charles Ivie, extension representative, SOC, Ashland.

HORROR RE-CREATED

NEW YORK (AP)—Grand Guignol, the famous horror theater of Paris, is slated for re-creation in the off-Broadway zone.

St. John Terrell, sponsor of several summer musical tents, and Bill Doll have budgeted the undertaking at $50,000.

The Grand Guignol repertoire comprises 2,700 plays of which 500 are available for presentation in this country.

SECOND IN SERIES . . .

None Wanted To Compromise Civil War Issues, Historian Points Out

Editor's Note—Ordinarily in the United States, a political convention gives opposing factions a chance to blow off steam. Instead of this, the 1860 Democratic convention built up an unendurable pressure. In the second of four articles, a famous historian explains how this exception to the rule prepared the path to war.

By BRUCE CATTON
Written for The Associated Press

Compromise is an unpopular word. It seems to mean that you are rather wishy-washy—you don't have the courage of your convictions, you won't dig in your heels for a final stand.

But we do need to remember that compromise is what enables democracy to work. It enables us to face up to questions which, left to themselves, would become explosive.

In 1860 nobody tried to find a compromise over the slavery issue—nobody seemed willing even to talk over the possibility of a compromise—and there was no compromise.

The Democrats, holding their convention in Charleston, S.C., promptly got into a dog-fight that wrecked the party beyond repair.

Here was the party that offered the brightest hope for a solution, simply because it was the one truly national party at that time. It was strong in the North and the South alike; it embraced all shades of feeling in regard to slavery, and its leading candidate for the nomination, Sen. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, was eagerly trying to find a middle-of-the-road approach.

Douglas had the strange notion that the country had important things to do and that it ought to get on with the job without wasting all of its energies in the argument over slavery; he said quite frankly that he himself did not care whether slavery was voted up or down, just as long as it was somehow disposed of.

That was exactly Sen. Douglas's problem. He wanted a compromise approach at a time when nobody wanted to compromise. He was in an old-fashioned political fight, involving nothing much loftier than a struggle for party control; but he was also caught up in the fact that too many people had taken extreme positions and refused to hear any talk of compromise. Consider what the senator from Illinois was up against.

Leaders from the cotton South wanted a flat declaration, in the party platform and from the lips of the candidate, in favor of the extreme pro-slavery position—slavery was untouchable, and the question of restraining or modifying the institution in any way must not even be discussed.

Douglas and the Northern Democrats would accept nothing of the kind. They wanted a broad statement of the kind which ordinarily is dear to the politician's heart—something that would mean almost anything anyone wanted it to mean, on the ground that if this problem could just be sidetracked for a few years it would eventually come down to manageable proportions. Under pressure from Southern pro-slavery extremists, they were also under pressure from Northern anti-slavery extremists. Somewhere between the extremes, they believed, the coming election could be won.

Usually, in such a situation, a political convention blows off steam for a time and then works something out. This time that proved impossible; instead of blowing off steam, this convention built up an unendurable pressure—and, in the end, broke squarely in half. The Northern half of the party nominated Sen. Douglas, and the Southern half nominated John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. It immediately became obvious that as a result the Republicans were going to win the election.

The Republicans guided themselves accordingly. Convening in Chicago, they did not bother with much debate. Declaring flatly that slavery was wrong and must eventually go, they nominated Abraham Lincoln and set out, with immense singleness of purpose, to pick up the victory which the Democrats had dropped in their laps.

Now another party took form—the Constitutional Union party, which wanted to preserve the Union and nominated John Bell of Tennessee, with a platform calling simply for reverence to the Constitution and the federal union—a creed to which almost anybody could subscribe. And then the campaign got under way.

The campaign shed no light whatever, because nobody wanted to talk about the one shattering issue.

Lincoln refused to make any speeches at all, on the ground that his position already was clear. Bell upheld the Constitution and expressed the hope that brothers would not quarrel. Breckinridge defied anyone to show that he had ever said one word against the Union and then lapsed into a silence as all-embracing as Lincoln's. Sen. Douglas did try to make a debate out of it; he made many speeches, the substance of them being that it would be absurd to break up the Union when there was more important work to do. Apparently nobody paid much attention.

In any case, neither the political conventions nor the campaign brought any real discussion of the underlying issue. There were many speeches and editorials, most of them consisting simply of denunciations of the opposition. Political marching clubs were formed, to parade and cheer and make music. Nowhere in the record of that 1860 campaign can you find any real effort by anybody to bring the terrible problem out into the open and explore the possibilities of a settlement.

The Southern extremists said that if the anti-slavery crowd won the election the Southern states would secede; the Northern extremists said that this was nonsense—just empty talk raised for political effect. Lincoln kept silent. The Constitutional Union party deplored all of the angry talk, and Sen. Douglas—the only candidate who really got on the stump and tried to make a campaign of it—found that in the North he was running against Lincoln, and in the South against Breckinridge.

In the end, of course, Lincoln was elected, with a solid electoral majority and a solid minority of the popular vote. But the trouble now was that this election, with everything that had gone before, had simply brought things to a head instead of providing a solution for anything.

'WHITE CARGO' REVAMPED

NEW YORK (AP)—"White Cargo," a lurid sensation of Broadway's 1923 season, is being revamped for new showcasing.

A different attitude this time is noted by Director Roger Sullivan, a collaborator on the adaptation: "The original version dealt mainly with the problems of miscegenation and integration whereas this highlights the comic and dramatic aspects."

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Navy Extends Special Offer

The Navy's special "station-keeper" re-enlistment program has been extended for six more months until June 30 for those who qualify for a number of ratings, said Chief Robert J. Gomes, recruiter in charge of the branch station here.

The program enables re-enlistees to go directly into shore duty billets and to obtain schooling in fields their previous rates applied to, in addition to the usual benefits available to re-enlistees.

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