

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Suppose It Were Your Business

If you wonder why your taxes are so high, this little story may help clear your mind.

Construction of a \$40 million steel plant in Montana is scheduled to begin next May. The plant will use large amounts of electric power. The regional investor-owned utility, the Montana Power Company, offered to supply it at a rate that is among the lowest industrial rates in the country, and to invest \$20 million in needed transmission lines. Said the Livingston, Montana, Enterprise, the company "would have paid \$1.5 million in taxes per year to Montana counties and schools, plus income tax to the state and federal governments on its earnings."

However, the utility didn't get the contract. The steel company accepted the offer of a tax-exempt federal socialized system for power at a cost of about 2.4 mills per kilowatt hour. That figure is actually less than the cost of taxes alone of the utility company which

works out to 3.6 mills per kwh, says the president of Montana Power.

The utility's president adds "that everyone should understand the policy of government by which a federal agency builds power plants, transmission lines and substations with taxpayers' money and operates those properties in a commercial business without paying any county, state or federal taxes and sells the power in competition with a tax-paying power company at less than half what it costs the tax-paying company to produce and sell the same power."

Another point is in order. Using its tax-exemption and other special privileges, the government could build a steel plant and sell the product for less than any private enterprise. It could do the same thing with any product and any service. Then we'd all work for the government, and we'd all take whatever orders the politicians in Washington dreamed up.

'Mobocracy' In Action

Democracy may be at a juncture in history where it needs protection from its friends as well as its enemies.

The disorders in Belgium are a painful case in point.

The sequence of events was simple. When the Belgians cut the Congo adrift, they were faced with inevitable economic difficulties at home. To meet them, the present government under Premier Eyskens proposed an "austerity" legislative program.

The Belgian Socialists disapproved of the program. In protest they called a series of strikes which have added up to a near general strike in many parts of Belgium. To reinforce their complaints, they have marched in the streets and indulged in riotous disorders.

Now it is clear that this is a political strike—aimed at the very least at defeating the austerity program, and at the most at unseating the Eyskens government.

But is this really the way to accomplish such ends in a democracy?

The political strike, the riot, the overturning of cars and the stoning of shops, are these the processes of democracy?

Of course they are not. They are the tactics and strategy of internal warfare. They represent the substitution of violence for the

human intelligence. They are as reprehensible in the domestic sphere as war is on the international scene.

What is truly stunning is that such weapons should be so quickly resorted to, and that they should find so many ready hands in tiny Belgium, a nation long seen in the world's eyes as one of its most orderly democracies.

The Socialists in Belgium may think of themselves as democrats. But they have not been living and acting as democrats. They have been trying to legislate in the streets, with rock and muscle.

They have been a bad example to the supporters of democracy everywhere. They have done no service to themselves, to their country, or to the cause of freedom. Democracy is not mobocracy.

Every time a "democratic" rioter throws a stone through glass, he breaks a window in democracy's threatened house. And the wind which then wafts in is an evil current generated in Communist Russia.

Are the peoples in the democracies thus to do the work of their enemies? In too many instances it would seem so—unless they can awake to realize that democracy is served only by democratic processes, not by self-destructive internal warfare such as has plagued the Belgians.

Castro Asked For It

In breaking off diplomatic relations with Cuba, we have taken an action which most Americans will regard as reasonable in the light of Fidel Castro's persistent provocations.

There is no doubt that we have also served Castro's own twisted political purposes.

As President Eisenhower has properly pointed out, there is a limit to the harassment one nation can endure at the hands of another. Though we cannot take punitive steps against tiny Cuba, we do not have to pretend to be on friendly terms with a government which has made hating America its stated policy.

There is no need to catalogue again the many Castro provocations. The final straw, of course, was his order to reduce our Cuban embassy staff from near 100 to 11—the exact number in Cuba's American embassy. Our obvious conclusion was that this would make our Havana embassy virtually inoperative.

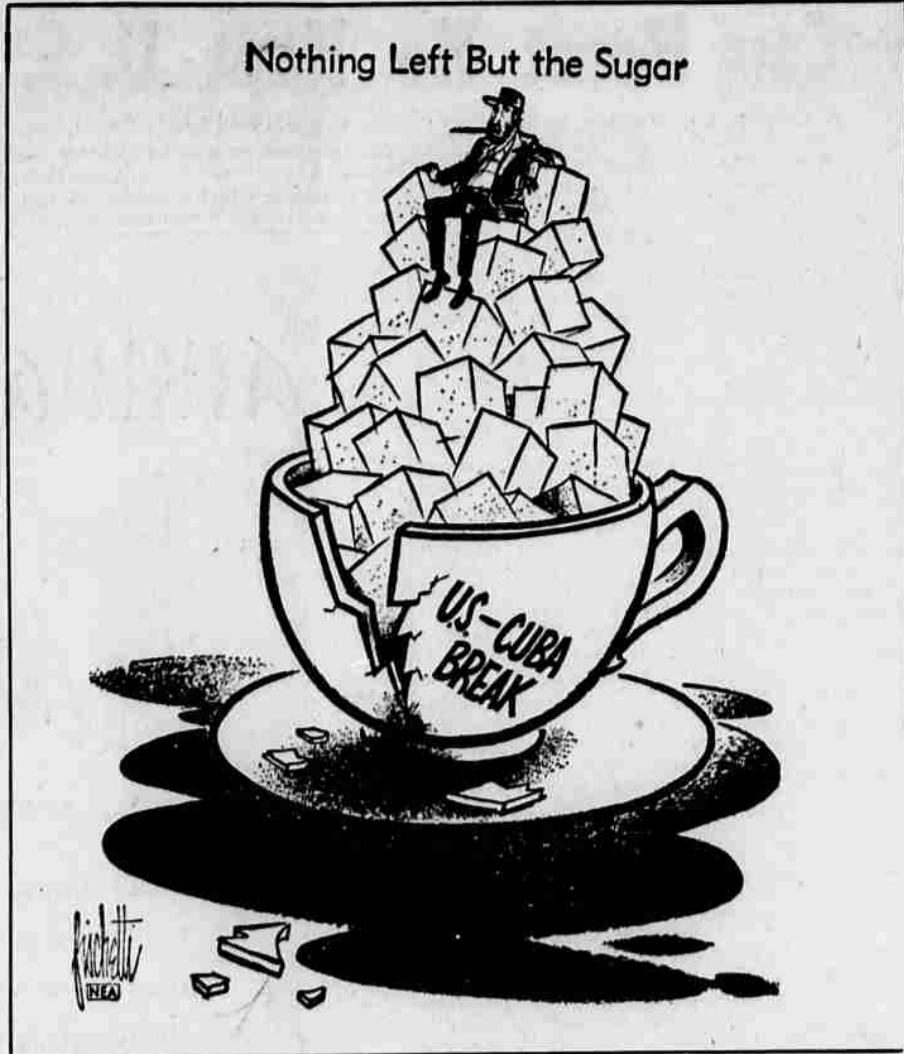
From Castro's viewpoint, the gains in this move were clear. Much of the U.S. staff in

Cuba was engaged constantly in processing visas for Cubans eager to escape to America from the wonders of the Castro regime.

The backlog of Cubans seeking U.S. entry is said to be at least 50,000 right now. They, plus the thousands already landed in Florida, constitute an intense embarrassment to Castro. For they advertise in loud tones that his revolution is not universally accepted as the blessing of the century.

Besides this, Castro undoubtedly found a kind of warped satisfaction in the mere act of our breaking off. In his petty dictator's world even such a negative act can be hailed as a triumph, for he will offer it as proof his "hate America" campaign is justified.

In actual fact it is not justified. We may indeed have had our shortcomings in our relations with the Cuban people. But a strong, basic friendship existed, and as far as we are concerned, still does. Thus the severing of diplomatic ties must be taken with deep regret.



Economists Predict Need For Immediate Fiscal Procedures

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP) — Sunny and sober.

Those two words spell one of the basic differences between President Eisenhower and President-elect Kennedy.

The elderly — 70-year-old — Eisenhower appears to have a sunny optimistic outlook. The young — 41-year-old — Kennedy is not pessimistic but appears to take a much more sober view of the world.

Three stories, which moved

within an hour of one another on Associated Press wires, point up the difference.

During the presidential campaign Kennedy complained the American economy was dragging its feet, needed to grow faster. Eisenhower has appeared rather satisfied with the rate of growth. A number of economists agreed with Kennedy.

Thursday at 4:33 p.m. the AP moved a story saying the National Planning Association—which describes itself as a nonprofit, non-political organization—teamed up

on Kennedy's side, called for faster growth.

Trying to accomplish this is going to be one of Kennedy's toughest tasks.

At 5:30 p.m. the AP carried another story out of Washington. This one, basing its information on "authoritative sources," said Eisenhower would send Congress a budget which at this moment locks very sunny, indeed.

The country is in a recession, the fourth since World War II, and just preventing its getting worse will call for strenuous efforts by Kennedy's new administration.

If it does get worse, Kennedy may have to take stringent steps.

The President's budget is his estimate of how much spending should be for the fiscal year starting July 1 and how much the government will collect from revenue to offset the spending.

Eisenhower figures, the AP said, that if Congress votes to spend no more than he suggests, then at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1962), the government revenue will be \$600 million more than its expenses.

But this is based on a happy view of the future: The belief that the recession will get no worse and that a gradual recovery will begin in the next few weeks.

This is contrary to the way most economists see it.

Just 10 minutes after the AP finished moving the Eisenhower budget story it moved another as a bulletin out of New York where Kennedy is staying until his inauguration Jan. 20.

This one started off: "President-elect John F. Kennedy tonight received study committee recommendations for swift emergency measures to combat the business slump. The group also urged temporary tax cuts if the situation turns a great deal worse in the spring."

The study group, appointed by Kennedy to evaluate economic conditions, wasn't predicting disaster which would require massive spending and public works.

But it did suggest a bundle of steps to end the slump without trying to be drastic right away. It then suggested drastic ones if the recession takes a mean downturn.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Well, At Least Congress Is In Action, He Finds

By DICK WEST
United Press International
WASHINGTON (UPI) — For a while, I thought that Congress was sick or something.

My fears were aroused by the Congressional Record for Jan. 3, which indicated that members of the House of Representatives introduced only 383 bills on the first day of the new session.

This averages out to less than one bill per congressman, which

isn't even enough for a good bonfire. Ordinarily, the opening day inflow will average about three bills per congressman.

The record for Jan. 3 came out on Wednesday and, needless to say, I didn't sleep much that night. I lay awake for hours trying to figure out the reason for such a puny total of new bills.

In the hallucinations that insomnia can produce, I even began to fancy that the republic might be in jeopardy. But fortunately, my worries were groundless, or at least premature.

On Thursday, the next edition of the record revealed that House members actually greeted the New Year with 1,827 bills, 82 joint resolutions, 34 concurrent resolutions and 64 plan resolutions.

This was clear evidence that our lawmakers still are vigilant and relentless about looking after our interests, so we can all feel reassured. Some of them aren't even waiting for President-elect John F. Kennedy to point the way to the new frontier.

In looking over the list of proposed legislation, I saw many measures of vital consequence to the national welfare. Here are some of the more vivid eye-catchers:

—A bill to provide an official flag for congressmen to fly on their car bumpers or yachts. Ever since the dawn of the republic, congressmen have been forced to travel around without a flag they could call their own. It's nice to know that someone is trying to do something about this privation.

—A bill to "create a presumption" that heart attacks and hypertension suffered by government workers are "incurred in line of duty." This would entitle them to disability compensation even if they get ulcers on their own time.

—A bill to prohibit the registration of trademarks containing the words "White House." This, I presume, would keep motels from pretending to be the executive mansion or from putting up signs claiming that "John F. Kennedy slept here."

—A bill to provide for the coinage of \$50 million worth of \$5 and \$10 gold pieces. Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R-Pa.), who introduced it, said it would be better to put part of our bullion in circulation than to "risk the gold slipping out of this country." For all I know, he may be right.

—A bill to require that dogs be kept under leash in public places in the District of Columbia. I don't know what motivated this measure, but I will try to find out. It ought to make an interesting story.



While we would much prefer it otherwise, most of the material on our editorial page is prepared and produced as much as five days in advance of publication. For instance, I wanted to be on hand for the opening of the state legislature Monday, so I had to get editorial pages out for Tuesday and Wednesday and have them ready before I left for Salem Sunday.

This is not a serious situation, but one that does not leave too much last-minute flexibility. At the same time, there are only rare instances where editorial comment on any situation is of such vital nature that it cannot be postponed for a day or two in the interests of efficiency and planning.

I realize, of course, that the Herald and News editorial page is not as powerful or as crusading as some people like to see. At heart, we are a pretty conservative element in the community, and I'm afraid that is the way we will remain. Our editorial page is directed toward building the community—not tearing it down with dramatic rampages against this or that issue, or this or that group of individuals in the community. And, I think, too, that some readers like to see editorials not directed wholly at local levels. They like to see an occasional piece on Cuba, or Laos, or whatever other isolated spot might be in the news and in our minds for a few days.

This is not by way of apology, or of being apologetic. It is just a way of pointing out that I do not believe any editorial writer should go off half-cocked or rant about something he knows nothing about just to excite readers.

It is easy for some editorial writers to pick up some little incident in a community and make an issue of it. More often than not, however, such crusading does more harm to the community than good. And, in the long run, readers generally come to realize that the writer is pretty shallow—that he has nothing to offer but dirt and muck.

We comment on local matters when comment is due, I think. On state and national issues affecting the Klamath area, I often find that I do not have the time to research the matter carefully enough before writing an editorial. Therefore, I do not feel qualified to write, and so... no comment. As I become more familiar with the problems and better acquainted with background and history that will assist in solutions, perhaps there will be more leading comment than at present.

On the other hand, I don't want to be deprecating. Comment of readers on our editorial page content and makeup is tremendously reassuring. I would say that for every critical comment, we receive between 15-20 times as much favorable comment.

Political note: It is said that Kennedy's political margin in Michigan would have been greater had Republicans known he was going to send Soapy Williams to Africa.

There's always one consolation we can fall back on. If it weren't for the scoundrels that make up a minority of society, how could you measure the goodness of the majority?

I like what the guy said: "This 'just getting by' attitude of ours is the cue adopted by our youth today, too readily used to excuse poor grades, half-hearted efforts, and the minimizing of intelligence in all endeavors. . . . Our attitudes symbolize a powerful new cult, the cult of mediocrity. This 'just average' philosophy is laying the foundation for an unimaginative, vegetable-like generation."

He should have added, though, that the kids are getting it from examples set by their parents, and from lack of parental control and interest, in most instances.

And, I know you'll agree that it is probably just as well that the "jokes" were left out today.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, Jan. 10, the 10th day of the year with 355 more in 1961.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning star is Mars. The evening stars are Venus and Mars.

On this day in history: In 1737, revolutionary hero Ethan Allen was born.

In 1776, Thomas Paine published his pamphlet "Common Sense" setting forth the proposition that the colonies should separate from Great Britain and establish their own independent government.

In 1861, Florida seceded from the Union.

In 1870, John Rockefeller incorporated the Standard Oil Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1901, the great Texas oil boom began when oil was struck in Beaumont, Texas.

Thought for today: American statesman Thomas Paine said: "Suspicion is the companion of mean souls, and the bane of all good society."

avorable comment. Summing up, I would say that while we are doing a fair job on our editorial page, we promise unconditionally to get better.

As long as I'm on this line, I am hopeful that with Congress and the state legislature in session, we will see more people using our "letters" column. Actually, it doesn't take too much time to sit down and whack out a few lines on topics or issues that interest you. And you'd be surprised, probably, at the people who will agree with your viewpoint. And, of course, we're always interested in hearing the opposite side, aren't we?

I think too many people are afraid to write to their newspaper because they're afraid the editor will add a note to their letter taking their hide off. We don't do that.

You'll be interested in knowing that our Progress Edition is moving along, almost on schedule. There's practically a warehouse full of material for this first effort, and I think you'll like it. Don't forget to reserve extra copies for your out-of-state (or in-state) friends and relatives who will be interested in knowing about the Klamath Basin, its industries, business, culture, and progress. (Not an ad plug—merely a public service.)

Enough about the newspaper. Cap Collier wants to know why I don't write about the blackbirds down near the river; the number of pheasants one can see on the stateline highway; the unusually fine weather, about the skiing on Tomahawk, etc., etc. Cap's right. I've just not wandered around enough looking at the birds and bees et al.

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

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . . Child Convulsions Are Grave Concern

The appearance of a convulsion, at birth, is always a cause for grave concern. And justifiably so, since infantile convulsions are almost always manifestations of severe damage to the brain itself.

By the time the child is two years old, the first appearance of a convulsion is a cause of very much less concern. For, at this stage in the youngster's development, the convulsive episode is almost always the response of a normal, but highly sensitive, nervous system to fever or to a disturbance in body chemistry.

The fever is almost always caused by an infecting organism that can be liquidated by treatment with an antibiotic. The chemical disturbance is almost always due to a deficiency of sugar or calcium that can easily be overcome by feeding or injecting the appropriate substance.

Therefore the convulsive episode has no more influence on the child's future development than an electric storm that terrifies momentarily and then passes.

But if you are the parent of a convulsing child, you'll probably want more reassurances than are given in the bare outline you've just read.

You'd want to know how sure your doctor could be that the convulsion, attributed to the fever or the chemical disturbance, wasn't a manifestation also of an underlying epilepsy. And you'd want to know why, if this possibility existed, it wouldn't be better to prescribe antiepileptic drugs to spare your child the harrowing

experience of another convulsive episode.

Here's how you can protect your child and yourselves with the thoughtful cooperation and assistance of your doctor:

Request a tracing of the brain waves (electro-encephalogram) to determine definitely whether or not your child is epileptic. The tracing (EEG) is readily obtained without the slightest discomfort or risk to the child.

If the tracing is normal, you may breathe freely though you must bear in mind the possibility that the child, up to the age of 5, may still have a convulsive episode at some later time if he suffers a fresh infection.

If the tracing indicates that your child is epileptic, you may take comfort in the experiences of Dr. Samuel Livingston, director of the Epilepsy Clinic at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. After 24 years of study, Dr. Livingston recommends regular daily doses of anticonvulsive drugs for the child with proven epilepsy. At the end of four years of treatment in the case of a boy and slightly longer in the case of the girl who is about to mature, treatment is gradually withdrawn and then wholly discontinued if all is well as it is with the very rare exception.

In this way, as you see, your child will not be unnecessarily treated if there is no reason to administer anticonvulsive drugs; he or she will be given almost certain protection against another seizure if drug treatment is required, and you may rest secure in the belief that your child is safe from harm.

THEY SAY . . .

The role of a woman in the United Nations can be the same as the role of a man. There is no difference between the mind of a man and a woman. —Mrs. Haling Anegay, 25, beautiful Moroccan delegate to the U.N.

Certainly we in the United States will never accept the present situation in eastern Europe as anything but a temporary nightmare before the inevitable dawn of freedom. —Undersecretary of State Douglas Dillon.

We will dissolve state boundaries because political boundaries are obsolete. . . . We'll kick the judges out of their jobs and give them a chance to go to work and make an honest living. —Eric Hass, Socialist Labor Party presidential candidate, with some of his platform.

When I was young, I worked for a capitalist 12 hours a day and was always tired. Now I work for myself 30 hours a day, and I never get tired. —Nikita Khrushchev.

Eminent Doctor

ACROSS

- Cornell University M.D.
- Irving S.
- With Link and Allen, he was a co-winner of the 1960 Award
- More facile
- Hold in high regard
- Mortgagee
- Approached
- Licentiate in Law (ab.)
- Waltz
- No marks (ab.)
- Honor
- Karl — Link was a co-winner with him
- Indian weight
- Rabbit
- In the year of (Latin)
- Athena
- Fragment
- Erect
- Cloy
- Roman bronze
- Lampneys
- These — shaped the highest award in American medicine
- Warp years
- Frighten
- High note in York Bay
- Horsemen
- Mongoloids

DOWN

- Not ailing
- Sora
- Ember (var.)
- Whitney's cotton machine
- Pays attention to
- Serves as host
- Light cavalryman
- Revoke a legacy
- Tiny (Scott.)
- Last handful at harvest time
- Solitary (comb. form)
- Communists
- Born
- Ran away to wed
- He — in an award for work in cardiovascular research
- Go by
- Lariat
- Genus of maples
- Island in the Pacific Ocean
- Nail
- Nautical term
- Organs of
- Hearing
- Paroxysm
- Greek letter
- Most painful
- Willow

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	56	57	58	59	60