

Editorial Page

Chance At A Miracle

President Charles de Gaulle unquestionably is now embarking upon what must inevitably be the most critical days of his entire career as leader of France.

Algeria, everyone understands, is France's toughest problem. The referendum De Gaulle has won on the issue does not solve it in any degree. It is simply a mandate to him to continue trying to solve it.

De Gaulle won the mandate partly because he made it a clear test of his leadership. Most Frenchmen grasped the fact that they have no really effective alternative to the austere general. They were not prepared to rebuff him.

They appreciate, too, that they cannot stand still on the Algerian issue. They may not like the direction in which De Gaulle proposes to move—toward a strong measure of Algerian self-determination—but they know they cannot live forever with the terrible economic and military drain Algeria now represents.

How it will be ended is still the great puzzle. The Algerian rebels, despite De

Gaulle's many sincere overtures, have not yet come to the bargaining table. The bloodshed goes on.

Tens of thousands of less violent Moslems in Algeria declined to take part in the big referendum. No one knows to what extent, if any, they will now participate in the various Algerian assemblies which must be formed if self-determination is to become the reality De Gaulle seeks.

On the other side, it is thoroughly plain that the Europeans in Algeria, not to mention strong elements in the French army, are still substantially opposed to any solution which gives the Algerian Moslems the inevitable ascendancy their numbers warrant.

In virtually every approach he has made to the Algerian problem, De Gaulle has proved himself pre-eminently the statesman. But to crack this major dilemma seems to require nothing less than the powers of a miracle maker.

A large share of the population in France and Algeria have given De Gaulle the additional opportunity he demanded to attempt the miracle.

Sawdust Storm

The windstorm of late wreaked havoc with the business area of the city.

Shoppers were beset by an onslaught of sawdust that made the air in the downtown area almost unbearable.

In addition to the normal amount of dirt and paper that assaulted the area, everyone had to contend with flying particles of sawdust which attacked the face and the eyes.

When the wind subsided, sawdust was piled up in almost every corner of Main Street. Curbs were lined with it and everyone wondered what could be done about such a re-occurrence.

Unquestionably, the major source of the sawdust was the huge pile at Consumer's Heating Company. It falls prey to any busy wind and creates an uncomfortable situation.

In former years, it was a "black snow" situation from the company's huge smoke stacks that created difficulties. However, it must be pointed out in all fairness that the company spent quite a few thousand dollars just to correct this situation.

They cut their stacks down and installed

filter chambers to absorb the "black snow." This helped a great deal and they are to be commended for their actions.

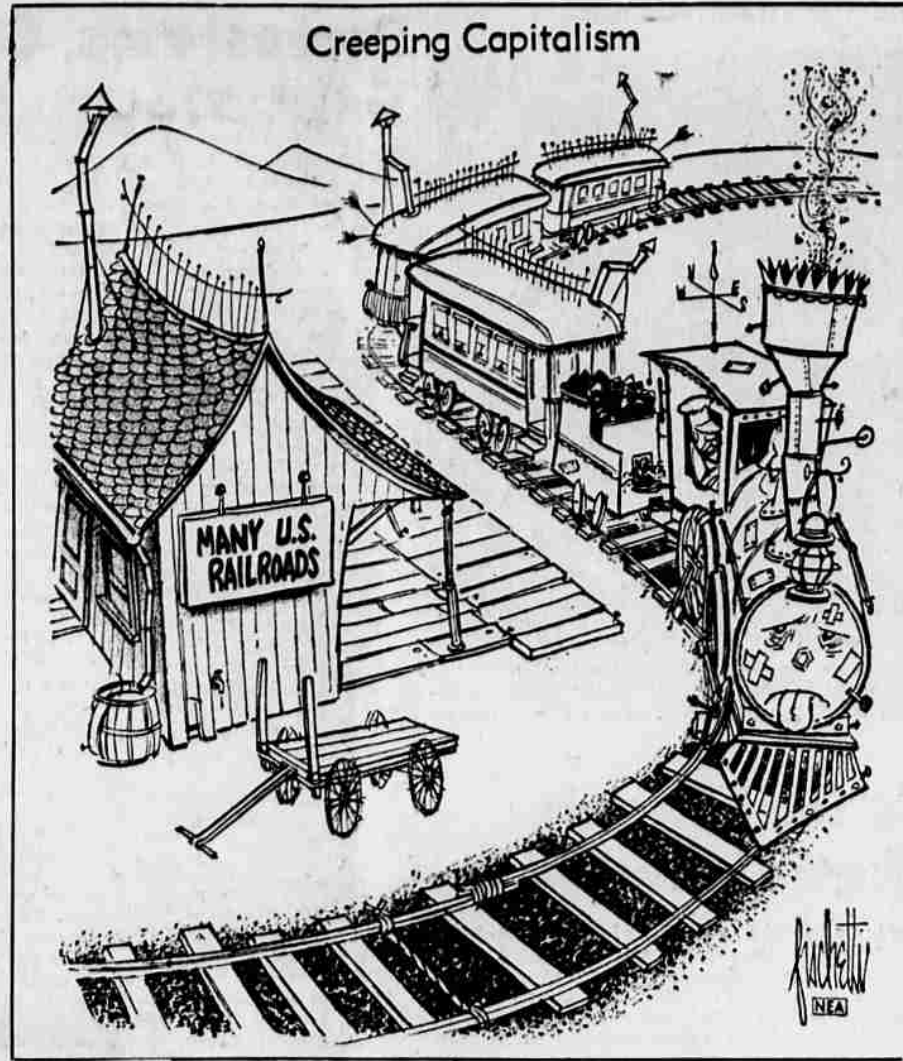
However, it would seem that this pile of sawdust could be kept wet on top, holding down the pile. We realize that the company is not in the weather forecasting business and can't predict when winds are going to blow up, but a certain amount of wind is constant in this country and precautions should always be taken to keep the pile from blowing down on unsuspecting citizens.

We do not want to harass the company unduly because we're glad they are operating here, but it would seem something should be done about this problem which caused considerable cost to the city and businessmen in cleaning the sawdust from the streets.

Even the grimmest situation, however, has a humorous side.

A visitor to the city inquired, "Do you always put sawdust on your streets and sidewalks when it becomes slippery?"

Being imbued with a certain sense of civic pride, what could we answer?



THE VIEW FROM HERE . . . by F.L.W. Use Of Auditorium Proves Paying Plan

SOMETIMES it takes a new approach to make an idea work. This was particularly true of the Klamath Auditorium.

FOR THE LAST few years, the Old Armory, as many still call it, has been a white elephant. It was built initially in a joint effort by the city of Klamath Falls and the county.

In the ensuing years since its construction in the 30s, it has been used primarily for such things as dancing and boxing and wrestling, and occasionally for large convention gatherings.

But its use in recent years was

dwindling, and yet the cost of maintenance and upkeep was quite a figure.

Each year, the city and the county each put up \$1,500 for operation of the building.

THEN, George Price, recreation director, came up with the suggestion that it should be turned into a civic activity center. He told both the council and the county court that he felt it could be made to pay its own way.

Despite doubts of this optimistic estimate, both bodies agreed to add \$1,000 to their annual allowance for the building to give Price a chance to work out his idea. The understanding was that he would try it for a year and then the results would be re-assessed.

tional impetus to community recreational activities.

ACTIVITIES in the building run the whole scale from kindergarten activity to meetings of the Golden Age Club.

Twenty seven children attend the pre-school play school. Over 130 teenage boys participate in the play of the Victory League basketball group, and 120 men of the City League practice there.

Hi-nite is another popular feature with as many as 200 high school students attending this function.

The baton and marching classes draw 50 young ladies, and 35 persons take part in the work of the Pelican Players, a theatrical group.

The list goes on and on.

THE OTHER DAY, Price issued a six-month report on the progress of his use of the Klamath Auditorium. It was a successful report, with income for the period from July 1 to Dec. 31 totalling \$1,928.46 and expenses of \$1,725.57.

This meant that the auditorium had not only paid its own way, but had shown a net profit of about \$200 in that period of time.

HOWEVER, this does not mean that the operation can continue to maintain such an excellent showing.

There are heat problems in connection with the building which will be heavy between now and spring, and other maintenance items that could force the department to dip into the funds added by the city and the county before the year is up.

NEVERTHELESS, if one surveys the activities that the department has interested in using the facilities, it also becomes apparent that the venture is extremely successful, not just from the financial viewpoint, but also from the viewpoint of providing addi-

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, Jan. 16, the 16th day of the year with 349 more in 1961.

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

On this day in history: In 1770, the organist in New York City's Trinity Church played part of Handel's Messiah, the first such performance in America.

In 1883, the Pendleton Act provided for the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

In 1920, the Volstead Act to enforce the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors, went into effect.

In 1942, actress Carole Lombard and her mother and 20 other passengers were killed when a commercial airliner crashed near Las Vegas, Nev.

Thought for today: English author Francis Bacon said: "Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out."

Getting Around

ACROSS 1 Thoroughfare for getting around 5 Vehicles for getting around 9 Public transportation means 12 Sea eagle 13 In a line 14 Monkey 15 Act without speech 17 Carpenter's tool 18 Response 19 Fortune teller 21 Get up 22 Mail cat 23 Cushion 27 And 29 Nuisance 32 Get around by air 34 Austrian city 36 Stopped while getting around 37 Siusi 38 Seed vessel 39 Moral wrongs 41 Health resort 42 Pile 43 Senses 44 Comments 49 Weir 53 Mail beverage 54 Is again visible 56 Good while getting around the golf course 57 Serf 58 Expletive 59 Abstract being 60 Routes (ab.) 61 Oriental coins

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS: CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, HERMAN, TENANT, MERE, ADO, BAY, ODA, TEL, ERE, PART, EOS, STES, SYDNEY, OLEWARE, PERIOD, CA, RAN, BLATE, URECHT, ELMER. DOWN: MILES, ORALE, MATE, ADO, BAY, MERE, ADO, BAY, ODA, TEL, ERE, PART, EOS, STES, SYDNEY, OLEWARE, PERIOD, CA, RAN, BLATE, URECHT, ELMER.



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . . Men Abdicate Role Of Leadership To Women

Some psychiatrists are worried because the new American male lacks aggression. He is becoming too polite, too sweet, too easily turned away from his goals. Our women—God help us!—now have more aggression than the men. They are bolder, brasser, and more ready to fight for the things they want. Once, they wore a mantle of lovely ignorance.

There is a joke about a fat man sitting in his socks in front of a television set. His wife walked across the room and slapped him. He looked up and growled: "What's that for?" She trembled with rage. "That," she said, "is because you kiss lousy." He sat back and watched the show awhile.

Then he stood, walked across the room to where she sat, and bawled off and belted her. "What's that for?" she said. "That," he said, "is for knowing the difference."

Man has always kept his woman ignorant, because what she didn't know couldn't hurt him. The ladies used to brag that they knew nothing except what their mothers and husbands taught them. The men of those times were more aggressive and it was not unusual for a boy with only four years of schooling to rise to the top of the heap and become a millionaire. The women could afford to be passive. They could express their own secret aggressions by forcing their husbands to do their bidding.

It was a nice sort of life that way. The men were men; the women were ladies. Aggression is not belligerence, nor bad manners, nor pugnaciousness. It is a manly desire to cherish and protect and dominate a family and to go out in the world and fight for the good things for them. In Dr. William Glasser's new

book, Mental Health or Mental Illness? (Harper), he says it succinctly: "All civilized societies are continually caught in a basic dilemma: the need to curb aggressiveness to the point where it does not harm others yet not curb it to the point where it ceases to function for the good of the individual." Nations that become soft and effete almost always fall under the heels of more aggressive countries.

In America, it is considered smart to avoid military service. A young man who says: "I'm patriotic. I want to serve my country" could be put away.

The clever boy tries to figure a way of being turned down for military service. He is also less prone to fight for his girl, a new job, a raise in salary, knowledge, competitive sports.

Some of the blame, I think, is on the mothers. Many of them try to create sissies in their own image rather than in the image of the fathers. The more religious the mother is the more inclined she is to emasculate her sons.

My mother used to watch me preen for a date. When I got the coat and the hat on, and the tie was properly disposed, I would kiss her goodnight. "Be a gentleman," she would say. "Treat the girl as though she was your sister." I used to get so irritated that I'd say: "If she was my sister, I wouldn't go out with her." Dr. Glasser points out that the women now outnumber the men, and they have learned to be aggressive for themselves. Most motion pictures and television shows that depict family life show the mother as the dominating influence and the man as a bumbling, good-natured idiot. It wasn't that way in our house. My father ruled the roost and the issue was never in doubt.

The most important element in making a man is not victory, but defeat. If I had a son who played football, I would hope that, in the first season at least, he would get his brains knocked out. No man learns from triumph. If he can come back after a beating, spitting mud from between his teeth, he has learned lesson number one.

Some psychiatrists have a tendency to write off male aggression as a lost cause. They feel that if we are going to have a race of hypersensitive men with their own special hair-dos, why fight it? Some of our boys are so pretty that it makes one think that mother got her wish when she prayed for a girl.

This, as a national calamity, is no worse than the psychiatrists who have written off God as wishful thinking. One psychiatrist was in Haiti, where voodoo rites are practiced. He met a witch doctor and studied the array of gods worshipped by the natives.

"How can you obey so many idols?" the psychiatrist asked. The witch doctor grinned. "We aren't half as obedient to these gods," he said, "as you Americans are to the one you have strapped on your wrist."

THEY SAY . . .

The political tensions between our countries exist at a very high level . . . so we did not expect it down among the physicists. —Russian physicist S. Y. Nikitin, visiting Stanford U., on the absence of cold war in the scientific world.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON United Nations Is Problem For Kennedy

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—As the Kennedy administration prepares to take over, it begins to appear that new policies must be adopted for dealing with—if not solving—some of its more pressing problems in the United Nations.

The idea is growing that the United States can't do everything alone. It must rely increasingly on the world organization.

The General Assembly is in recess until March. This gives administration time to get its house in order. But problems in Cuba, Laos, the Congo and elsewhere will come before the Security Council, demanding immediate attention.

This prospect comes at a time when the very existence of the U.N. itself seems threatened. The General Assembly record from last September through December was not too reassuring.

The Security Council was frequently immobilized. The secretary general was under attack. The Soviet Union in effect extended its veto power into the General Assembly.

Costs of maintaining peace forces in the Congo—which the Russians refuse to share—are greater than the rest of the U.N. budget. So the organization faces bankruptcy.

The first 15 years of United States participation in the U.N. may be considered something of a honeymoon. In this period the United States never cast a veto and never lost a vote.

But the West is losing its majority in the U.N. to the new countries in Asia and Africa. The showdown may come soon, if the United States turns up on the losing side of a vote.

There may be some public clamor then for us to pull out of the U.N. But that is irrational if the U.N. is considered essential to established world order.

Since it has been found impossible to amend the U.N. charter, the hope for the United States lies in being able to influence

the attitudes of the uncommitted and neutral nations. This may call for new strategy and tactics. The idea of carrying on the cold war in the U.N. may have to be suspended. The new nations want no part of it. What they are interested in is improving their own internal conditions.

The U.N. offers opportunities for the approach of helping its member states.

The problem of President Kennedy, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Ambassador to the U.N. Adlai Stevenson is to restore the image of the United States as a tower of strength and the hope of the future for those countries which may feel that our leadership is not what it used to be.

The problem is no longer to win them as allies in the cold war but to protect them from the Communist East. Underdeveloped countries in particular need this U.N. shield.

This may lead to greater distribution of aid through the U.N. than from the United States alone. The objection to this is that American dollars should not be spent without American control. The solution may be to avoid giving the U.N. responsibilities it cannot properly administer.

It can operate successfully through the World Bank and some of its other specialized agencies. But resolutions which ask the General Assembly to decide issues on which it lacks competence or which ask the secretary general to carry out tasks he can't perform are useless.

All this must be worked out in a vacuum until the new administration can decide for itself what the Russians really want. It must be determined to what extent Russia wishes to extend or contract the cold war and to what extent it really wants disarmament.

If the Kremlin policy is analyzed as a continuation of the usual Communist tactics of participating in an organization merely to destroy before taking it over, then new policies must be devised to save the United Nations.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . . Operation Often Not Satisfactory

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for NEA

From a desperately unhappy housewife of West Palm Beach, Fla., comes the following: "My husband and I have not been able to get along together for the past five years. Because we have three lovely children we have tried to keep together until they are old enough to go off to school or college. But it's just no use and I'm convinced it would be better all around if my husband and I got a divorce since the atmosphere in our home is terrible."

"The children don't know which way to turn. They go out as much as they can. And when they're home, they're afraid to say a word for fear of hurting the feelings of their mother or their father."

OUR CONGRATULATIONS to Price and his staff for doing an excellent job of turning this white elephant into an active, good facility that is providing new push for our community activities.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Interpretation

An incident which occurred recently I believe deserves to be brought to the attention of a civic body, such as yours. Although trivial in itself, it could have considerable bearing, if repeated, on the good feeling prevailing between the residents of the California portion of this Basin and their merchants.

On Dec. 13 my farm truck, while on the way to Klamath Falls, was stopped and the driver given a ticket because of the spotlight not working. Although it was merely a matter of a damp or poor connection caused by the recent storm and easily remedied, I appeared in the district court and readily paid a \$7.50 fine.

Three days later my same truck in nearly the same locale was again stopped. This time the crime was no PUC, whatever that may be. The facts were that I was merely hauling a small load of government potato crates to the Martin Green ranch to be filled with their potatoes for shipment to the Department of the Army. This load originated in California and I did not charge Martin Green & Sons one cent for the use of the truck.

Again I was cited to appear into your district and again fined. During the argument I posed the question that should I enter Oregon, buy a load of material and exceed the gross weight of 6,000 pounds, would I be required to have a PUC permit? Both the

husband's ulcer flare-ups? This consideration is not intended to place blame or take sides. It does raise the important question as to a possible relationship between an organic disease (soma) and an emotional trigger (psychosomatic illness). For, if this possibility exists, removing the ulcer is tackling the problem at the wrong end. It's almost like amputating the foot to get relief from the pain of a gun.

Secondly, you are misinformed if you think the operation is curative in all instances. Here are some facts about surgery for the patient with duodenal ulcer:

—The immediate postoperative mortality is 3.8 per cent under best auspices. And probably higher nationwide.

—In a ten-year follow-up study, Dr. Kiefer of Boston's Lahey Clinic reported 13.4 per cent ulcer recurrences, a weight reduction of more than 10 pounds in 34 per cent, unpleasant postoperative distress in 14 per cent, and inability to resume the usual occupation in 10 per cent.

—And in confirmation of the Kiefer findings, Dr. Harold Harvey of New York's Presbyterian Hospital reports an "incidence of 15 to 20 per cent unsatisfactory results" following the classic operation for duodenal ulcer.

Now in view of these less optimistic facts about a surgical ulcer cure, don't you think you and your husband would be wiser to see what can be done to patch up your marital difficulties? You may not know it but you have at your disposal, at little or no cost, the facilities of the Family Service Association of America, a non-profit organization sponsored by great industrialists and labor leaders.

To avail yourselves of their wonderful services, write their main office at 215 Park Avenue South, New York City 3, N.Y., and you'll be directed to whichever of their 290 member agencies is nearest to your home.

Dear Reader: Dr. Hyman appreciates your comments and questions but regrets that the heavy volume of his mail doesn't permit him to answer each individual letter or post card. However, he will comment in columns like the above upon matters of general or unusual interest.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's booklet "Understanding Mental Illness," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care of the Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

George G. Yost
Tulelake, Calif.