

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Drama Of Democracy

Whether it happens in four years or eight or 20, there is something unfailingly stirring about the transfer of government from one party to another.

All around the globe men still are seeking to win their goals by violent means. They can find in our presidential inauguration a memorable example of the rule of law and order, if they will only pause long enough to look.

The example is particularly forceful at a moment in history when even peoples who live under parliamentary democracies are resorting to violence in an effort to gain their ends.

The essence of democracy, of course, is that the people have a choice, and that—once it is expressed—it be accepted by everyone. In too many places, the losers have not been willing to abide by this fundamental of free government.

Violence manifestly is the first resort of tyranny. It should be the last resort of a free

people, employed only when their government has become so twisted and warped as to be in fact no longer free.

Happily, Americans still understand the vital importance of this keystone in the democratic system. And their gracious acceptance of the majority verdict was put to the supreme test this time, since Kennedy won by a slender 112,000 votes out of some 69 million cast.

The ceremony of the inaugural is basically simple. Yet it has about it the grandeur that must attach inevitably to this remarkable act of transferring great national power in a peaceful, orderly way.

The drama is heightened in 1961 by the fact that the outgoing President Eisenhower handed the reins to a man who was just finishing college as he was about to take command of Allied forces in World War II. Eisenhower is 70 and Kennedy 43.

As we prize each chapter in the constantly unfolding and renewing story of democracy at work, we must pray that it is a story all the world can read—and that it has no ending.

Wrong Way To Do It

Some bright fellow is going to win the hearts of the citizens of the free society someday by devising an acceptable substitute for the strike as a worker's economic weapon.

At best it is a wasteful device. After a major strike, the cost in lost production and lost wages is usually totted up. But seldom if ever does anyone try to figure how long the affected workers have to toil before their new gains—if any—balance their losses.

When big industries and the flow of basic goods are affected, the production loss to the nation can be serious. In the great competitive race with the Communist world, we can ill afford such slowdowns.

Beyond this, too, there are instances in which the strike weapon is in fact abused.

Fundamentally, it is conceived as the ultimate pressure device which workers can apply against employers whose resources are presumed to be so ample they could hold out indefinitely at the bargaining table.

In fairness to the general public, it should not be used to cripple a community, to endanger their health or their military security. Most unions are careful to stay within these bounds.

But occasionally some step beyond. The strike of three unions against the tugboat and ferry operations of 11 eastern railroads is such a case.

In essence this is a small strike over a small issue. They want the right to fix the size of crews on railroad tugs, the companies wish to retain the right to determine crew sizes flexibly. Only 640 workers are involved.

To press their demands, the unions have not been content to tie up ferry and tugboat activities of the affected rail lines. This alone, of course, has disrupted commuter transport and food supplies for thousands of New Yorkers.

The strikers have gone further. They chose to picket rail lines not directly involved in their operations, with the express purpose of putting the squeeze on New York's food supply and forcing its commuter transport to

suffer major crippling. The net effect is also to handicap long distance rail operations.

This is a clear abuse of the strike weapon. By hurting the general public, by shutting off essential transport, they are attempting to coerce both their employers and the public authorities into a favorable settlement.

Whatever the basic merits of their cause, the unions involved deserve to lose this round in their battle. They have forgotten their real responsibilities and have thought only of their own narrow little cause.

In Good Company

Your newspaper, together with all the others in the nation, reaches a total daily circulation of 58 million persons. Twenty-five years from now it is expected to be 81 million.

"Newspaper circulation grows," says Stanford Smith, general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn., "because the service rendered to readers is not likely ever to become available from any other source. . . . The newspaper has demonstrated that it fulfills an important role in safeguarding our free society against tyranny that no government can ever provide."

Expansive words, but most newspapermen are dedicated to living up to them.

Don't Look Behind You

Science has caught up with another favorite subject of science-fiction writers — a machine has "built" a machine. Well, the first didn't actually build the second, but it designed it and told humans how to put it together.

Western Electric Co. scientists in Burlington, N.C., first told a general purpose computer, by using a series of equations, what they wanted in the way of a missile tracking computer. They then waited for instructions. The result is the first computer completely designed by another.



"I Know How Meade Felt When the Battle Was Over" by F.L.W.



Advice For Parents Holds Good Points

BEING A PARENT can be a rather frustrating experience at times. There are times when all types of advice seem about as useful as a third leg, and when a situation arises that the child psychology book didn't expect, and neither did you.

HOWEVER, sometimes the simplest advice gets the most effective results.

A dramatic example of this simple advice was given to members of the Klamath Falls Kiwanis Club last week by Mrs. Roberta Frazier, family life specialist with the OSC Extension Service. She had seven basic rules for not only better understanding and relationship with your children, but with other people as well.

HER PRESENTATION was effective, and well worth repeating. Her suggestions can be put to mighty good use, if we will weigh them carefully and apply them.

SHE POINTED out the obvious fact first that teenagers are just people, but that they are going through one of the most difficult stages of life when adjustments seem the biggest.

Her initial point was — accept philosophy that people are different. Each person is an individual,

each person is different, yet we continually persist in trying to treat all people alike.

Instead, she suggested, recognize that people have individual differences, then apply that knowledge in working with others.

HER SECOND POINT was based on how people do feel. Not how they should feel, nor how you think they feel, but how they really feel. Are they easily embarrassed, does praise make them happy, does encouragement make them work more readily and harder?

In other words, when dealing with people, determine how they really feel, not how you think they feel.

LEARN TO LISTEN. Most of us, she explained, proceed on what we want to hear. Sometimes we are so busy talking that we don't hear.

She suggested that we learn to listen . . . to our children, our spouses, our co-workers.

You'd be surprised what you can learn from your children, or any children, she said, if you just listen to them. Not when they're talking directly to you, but when they are talking to each other.

WORK WITH GRAIN OF WOOD. Work with people rather than

against them. It's always twice as tough to work against the grain and do an effective job, whether it's carpentering or working with an individual or a group of individuals.

In other words, don't be an "aginner." A lot of people are against, and then may later be converted in favor. She suggests the other way around.

SET THE LIMITS. When dealing with youngsters, she suggests that definite limits must be established. A child that has no limits, or has too many limits is a most unhappy child.

Every child will press an issue to see where the limit is, she emphasized.

She suggested letting the child assist in establishing what the limit should be, but cautioned that once they are set, the parent must enforce them.

REINFORCE THE KIND OF behavior that you want! Mrs. Frazier emphasized this point by saying, "Most of the time we reinforce wrong behavior by excessive use of don'ts."

Don't do this, and don't do that, she pointed out, merely gains the youngster's attention.

She suggested instead that parents be quick to praise when youngsters do things the correct way, or the way they want them done. This puts the emphasis in the proper place, she explained.

It's funny, she said, you'd think when we have told a youngster many times not to do something, and they still do it, that we'd realize we're not getting a anywhere, and try another tact.

FINALLY, she suggested that we recognize the basic needs of everyone, namely, affection and recognition.

These are the things that children are looking for. Understanding this will help parents evaluate a youngster's behavior.

I MUST ADMIT that most efforts to advise people about people are doomed to failure by the fact that people are people, but in this case, I think she has some excellent points that applied right can be a decided asset for any person.

I'm a firm believer in applied psychology . . . you can attempt to apply psychology, but if it doesn't work there's another kind of psychology that can also be applied where it often can do the most good.

Almanac

By United Press International Today is Tuesday, Jan. 24, the 24th day of the year with 344 more in 1961.

The moon is approaching its full phase. The evening stars are Mars and Venus.

On this day in history: In 1848, James Marshall discovered gold in a branch of California's Sacramento River.

Thought for today: Basil O'Connor said: "The world cannot continue to wage war like physical giants and to seek peace like intellectual pygmies."

NOTHING SPECIAL (W. B. S.)

Table with 3 columns: Income Bracket, Given to Charity, Interest Paid. Rows show income brackets from \$5,000-10,000 to \$25,000-50,000.

How are you doing? Of the nation's 45 million families, one in eight had an income of \$10,000 or more last year, two in five were in the \$5,000 to \$10,000 bracket, two in nine in the \$3,000 to \$5,000 bracket, and one in four below \$3,000. The median was \$5,400.

The Census Bureau, which made public these figures said that family income had increased twice as fast as living costs in the 12 post-war years. Some might not believe that their incomes have kept pace with inflation, but it is quite true for the last eight years, at least. After taking inflation into account, income raised from \$4,000 to \$5,000. Without adjustment for inflation, the rise was from \$3,000 to \$5,400.

Now, I don't want to turn this into an advertising column—even for our own use. But, I want to insert a plug for our Progress Edition which is scheduled for Feb. 26 publication. It will have more than 100 pages devoted to telling the story of what we have in the Klamath. Business, industry, agriculture, recreation, community life — will be principal features in telling the story.

You'll want to be mailing extra copies to friends and relatives. We're hopeful that you'll place your orders now so we can gauge somewhat the number of extra copies we have to print. We've scheduled a 20,000 press run, and the extra copies will be available on a first come-first served basis. Don't miss out.

From what I've seen of the pictures that are taken of the proposed FDR memorial in Washington, D.C., I'm inclined to agree with those who label it a monstrosity and let it go at that. It seems inconceivable that all of the groups concerned with the project could agree that such a design reflects anything but an unstable mind. I never did think much of FDR as President, but I don't think any man deserves the awful "tribute" some people want to remember him by. Anyway, we spend too much money on these really meaningless memorials. It could better go into the type of thing outlined on this page the other day by Peter Edson.

Through the courtesy of our representatives in Salem, we are receiving copies of all bills that are put in the legislative hopper. If you have a question about a bill, or a proposal, give us a jingle, or come down and go through our file. The bills are kept in the news room, so ask for that department when you call.

I'll-be-derned-Dep't.: The Research Institute of America is authority for the information that the more money we earn (make), the smaller the amount we give to charity, percentage-wise. For instance, a chart worked up by the RIA shows:

For those who keep crying that our defense effort is lagging, and that we are going to the dogs, and that we are losing the space race, consider this: The U.S. put 15 new satellites into orbit in 1960, with an amazing variety of missions. The Russians sent up only three, all designed as short-lived test vehicles for a man-in-space program. The satellite score since 1957 is now 32 for the U.S. and nine for Russia.

And I'm inclined toward a "so-what?" attitude if someone should raise the thought that Russia probably will be first with a man in space.

James Buchanan (to Lincoln) "If you are as happy, dear sir, on entering this house as I am on leaving it, you are the happiest man in the country."

Lincoln, after having been in the White House awhile: "I feel like the man who was tarred and feathered and ridden out of town on a rail."

Thomas Jefferson: "Never did a prisoner released from his chains feel such relief as I shall in shaking off the shackles of power."

James K. Polk: "I shall be a happier man in my retirement."

Want your boy to be President? Send him to Harvard University, Kennedy is the fifth U.S. President who graduated from that august institution.

Letters To The Editor

Band Support Grateful

The KUHS Marching Band wishes to take this opportunity to express its thanks and appreciation to the community of Klamath Falls for its support which enabled the band to attend the East-West Shrine game in San Francisco. Special thanks should go to all those who so generously donated both time and money for this tremendous undertaking.

Not only was the trip most rewarding for the students, but the actual pre-game show, put on with the combined bands of Klamath Falls and Medford, was shown on coast-to-coast television, and the people all over the United States are now aware of a small Southern Oregon town by the name of Klamath Falls. It was the hope and desire of the band members that they might represent the entire community in a manner both pleasing and satisfactory to the citizens of Klamath Falls.

Our success was due largely to the concentrated efforts of Mr. LaMar K. Jensen, director of instrumental music, KUHS, and those from the music department who so ably assisted him. We also wish to express our special thanks to the chaperons who donated their time and effort to making our trip both pleasant and successful.

Tom Trulove, Drum Major, Marching Band. Bruce Lattin, President, KUHS Bands.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . . Working Mothers False Economy

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D. Written for Newspaper Enterprise Assn. Commenting on a recent column that urged obedience as an important safety factor in the prevention of childhood accidents, a very wise high school girl asks the following question:

"Do you think it's worthwhile for a mother to go to work and leave her children with a baby sitter when the money she earns is just about enough to pay the extra expenses that she would not have if she stayed at home?"

"I baby sit four days a week with two children aged 7 and 4 years," she explains. "Their mother, who goes to work, told me she wanted them to mind and even be spanked if necessary. However the parents rarely spank. They tell the children to do a thing but never see that it's done. As a result the children do not pay attention."

"The mother admits it is easier, when she has time off, to give in to the children rather than to make them mind. The younger used temper tantrums to get his way until I cured him. Since the mother really doesn't increase the family income, if all expenses are considered, don't you think she might do better to stay home and give the children the companionship and discipline they need?"

I do not for a moment cast reflection on many brave mothers who must supplement the family income for current expenses or their children's higher education. However I must say that I have

known altogether too many instances in which younger mothers, in particular, take jobs merely to escape what they consider the drudgery of housekeeping and child care.

As my prematurely wise young correspondent has suggested, the family income is not significantly benefited if additional expenses are deducted from the take-home pay check. For example, one must deduct such things as the salary of the baby sitter, transportation to and from work, meals and snacks eaten outside of the home, and the additional costs that go for clothes, cosmetics and other trimmings.

In my experience, most mothers who use outside work as an excuse to escape from maternal obligations and domestic duties suffer from shortsightedness.

Some, who married in their teens, seek the freedom and experiences they renounced when they went from high school to the altar. Others, however vigorously they may deny it, work for pin money to blow on non-essentials.

Either way, these selfish young women do not command the same respect from their husbands and their children that is accorded the working mother whose labors are performed in behalf of the family welfare.

Reformer

- ACROSS: 1 Reformer, 2 Stanton, 3 Johnstown, N.Y., was home town, 4 Saw was associated with, 5 Lueria, 6 Silas, 7 Curved, 8 molder, 9 Youngsters, 10 Allowance for waste, 11 Hostelry, 12 Corded fabric, 13 Offer, 14 Heavenly body, 15 Masculine appellation, 16 Onager, 17 Driving command, 18 Seafood, 19 Whim, 20 Uruguayan Indian, 21 Slight bows, 22 Covering for the head, 23 Edict, 24 Palmist, 25 City in Nevada, 26 Bellis, 27 Nuisances, 28 Beat, 29 Make lace, 30 Return, 31 Strong vegetables, 32 Alder (var.), 33 Electrified particle, 34 Turnout, 35 Fish sauce, 36 Mineral rock, 37 Domestic slave, 38 Unusual, 39 Yugoslav city, 40 Proton.

Grid for the crossword puzzle with numbers 1 through 40.

BARBS

A doctor says that babies need more sleep than grownups. But apparently not at night.

Success doesn't come to the man who hasn't much get-up in the morning.

A judge barred children from his court because he felt it gave them a poor outlook on life. Maybe some kids shouldn't be allowed to go home.

Divorces often result when the two people concerned are in love only with themselves.

A hundred years from now some of the things we buy for antiques will be 100 years old.

Aviators usually stand a nerve test before going up very high. Landlords don't need one.

When a newly married couple get a roof over their heads they want to raise it once in a while.

Maybe the most efficient chaparral is the need of a shave.