

Editorial Page

Kerr-Mills Law Good

A recent discussion of the White House Conference for the Aging emphasized the matter of financing health care for the aged, and pointed out that conference delegates favored a plan that would be tied in with the Social Security program.

It is significant that there was considerable opposition within the ranks of the conferees, and that an unusual minority report actually was presented opposing the recommendation.

We think there is good reason for the minority report. Not just to be against something, but there is in Congress adequate legislation to take care of the 15,500,000 Americans who are 65 or older in the matter of their health.

The Forand—or Social Security—type of health legislation would bring all recipients of Social Security payments into a system of government-paid medical, hospital and nursing home benefits. The initial cost is estimated at something like \$2 billion a year; thereafter, as more and more people joined the Social Security rolls, the cost would steadily rise. Some think the ultimate annual bill might be as much as \$6 billion.

We object to this approach because it is founded on the premise that almost everyone who is over 65 is in need of health care but cannot afford it. Also, there is every indication that the age limit will be lowered and additional costs incurred until the program is nothing more than a national health plan.

There is, in our opinion, legislation of a type introduced in Congress which will meet the needs of the time, and provide adequate medical treatment for our aged without getting into a compulsory health care program. It is called the Kerr-Mills law, and is the product of Democrat Senator Kerr of Oklahoma and Representative Mills of Arkansas.

The Kerr-Mills law would enable individuals

states to guarantee every aged American who needs help to get the health care he requires. Specifically, it covers the present 2,600,000 Americans covered by Old Age Assistance, and all other persons who could not meet the cost of a serious illness, or an illness that lasted a long time.

Briefly, the Kerr-Mills law works this way:

The federal government would grant funds to the states on a basis of per capita income and the services each state would provide. Each state, in cooperation with local communities, would decide who was eligible for help, and the amount of help needed.

The state could provide any sort of health services it wanted. The law specifically provides: "Inpatient hospital or clinic services; home health care services; private duty nursing services; physical therapy and related services; dental services; laboratory and X-ray services; prescribed drugs, eye glasses, dentures and prosthetic devices; diagnostic, screening and preventive services; and any other medical care or remedial care recognized under state law."

We can visualize, therefore, any area of treatment left open. As to the objection that states might not participate, we can only ask: why shouldn't they? Here is a program designed to save taxpayers' money and provide a minimum of federal control and supervision. The federal grants are generous enough and offer incentive to the states to participate in the program.

We see no reason for the socialized medicine programs advocated by those who would like to see the federal government assume control of our lives from the cradle to the grave. The Social Security type of health plans is one approach to this goal. The Kerr-Mills law holds some hope of holding off the invasion of the rights of individuals, and violations to their freedom.

Sound Suggestion

The plan outlined by the U.S. Forest Service for establishment of a new area forest comprising the lands of the Klamath Termination Act appears reasonable and sound. While details of the proposal are still to come, we have every reason to believe that the suggestion of the Forest Service will receive favorable reaction when it is presented to Washington officials of the Forest Service and the Agriculture Department.

Certainly, there was no indication of protest or opposition in the area meetings at Lakeview and Klamath Falls when Regional Forester J. Herbert Stone so ably outlined the plans of the Service. As he said in the meetings, valid questions have been raised as to procedures after the Forest Service takes over the lands management, but he saw no question that would pose a dilemma or impose

undue hardship on any individuals or agencies concerned with doing business with the Forest Service as contrasted with the Indian Service.

The mechanics of the proposal and the long-range prospects of future management give every indication of a desirable situation. Certainly, Klamath Falls and the Klamath area cannot quarrel with the proposition, and we can see little valid reason for any complaint from the Medford or Lakeview areas. For Klamath Falls, it means additional families and payrolls. For Klamath County, it means increased revenues from sales of forest units. Additionally, it means that we are able to do business in our own area, without going to Medford or Lakeview to bid on forest tracts, or consult with Forest Service officials.

We are hopeful that there will be speedy approval of the Forest Service proposal.



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

The Story Of Chick Harbert In 3 Holes

Tomorrow morning a group of newspaper reporters, in loud slacks and shrieking sport shirts, will stand around the first tee at Port St. Lucie, Fla., fat-bellied and sagging, waiting to tee off on the inaugural day of a new golf course. They may pay some attention to the broad-beamed man who looks like a young Herbert Hoover. They may, then again, they may not.

He will be standing among them, holding a five iron in front, and bouncing a golf ball off the blade like a child with a yo-yo. He is Chick Harbert, the man who knows more about the game than anyone else except, possibly, Bobby Jones. He can do anything from manufacturing a set of clubs to dropping a ball on a green exactly 282 yards away and hidden by palm trees. I have seen him do it.

Chick is golf. Golf is Chick. His father, Pop Harbert, is 73 and shoots his age. Pop used to run a golf shop in Dayton, back in the days when all golf clubs were hand made and the only man in town who played was the president of the bank. The elder Harbert nicknamed his son after Chick Evans, an all-time great golfer.

The child had his own set of clubs at the age of 3½. At the age of 11, he used to manufacture difficult golf situations, like hiding a ball behind a tree 90 yards from a green and pretending that he had to sink it in three. He won the Battle Creek City Championship when he was 14, and he was playing against men.

Harbert had a weakness. He started every match brilliantly and, as soon as he was far in

the lead, his game fell apart like a \$20 car racing a train to a dead heat at a crossing. In 1937, he established a world's record at the Michigan Open, 63-64-67-74. See how those scores run?

The reporters may give Chick a nod tomorrow. Some may even remember that he was captain of the 1935 Ryder Cup Team which beat England. Some may recall that he won the National PGA title in St. Paul the year before. None will remember the national open of 1935, at Oakmont when Hagen, Sarazen and Armour fought each other into the turf. Chick Harbert was 20. He was paired with John Rogers of Denver.

The only people who followed them to watch were Pop Harbert, a deaf and dumb caddy, and a girl named Helen Hicks. It was a tough course and nobody wanted to see a kid fall over a bag of clubs. The first hole was a par 5. Chick got 3. The second was par 4. Chick got 3. The third was par 4. Chick got 4. By the fifth hole, Harbert was shooting 4 under par and the word was telegraphed back to the clubhouse.

Nobody knew who Harbert was. The kid heard a reporter on a field telephone saying: "I don't know who the hell the kid is, but he's burning up the course." Harbert paused to squirt at the blue sky and read the next day's sports headlines. They all yelled "Harbert." He like the vision.

Back in the clubhouse, Bobby Jones said to Francis Ouimet: "Let's go out and watch this kid." He hurried out, and 500 people followed him. Meanwhile, Harbert was reveling in tomorrow's fame. He bogied the fifth. On the short

sixth, par was 3 and Chick got 5. By the eighth, he was shooting one over par and was on the road to disaster when Jones and the big gallery showed up.

The crowd stood in awesome silence. They didn't know, Jones whispered, "Keep up the good work, son." On the par 3 eighth, Chick sliced into a trap. His second shot was over the green. On the third shot, he drove a divot further than the ball. Then he missed a short putt. The crowd left.

In all the history of golf, Chick Harbert is the only man who had three people watching him on the 7th, over 500 on the eighth, and three people watching on the 9th. His score was 83.

Some reporter tomorrow is bound to say: "You the pro around here?" and Chick will say no with that broad boulevard smile. His job today is executive director of golf for General Development Corporation, and he plans to build nine golf courses in nine big Florida resorts. The one which opens at Port St. Lucie tomorrow is surrounded by brand new homes, some of which Chick hopes to sell to the reporters.

The idea is to buy the house, rent it in the off-season, use it in the winter free. Reporters are always interested in schemes in which someone like Chick tells them which shell the pea is under. For that matter, who isn't?

The big broad man who bounces the ball off the blade of the club will stand quietly at the first tee, watching the wild hooks and slices, and his mind will go back to Oakmont and he will murmur: "I wonder what kind of a career I might have had if I didn't listen to a reporter in the first place?"

"The Password? Oh Yes, 'Arise, Ye Workers . . .'"



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ridiculous

Thanks for your excellent editorial regarding the proposal on changing the entrance age for entering school. I agree with you wholeheartedly.

Being the mother of a daughter who will be 6 years old on July 19, I am vitally opposed to this change. If this proposal were to pass, she would be 7 years and 2 months old when she entered the first grade, which I agree with you, is ridiculous.

Actually, I can't see what advantage would be gained by moving the entrance age date so far ahead. If a change of date is advisable, it would seem that Sept. 1 would be a more feasible date. Just for the record, how did they arrive at this particular date?

This change would undoubtedly benefit the slow child, I agree, but what of the child with average intelligence, or an especially gifted child who would have to wait a whole year to start school. It seems to me that under normal teaching circumstances, these children would become far advanced of the classroom level and wouldn't that, in itself, create problems. In the schools that I am familiar with, there isn't too much provision even now for these children, whereas, the slower learning child is held back a year to take the work over again. I might be getting far ahead here, but eventually it all ties in together.

Regardless of the date decided upon, there will always be some unhappy parents, probably with good enough reason. An alternative, which would probably be the most fair method to the greatest number of children, would be for each child to take a mental maturity test before entering school. This would be a far more accurate indication of the child's readiness for school than just strictly going by their chronological age. If, after one of these tests, I was told my daughter wasn't ready for school, I could



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Kennedy Cautious In Getting On Way

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — There were a few changes in United States foreign and domestic policies revealed by President John F. Kennedy in his first news conference, but not many.

In summary, after a mere five days in office, the new President appears to be aggressive but cautiously feeling his way. He is no wild radical as some opponents predicted he would be.

Although former President Eisenhower had made release of the two RB-47 pilots a condition to further conferences with the Russians, President Kennedy says their return to America does not mean he is committed to talk with Khrushchev.

Actually, Kennedy did nothing to get the U.S. fliers released. He sent a new ambassador to Moscow. Khrushchev ordered the release on his own initiative, to show that he wanted better relations with the United States.

This is no indication that the international situation has greatly

improved overnight. The President admits that tensions are still quite high.

Relations with Cuba are unchanged, though the welfare of the Cuban people and the introduction of foreign arms and ideologies on the island are of concern to the United States.

The new administration continues support for British efforts to control communism to oversee conditions in Laos.

Eisenhower's order suspending U-2 flights over Soviet territory remains in effect unchanged.

What is new in all these situations is that diplomats under Secretary of State Dean Rusk are more actively trying to improve American foreign relations by quiet diplomacy.

It is a slight change in manner, not in policy. One effect is to parry foreign pressures for an early summit meeting.

The request for a delay in the Geneva conference on suspension of nuclear weapons testing does not yet represent a change in policy—only a change in timing. This problem is being given more careful study along with general disarmament by the advisory commission under John J. McCloy.

The "Food for Peace" program has been made more aggressively effective. Relief shipments to the Congo are being stepped up immediately to support U.N. stabilization efforts in that country.

And even though the Communist Chinese have not asked for food and may not need it, the President says the United States would consider carefully proposals to ship food to Red China, "if people's lives are at stake."

On the domestic front, the new administration will use food more aggressively to combat distress from unemployment, to the extent that "Section 22" funds from U.S. customs permit.

The President does indicate more changes coming up. There will be special messages on greater aid for the unemployed, improvement of the United States economy, how to deal with America's declining balance of payments and the outflow of gold—without bringing back the families of United States servicemen stationed abroad.

All this will be new and probably different. So the President's statement that no decision has yet been made on increasing Eisenhower's 80 billion dollar budget for next year must be taken with a large grain of salt.

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Kennedy appears to be following the Eisenhower policy of non-interference with Congress in determining its own procedures, as in the proposal to change the House Rules Committee. The President will also follow the Eisenhower policy of keeping the vice president fully prepared to assume the responsibilities of chief executive in an emergency.

The new President indicates he will be more vigorous in enforcement of civil rights, particularly the right to vote. But on electoral college reform he is ready to back only moderate election law changes.

Kennedy appears to be more willing than his predecessor to make information held by his executive agencies available to Congressional committees and the public. The only limitation is that there be no release of national security information.



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

It just doesn't seem possible, but there is every indication, from the extent of the fuss kicked up all over the state, that educators pushing the change in admission age of children to school just forgot to check through their P-T-A's first. The whole thing is absolutely silly. When will educators ever learn that parents feel a great deal of responsibility toward their children? If a parent feels that a child is not ready for school at 5½ or 6½ years, or whatever (up to seven, of course) he can keep the child home until he feels that he is ready.

That arouses another pet peeve of mine. While I know they mean well, we find educators, school administrators, clergymen and church and public agencies and the courts assuming more and more that parents don't know what is best for their children. Admittedly, some don't. But let's forget this attitude that most do not. Let's adopt an attitude that parents ARE responsible for their children, and make them accept that responsibility rather than find additional weak excuses for lack of acceptance. At the rate we're going, we're not too many generations away from complete rejection of parental authority and responsibility for children.

Well, I see where our neighbor state, Idaho, again leads all of the states in voter turnout in the November election. There, 80.76 per cent of those of voting age turned out for the election. Oregon voters could have done much better. We had a turnout of only 71.2 per cent. Still, we did better than California, with only 70.5. Washington had 72.9 per cent.

One reason Idaho makes a consistently high showing is that they make it easy for people to vote. Citizens enjoy tax-free permanent registration, and they can register to vote only three days before an election. Our requirements are similar except that one must register 30 days before an election.

By contrast, consider the state of Mississippi. There, two years residency must be established, and a year's residency in the election district is required. Payment of a poll tax is required for civilian voting, and absentee balloting by civilians is not permitted. In addition, just to make things real tough, no one may register to vote after the first week in July—four months before the election in November.

Regardless of what happens to the doctory captain and his crew who hijacked the Santa Maria, we can all welcome this refreshing switch of the news from Krushchy and gang.

Although he and his staff obviously worked hard on the project, and they did an excellent job, I'll bet no one was more surprised than Regional Forester Herb Stone when his proposal for a new Klamath area forest went over so smoothly in Lakeview and Klamath Falls. Stone hinted

brandy that the new forest would carry an Indian name, or a name of Indian origin. What's the matter with Wi-ne-ma?

I hope that parents, as well as students, are reading the series "You Can Get Better Grades" which is currently appearing in the Herald and News. For those who like to have their information all in one ball of wax, you can order a book which contains the entire series in one handy form. Call or write our news department. They sell for only \$1, and we're taking orders now. Actually, the books are worth much more than the asking price.

I see a lot of criticism of television murder-mystery and western shows that apparently predominate the broadcasting hours. Generally, the criticism is leveled at too much gore—and I guess it's justified. But just the other day, in one of the Portland newspapers, there were four so-called "comic" strips that showed victims in the process of being mugged, beaten and killed. Two of these strips were carried in our own family journal. Actually, the old-time comic strips are being replaced gradually with strips that cater to crime and adventure, psychology, and just plain stupidity. Nevertheless, we find in all kinds of surveys, and among all kinds of people that the comics are a leading item in readership.

Recently there appeared a news item which reminded me of something completely forgotten. During World War II, when food rationing was in effect, point values were: Brains, three points. Tongue, six points. That ratio seems to hold relatively the same today.

One of the disgusting attitudes of people today is demanding and getting "rights." We are not concerned enough with giving service, but in getting what we haven't really earned. We have so dad-burned many pressure groups seeking to equalize everything and everybody it's sickening.

An exasperating woman had spent almost two hours looking over the store's stock, complaining constantly, criticizing incessantly. "Why is it," she snapped at one of the clerks, "that I never get what I ask for in here?" Said the tired clerk, "Perhaps, Madam, it's because we're too polite."

Men, you think you've got it tough? Listen to this: An industrial-type survey revealed that housework requires at least 40 hours a week. A child under two years of age requires an EXTRA 10 hours; and an infant under one an additional 20 hours. The same survey proved that a woman with all of the automation she can lay her hands on still walks one-third of the way around the world as she accomplishes 20 years of household chores.

To which, I'm sure, Double-E would add that a homemaker with a brood of six or more walks that far in circles every day.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Common Sense In Rearing Children

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.

Written for
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

Without spinning the verbal cocoons so dear to some psychiatrists, Dr. A. H. Chapman of Kansas City, Mo., has provided parents with a few principles and axioms that should prove of assistance in their approach to the very delicate problem of dealing with their adolescent children.

—Couple a Restriction with a Privilege.

Examples: For the girl, "You must be in by midnight but you may invite your date in for coffee and cake for 45 minutes after you come home."

For the boy, "You're not old enough to take the car out at night yet, but you can have it for three hours on Sunday to take your girl friend swimming."

—Couple a Liberty with a Responsibility.

Examples: For the girl, "You may entertain your friends in the living room but you must see that the room and the kitchen are cleaned up after they leave."

For the boy, "You may use the car but you must see that it's washed and polished before you put it away."

—Couple a Compliment with a Criticism.

Examples: For the girl, "You're much too pretty to need mascara and eye shade. Why don't you go

upstairs and remove all that mess before you go out?"

For the boy, "You're really a good-looking lad. Why do you spoil your appearance by dressing so sloppily?"

—Link the adolescent's Demands to Earning Capacities.

Examples: For the girl, "A cashmere sweater is an expensive luxury. If you want one, how about buying it out of your earnings as a baby sitter?"

For the boy, "If you need extra money for dating, how about getting a part-time job cutting grass or shoveling snow?"

—Heed the three basic L's of child rearing: Love, Limitations and Let them grow up.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Who was in command of the Constitution when it defeated the British Guerriere in the War of 1812?

A—Isaac Hull.

Q—Are rattlesnakes native to every state in the Union?

A—Yes.

Hodgepodge

- ACROSS
- Hard mineral
 - Always
 - Masculine nickname
 - Small bay
 - Destroy
 - One (prefix)
 - Circus animals
 - Relative (ab.)
 - Caravansary
 - Condescended
 - Tibetan priest
 - Burmese wood
 - 23 Burmese wood
 - 24 Coal container
 - 25 Soft mineral
 - 26 Blade
 - 27 Underworld
 - 28 Make possible
 - 29 Meal
 - 30 Fine cotton threads
 - 31 Narrow board
 - 32 Season
 - 33 Sullivan and Wynne
 - 34 Decey
 - 35 Painful
 - 36 Feline delirious
 - 37 Old French coin
 - 38 Cut short
 - 39 German article
 - 40 Learning
 - 41 Decorated tin
 - 42 Marner's direction
 - 43 Fencing sword
 - 44 Portent
- DOWN
- Chilly
 - Play part
 - Above
 - Himalayan country
 - Age

