

Herald and News Editorial Page

Congo Situation Worsens

The murder—or other disposal—of the Congo's Patrice Lumumba certainly throws another cloud on what appears to be a hopeless situation at this time. It is acknowledged that Lumumba obviously was no friend of the West, but his removal from the African scene promises no early solution.

In the long list of unsolved United Nations problems, the Congo situation now seems most insoluble. Something's wrong with every new action proposed.

The first rub is that any solution has to be acceptable to the Congolese. And there is no nationalism, no unity of purpose in its 200 predominantly backward and almost totally illiterate tribes in regional alliances under ex-clerks and army sergeants.

The United Nations went into the Congo last July as a disinterested force. The expectation was that the U.N. would restore order, in a few months, then turn the country over to the Congolese.

This hope was based on complete misinformation furnished by the former Belgian rulers who panicked and fled after the army riots. The present outlook is that it will take years to stabilize self-government in the Congo.

For the number one question now has become, "If the United Nations can't restore order in the Congo, who can?"

Before the United Nations can do anything, it must first get approval of a majority of its 99 members. And there is almost as much difference of opinion here as among the Congo tribes and regional factions.

The Communist bloc countries do not support the present U.N. program in the Congo. And the neutralist nations either abstain or want to pull their United Nations forces out.

The first logical step for the United Na-

tions would be to reaffirm its original resolution on the Congo and then back up the existing Leopoldville government under President Joseph Kasavubu with determination. First priority would then be given to training and strengthening the Congolese army under Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu, so that it can restore and maintain order.

But the present U.N. representative in the Congo, Rajeshwar Dayal of India, proposes disarmament of all factions to stop the fighting. Other views are that this would make matters worse. Dayal has the complete backing of U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld. But Dayal and the Congolese do not get along, so his usefulness is limited.

There is much loose talk of a confederation of the three principal factions in the Congo to run the government. This would include the Leopoldville government under Kasavubu and Mobutu, the Stanleyville followers of Ex-Premier Lumumba, the Katanga government under Moise Tshombe.

The possibility of a federation of these three regional factions has also been considered. Eventually they may unite, but not now.

Since the U.N. can't function effectively as a committee of 99, a trusteeship under one nation has been suggested. The Congolese probably wouldn't accept this.

The only excuse for taking a U.N. trusteeship in the Congo would be as a last resort to keep the Russians out.

The Soviet Union missed the boat on their first attempt to take over. Mobutu threw them out after he caught them supplying arms to the Lumumba forces. But the next chance the Communists get, they will come back stronger, and to stay, making the Congo their beachhead to take over all Africa.

Needed Agreement

West Germany is, of course, the second most prosperous nation in the West and it is altogether fitting that it should help the United States to ease its current international economic difficulties.

The Germans are now offering that assistance on terms which seem reasonable for this country to accept.

Late last fall an American mission to the Bonn government failed to attain agreement, reportedly because it insisted on certain unrealistic features. Whatever was proposed, the Germans rejected it and nothing was gained.

Now the Germans are suggesting on their own initiative most of the things they wanted to propose at that time.

To ease America's balance of payments deficit, they would prepay all but 200 million dollars postwar debt to us. They would toss in 250 million advance on German arms purchases to be made here.

On top of this, Bonn would up its NATO contribution for certain purposes by 12 million dollars and allot funds for still more arms purchases. It would likewise give thought to taking over some foreign development projects currently supported by this country.

In the highly technical field of interest rates and gold flow, the Germans would try to help, too. They would maintain their present restrictions on the conversion of German dollar reserves into gold. The dollars-into-gold trend in Europe has been the major sore spot for America.

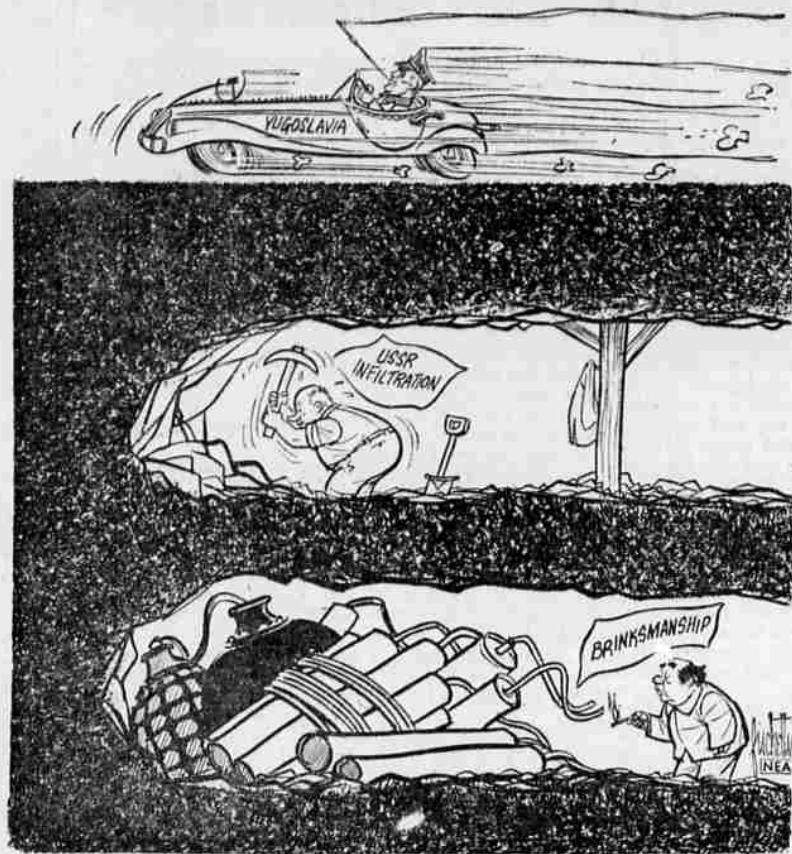
Bonn would hold the German bank rate at 3 per cent in an effort to discourage short term investors. Another troubling factor has been the flow of dollars abroad in response to the attractions of high interest rates.

These measures, matched against nearly a score proposed by the Kennedy administration for general application to our international payments situation, could be extremely beneficial.

It is important to get past this upsetting phase in our foreign economic affairs so that we can work more constructively abroad on development projects.

In that work we need the enlarged participation of prosperous West Germany. For that reason it would be well if we can reach a quick and amicable accord with Bonn on the loan and payments proposals it has now presented.

Different Roads to Socialism



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A House Divided

First, let's get some terms straightened out. We are dealing in this matter of age change with immature children, not slow or mentally retarded children. A slow child can be capable of learning but does not assimilate knowledge as rapidly or as much in many instances. Mentally retarded children are just that and can never hope to accomplish regular work. Our schools have already made provisions for these children and the program is in effect now. The immature child simply has not developed enough understanding and achieved enough emotional and mental growth for him to learn to read and adjust to school routine. It is no way says that he is not capable or lacks the mentality to learn, rather, it reflects his training and background. With our stepped up math and science programs, good reading and wide concepts are a necessity. More pressure is put on teachers and children even in the first grade. Without enough mental maturity a child is "at sea" by the end of the first six weeks.

One of the aims of our schools is to turn out an "integrated personality." Most children develop along certain social lines at certain levels. At one period the boy is interested in nothing but "Cowboys and Indians" play, at another, sports and at another, girls. Changes in physical characteristics show at different levels along with emotional development. It has been found that while a child may be capable of doing work in most subjects a year ahead of his grade level, to shift him usually causes social and emotional maladjustment. He has not reached the social and emotional maturity to cope with the older youngsters successfully.

It is usually not the advanced pupil in a school room who causes the "trouble" or is a problem. His interest is always high and varied and his capabilities lend readily to many projects. It is more often the immature child who is being "entertained" for a year, who is developing bad study habits and social attitudes in spite of the teacher's attempts to work with him at his level and do his best for him. He is often given the teacher's time that rightfully belongs to the more advanced youngsters. Most teachers provide many and varied ways for the exceptional child to progress and learn beyond grade level.

When one's child is ill, it is taken to the family physician for treatment and one usually follows the physician's advice, having faith that the doctor is prescribing what is best for the child. But when it comes to education, and our principals (5 or more years training minimum, plus years of experience) and teachers (4 year training requirement minimum, plus experience) recommend a change, is their advice taken or cooperation given in finding what is best for a child? No, promptly, without study or consultation, the decision is made that principals and teachers are wrong, minds are closed without study or consultation or an attempt to find a solution that would be more acceptable. No one knows better than a teacher who pays his wages, and no one except possibly the parent has a greater interest in children.

Children are the hope of the future. It's your money and your children. Whether it is a testing



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Nail-Biting Could Be Sign Of Tension

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
"I have a problem which has been with me nearly all my life

and it is a difficult one for me to shake. The problem is nail-biting," writes a 23-year-old miss. "I've tried everything to break this habit but nothing seems to work. Is there actually anything you can suggest to help me?"

Nothing except maybe the removal of your front teeth would be a sure-fire preventative—but I do not suggest such a measure, naturally.

You will cease to bite your nails when you have ceased to fret unduly about this—and other matters.

"Why is it that some people suffer more from cold than others?" asks a Floridian. "When the temperature gets below 60, I can't seem to get comfortable. Is there any way I can be helped?"

Sure there is, dear lady. But please don't hate me after you've read my suggestions.

While there are a very few people, such as the aged and younger persons with marked thyroid deficiencies, who are understandably sensitive to cold, the vast majority of the cold-sensitive owe their sensitivity to coddling.

That's what I said. Coddling. They overheat their quarters during the day. They underventilate their bedrooms at night. They swathe themselves in layers of clothes when they venture out and then run to cover if the wind stirs or they feel a draft. They bury themselves in coverings at night. They bathe in near scalding water at night because they're fearful of catching cold if they go out after a tub or shower. And when they go out, they put on earmuffs, mittens over gloves and lined boots over their shoes.

Now all these devices merely serve to make you more sensitive to cold. So, if you want to desensitize yourself, you've got to switch your tactics. Not all at once, but gradually.

Try keeping room temperatures just below 70 during the day and 65 at night. See if you can't be comfortable with one or two light blankets, well tucked in on all sides, while you sleep. Sponge yourself off with cool to cold water after you've tubbed. Or preferably, take a cool to cold wash-off after a shower. If the cold hits you when you stick your nose outdoors, don't turn tail and dash for the radiator. Take deep breaths, swing your arms and get going in any direction so long as it's away from home.

You may not like it at first. But, if you have the fortitude to stick at it, you'll find that cold is stimulating.

Sorry you asked?

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.

Thoughts

But seek the welfare of the city where I have sent you into exile, and pray to the Lord on its behalf, for in its welfare you will find your welfare.—Jeremiah 29:7.

Prayer is a powerful thing; for God has bound and tied himself thereunto.—Martin Luther.



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

In the mail comes a note from Wayne and Beverly Yancey, Bonanza. They say:

HEARTS AND FLOWERS
To our wonderful neighbors and friends in Langell Valley during the loss of our home. Every available person was there helping within minutes after discovery of the fire, and then stayed until everything saved was either safely packed away or moved to a new location.

While some were busy taking care of these articles, others prepared and served lunch. They devoted the biggest part of their day to us, which is what they would do for any other neighbor in need.

Every time we look at a cherished possession, open the freezer and see it still filled, or even put on an article of clothing, we say a blessing for them.

If circumstances should force us to leave the Valley, we won't be satisfied until we're back again, because we're certain this is one of the few places you find friends and neighbors such as these.

Any day, you can pick up almost any newspaper and see where cars have been stolen, used by youngsters for a joyride, and then abandoned. The theft of automobiles in most American cities has become so commonplace that some authorities are inclined to write them off as little more than boyish pranks. In a recent letter to law enforcement officials, J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI, cited case after case of serious tragedy that had its inception in the theft of an automobile by teenagers.

Last year a record number of cars were stolen. There were a staggering total of 707,000 cars stolen for a value of \$386 million. This means that nearly 2,000 cars are stolen every day of the year. And if the present rate continues, it is estimated that nearly 100,000 youths will be arrested during the coming year. Those who carelessly leave their keys in their parked cars are not only setting in motion a chain of events that may result in death or disaster to others, but are holding out a tacit invitation to some youngster to become a juvenile delinquent.

Do you know you work for the government two hours and 16 minutes daily?

For whatever it's worth, we note there is newspaper support for naming the new Klamath area forest Winema. Recently, the Bend Bulletin editorialized in favor of that name, and it is one that we believe the most logical of all that we have heard proposed.

Among other things, the Bulletin mused:
Who was Winema? Not even residents of the Klamath country know the full story of Winema, "Woman-of-the-Brave-Heart" who some day will take her place be-

side Sara Winnemucca and Sacajawea in the annals of the West.

Winema was a full-blooded Modoc. She was born in the Indian village of Eulalona, located where Upper Klamath Lake pours its waters into Link River, adjacent to Klamath Falls. She was called Winema as a child, because of her bravery.

Winema served as interpreter when trouble broke out between the Modocs and the white residents of the Klamath country. She made every effort to achieve a peaceful settlement.

Even after war flared out in 1872 and bloody battles were being fought in the Modoc Lava Beds, her devotion to the best interests of both reds and whites continued. It was Winema who warned the government's peace commissioners that the Indians intended to massacre them. Had they taken her advice, the bloody and costly Modoc Indian war would have been avoided.

I'm glad that we have an active County Chamber of Commerce whose leaders are well aware of the need and desire for full development of the tourist industry—and ready to do something about it. We have one of the most natural areas in the state for full utilization of the tourist dollar. All we have to do is let the tourists know we are here, and what we have.

I don't know how many tourist dollars were spent in Klamath County, and the Basin. But, the Oregon Bluebook, just recently published, tells us that more than 12 million out-of-state residents visited Oregon in the past two years. These visitors contributed more than \$346 million—a record figure—to the economy of Oregon and made travel the third largest industry in the state, following only forest products and agriculture.

Surveys show that during the biennium, out-of-state motorists spent a total of \$313 million in Oregon, of which approximately \$6 million was paid into the state gasoline tax fund. It is estimated visitors who came by airplane, train and bus spent another \$33 million in the state.

California seems to offer the greatest potential for luring tourists to Oregon. The surveys show that 46 per cent of Oregon visitors came from our neighbor state. From the state of Washington, we attracted 22 per cent, and we got only five per cent of our total from Canada. The survey also shows that practically all of our tourists came from neighboring states. Perhaps we need a little more advertising and promotion effort in the eastern, southern and midwestern states.

This vacation talk reminds me that if a fellow sits around on his back porch in his undershirt, he's a slob. But if he loafs around on his patio in Bermuda shorts, he is engaging in gracious living.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Q—Among U.S. coins, what varieties are called "overdates"?

A—Coins made from a die on which some part of the actual date shows evidence of being punched in over another earlier date.

Q—What land mammals are native to New Zealand?

A—New Zealand does not have a single native land mammal and never had any except two kinds of bats. All others found there today came in rather late or were imported.

Q—Did Beethoven continue to compose after he became deaf?

A—Yes. Totally deaf by 1819, he continued to produce compositions until his death.

Q—From what point did De Soto first view the Mississippi River?

A—Supposedly, from the site of Memphis, Tenn., in 1541.

Q—Where was the ancestral home of the patriarch, Abraham?

A—Abraham, the ancestor of the Israelite nation, was born in Ur, a city of ancient Babylonia.

Q—What is the geographic location of Mt. Ararat, famed in Biblical tradition?

A—It lies in eastern Turkey, near the borders of the Soviet Union and Iran.

Q—In World War II, which was the first Axis capital to fall to the allies?

A—Rome, Italy.

Q—What type of barometer is considered the most accurate?

A—The mercurial barometer.

Q—By what other names are Moslems known?

A—Mohammedans, Mussulmans, Muslims, Muslimes and Moslemites.

Q—Which state passed the first statewide primary election law?

A—Wisconsin.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Tuesday, Feb. 14, the 45th day of the year with 320 more to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The evening stars are Venus and Mars.

On this day in history:
In 1859, Oregon became the 33rd state in the Union.

In 1889, the West Coast citrus industry was born, as the first trainload of oranges left Los Angeles for eastern markets.

In 1891, Benny Kubelsky, later to become famous as American comedian Jack Benny, was born in Waukegan, Ill.

In 1912, Arizona became the last of the 48 states to be admitted to the Union.

In 1929, in Chicago, seven members of the O'Banion gang, rivals of the Capone gang, were murdered in their garage headquarters by five unidentified gangsters in the St. Valentine's Day massacre.

A thought for today: Author William Thackeray said: "A comfortable career of prosperity, if it does not make people honest, at least keeps them so."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—To what does hop beer owe its special flavor?

A—A yellow resinlike material called lupulin.

Q—How old is the office of poet laureate of England?

A—In 1389, Geoffrey Chaucer assumed the title of poet laureate.

Q—Was Franz Liszt a prolific composer?

A—Yes, he created some 700 original compositions.

Q—How can the age of a wild mammal be determined?

A—If average life span of the species is known, wear of the teeth gives a clue.

Q—Where was the first commercial electric lighting plant in the world installed?

A—Appleton, Wis., in 1882.

U.S. Writer

ACROSS
1 U.S. novelist.
5 Sibert
6 Cather
9 Comes
10 Archibishop
11 One of her books
12 The East
13 Juvenal's forte
14 Pauser
15 Barter
16 Abstract being
17 Playing card
19 Conclusion
20 Dawn goddess
22 Head covering
23 She worked at the journalistic

4 Permit
5 Bill
6 Kind of game
7 Greek letter
8 Helpers
9 English river
10 Drove
12 Kind of bullet
13 Cease
18 Short-napped fabric
21 Hallowed
23 Nautical term
25 Pedal digit
26 Roof edge
30 Be present
31 Irrigate
32 View
33 Artist's frames
34 Hindu queen
35 She was on the
36 Nebraska prairies
37 Erected
38 Confined
39 Algonquian Indian
40 Impertinent
42 Essential being
44 Hypothetical structural units
46 Narrow inlet

