

Herald and News Editorial Page

Losing Our Potato Market?

There is growing evidence that apathy and lack of concern on the part of potato producers and marketers in the Klamath Basin is causing us to lose a large share of the market that could be potentially ours.

This is manifested in a recent article in The Wall Street Journal. The story originated in Presque Isle, Maine—one of the nation's large potato-producing areas.

The story pointed out that in areas where potatoes form a large part of the area's income, developers are investing heavily in new marketing processes of the spuds. It makes crystal clear that producers are not depending upon shipment of the raw potato to market areas for processing, as we do in the Klamath Basin. To quote the article:

"PRESQUE ISLE, Maine—A housewife shopping in a supermarket here passes bin upon bin of locally-grown fresh potatoes and buys a box of instant potato salad. The box can be stored indefinitely without refrigeration; when the housewife wants to use it, all she needs to do is drop the potato slices in boiling water to reconstitute them, then add salad dressing and egg to suit her taste. This shopper's choice of convenience over economy is no isolated instance; from here to the West Coast, a growing number of other women are showing a similar preference. And the potato salad preparation is only one of a proliferation of new potato

products that promise to boost sales of raw spuds by broadening the market potential.

"People now spend more for frozen potato puffs, instant whipped potatoes and other convenience potatoes than they do for the fresh product. A total of \$756 million was paid for processed potatoes last year, \$24 million more than for fresh spuds, according to the National Potato Council, a trade organization. A decade ago, Americans spent 50% less for all potatoes and the fresh variety outsold the processed kind three to one."

We would not say that one newspaper article is a basis for final decision on which direction Klamath Basin producers should look in their efforts to open new markets. Many of us consumers will not sacrifice the savings on foods that are forfeited with purchase of new, convenience-type foods. But, there is every indication that a majority of purchasers will do just that. One can find the new packaged potato styles in any Klamath Falls grocery store. That should be warning enough.

We would suggest that Klamath area potato producers, shippers and agents get together—soon—to determine what can be done, if anything, to forestall a diminishing market for one of our area economy mainstays. And hope that we are not already too late.

United West Europe Desirable

Even the ill winds of aggressive communism, and the turbulent drafts of postwar economic competition, are, as the trite old saying tells us, bound to blow some good.

At least one good that now seems destined to result from these forces is the political unification of Western Europe.

The idea that this will result has developed slowly, taking root as it did with the rather hesitant military commitments made to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the very tentative steps taken toward economic cooperation on coal and steel.

But it is picking up steam now, due not only to a growing realization that survival for Western Europe depends on the unity of its peoples standing against the threat from the East but also to a growing recognition of a European "community of interest."

There are still impediments. The British will go through a lot of wrangling before they finally join a Western European common market.

Special national interests still raise problems. But we have reason to believe that such impediments will be overcome, and overcome comparatively soon, by the obvious advantages of union.

Many thinking Europeans have remarked to us that they expect to see some kind of a political union of Western Europe evolving out of the present economic, military and other ties within the next 10 years.

Ironically, this is not said just by optimistic young people, who after all have never fought each other, but by their elders as well.

Of all the people who would make up this potential political union, the last that one

would expect to look forward to it with any warmth would be the French. Their years of occupation in World War II were bitter ones. But the French, too, have largely put their bitterness behind them. They have found it easier to get together with the Germans than anyone would have believed 15 years ago.

Assuming this political union does indeed materialize, will it be a "United States of Europe"? Probably not—not for many years, at least—especially if you understand the term to mean a union in which the previous national differences are virtually wiped out.

Probably, at least for a substantial period, such a union would be in the nature of a federation, with federal parliament, a single currency, an integrated economy, a unified military, a single foreign policy and one or perhaps two "official" languages (for the conduct of public affairs.)

Educated West Europeans would be multilingual (as many are now, of course) although the less educated would go on speaking their native tongues.

Such a political federation would potentially be much richer and more powerful than the total of all of its parts.

As a matter of fact, it might well be a serious rival of the United States for leadership of the non-Communist world. But we needn't anticipate it with misgiving.

Its emergence would immeasurably strengthen the free world. Its most vital interests would be ours as well.

If the rivalry it would provide meant that we would lead only as long as the quality of our leadership justified our leading, so be it. That is the kind of challenge that brings out the best in free men.



WASHINGTON WINDOW...

Nixon Promises Decision On Political Future This Month

By RAYMOND LAHR

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Richard M. Nixon is facing a big decision which compels him to gamble with his future in national politics.

He has promised a decision by the end of this month on whether he will be a candidate for governor of California. Most of the advice he is getting from national and California Republican leaders urges him to run and the political odds-makers believe that he will run.

Nixon will be taking big risks, whatever he decides. Defeat by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, the incumbent Democrat, would make him a political has-been and an elder statesman before his 50th birthday.

As a candidate for governor, he would no doubt be accused of trying to use the Sacramento statehouse as a springboard for another try for the White House in 1964.

Some Republicans urging him to go for governor have argued that he would have to commit himself to a four-year term and eliminate himself as a White House contender in 1964. Others contend that an impressive record during two years in the governorship would compel the GOP to consider him in 1964.

How well he would fare as governor is one of the big unknowns. The Democrats are expected to retain control of the legislature, regardless of the outcome of the contest for governor.

And after 14 years in Congress and the vice presidency, Nixon is more interested in foreign policy and national issues than in highway routes, mental hospital budgets and California water problems.

Yet the governorship might make it easier for him to keep himself in public view by providing the forum he now lacks as a Los Angeles attorney and titular leader of the GOP.

Among all the gambling "ifs" is the possibility that Nixon's election to two terms as governor

might leave him in the best spot to seek the presidency in 1968, if president Kennedy wins a second term.

Other Republicans regarded as potential candidates for the 1964 presidential nomination have no problems like Nixon. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller is heavily favored to win reelection against a Democratic party which now appears bent on self-destruction in New York.

Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona can carry on his crusades from the Senate floor and as a traveling evangelist for conservatism in his job as chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee.

As a presidential candidate for 1964, Nixon would have to overcome the traditional aversion to renomination of losers. The GOP broke with this custom only with Thomas E. Dewey, who was defeated in 1948.

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Republican chances in these state races are rated better than the prospects of gaining the 44 seats needed to take control of the House. Control of statehouse gives muscle to state party organizations.

Letters To The Editor

Right Lost

This letter is to inform you of the loss of one of our most valued and important rights. That right is trial by judge or jury, and to defend oneself. I realize that the incident in this case is small, but if this is allowed to continue, where does it stop?

Wednesday morning at approximately 12:30 a.m. I was driving out of town on Main Street and at the corner of Second and Main there was a patrol car sitting facing downtown in the service station. I glanced at my speedometer which read 25 miles per hour, so I proceeded out of town. By the time I reached the signal the patrol car was flashing its light on me, so I started pulling over and stopped on the other side of the bridge out of the street.

The officer gave me citation for violation of the basic rule. I questioned him, because I was doing 25, he said it was a 20-mile zone and that he had clocked me at 35. This I felt was impossible, in the short distance, but also I

drive a '57 Volkswagen and was in second gear and knew I was only doing 25 miles an hour. He told me he didn't want to argue with me and that if I wanted to argue I could go to court. I told him I didn't want to argue either, but that I did intend to go to court. He then told me I could post bail at \$10 or appear in court Thursday morning, Aug. 24. I told him if he could give me another date to appear, that it was impossible for me to be in court on that date, as I was on my way to San Francisco right then and wouldn't be back until Thursday night, and I could not postpone this trip. He told me that I could post bail or appear in court Thursday morning. He walked back to the patrol car and I followed him back and again I asked him to change the date so I could appear, that I felt that this was my right. He told me if he changed the date on the ticket I would "beat him out of it." So I posted bail and very unhelpfully so.

I am not trying to defend myself on this ticket in this letter, but the foregoing was necessary to explain my situation. All I asked for was my constitutional rights and this I was denied. I know that other law enforcement agencies will give a date in court within reason so that you can retain these rights. I made my home in Klamath Falls and have for 28 years. I am also in business here. Also being a citizen of the United States of America, I believe that my rights were not out of line.

I felt that this matter should be brought to your attention for the benefit of the public and also for the benefit of the police department.

Marianne E. Charles

Later Than

While the world's crisis is occupying the majority of the newspapers, the seemingly unimportant little things are still going on. Saturday morning, it seemed that the swallows of Algoma met on our garage roof and power lines. For about two hours, those dear little birds flew around our house and yard, screeching and apparently forming groups. All of a sudden, as if at a given signal, they all flew away on a southerly direction.

Which brings us to mind that it is later than we think, and winter will once again be upon us.

Mrs. Janine Coulson



EDSON IN WASHINGTON...

Labor Problems Get Careful Handling

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Neither the United Auto Workers nor the automobile manufacturers appealed for Kennedy administration help in the current new contract negotiations.

This is in the pattern of recent auto wage talks—argue right up to the old contract expiration date, then settle. Aside from the Chrysler strike over the pension system in 1948 there hasn't been an auto strike since 1946.

The general hope in Washington is that this year's contracts can be made without more than a token strike, and also without intervention by the administration.

There were rumors all over the place that Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg would step into the picture when he went to Detroit to make a speech. But he stayed only overnight, didn't go near the auto negotiations and came right back to Washington to become involved in, of all things, the Metropolitan Opera strike.

This has raised the question of just what Kennedy administration policy on strikes is going to be. Which situations will it stay out of and in which will it intervene?

In general, the Kennedy administration wants to be active in promoting better labor relations. With a secretary of labor who was formerly CIO and Steelworkers legal counsel, there was some early concern that the administration would be too pro-labor. But the record of the first seven months shows it is not plunged into every strike.

Act-finding boards have been named to get transportation workers back on the job in strikes by AFL-CIO yardmasters, New York ferry tug workers, flight engineers' tie-up of seven airlines and machinists' union tie-up of one airline.

In the strike of five maritime unions which idled all U.S. shipping, the administration had fall back on a Taft-Hartley injunction which expires Sept. 20. In no case has the adminis-

tration named fact-finding boards where they were not wanted by both sides, as former President Truman did in the 1949 steel strike.

Goldberg's missile sites labor commission has cracked down on overemployment, make-work practices, excessive overtime, wildcat and jurisdictional strikes which affected defense production.

But in numerous local strikes like that of the New York concrete workers, the decision has been made for the federal government to stay out. State and local mediators have settled them. That's the way they want it.

The Metropolitan Opera strike was also local, but it had some national and international angles. The White House began to get protests from radio and TV fans.

And from American tourists abroad, messages began to come in that if little countries like Poland could have opera in seven cities, the United States should have it in one. The President expressed concern and Goldberg agreed to arbitrate if he was acceptable to both sides.

One of Kennedy's early acts in this field was to name an advisory commission on labor-management relations. Goldberg is chairman this year. Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges will chair it in 1962.

The commission has met four times, which is considered a record for such groups, and it will meet again in September. It has a pretty sophisticated attitude. Nobody has proposed repeal of Taft-Hartley or putting all unions under the antitrust laws.

The group has been broken down into a number of subcommittees with outside technical experts to take up questions such as automation, full employment, industrial peace, economic growth, wage and price policies.

Reports will be sent to the President this fall. Later, all will be made public. The hope is that they will provide the basis for new labor relations policies and possibly legislative proposals to be submitted to Congress next year.

THE DOCTOR SAYS...

Your Experience Can Help Doctor



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

I must warn you against placing too much reliance on the do-it-yourself plan for investigating allergic reactions that I detailed in a previous column. Not that your efforts will be wasted. For, with the information you have collected, your own physician or the allergy specialist will be able to extend his investigation further and more rapidly, thus providing you with the safety and relief you seek.

Skin tests. One principal diagnostic tool used in the investigation of an allergy is the skin test. This is done by applying to your skin (patch test) or injecting between the layers of the skin an extremely dilute solution or suspension of the suspected allergen. Such allergen could be ivy extract (rhus toxicodendron) if you have poison ivy, or pollen extract if you're allergic to pollen, or horse serum if you're to be treated with an antitetanus shot, or penicillin if you require an injection of the most valuable of antibiotics. If you're not hypersensitive, the defense mechanism of your skin will take care of the test substance without producing any immediate reaction. But if you're hypersensitive, enough histamine will be liberated to raise an itching hives.

Now these skin tests are admittedly a great nuisance. And sometimes the information they provide is useless and even misleading. But more often than not, they yield clues that permit your doctor to prevent, relieve or actually rid you of your difficulties in some one or more of the following ways:

Identify the allergens to which you're hypersensitive and tell you where they're to be found (in the case of plants or pollens) or what foods they're contained in (in the case of digestive allergens like milk, eggs, grains, meat, fish, berries, etc.).

Suggest substitutes for basic items you require for everyday living, such as goat's for cow's milk, nonallergic cosmetics for those to which you react, cotton goods for those made with synthetic allergens. Kapok pillows for those made with animal feathers, etc.

Treat you with anti-tuberculous drugs if the suspected allergen is the tubercle bacillus and with anti-rheumatic drugs if one of the other disturbances that appears related to "strep" infection.

Recommend surgery for infected tonsils or sinuses in which a possible bacterial allergen seems to have taken up residence. Maybe even isolate the bug and have it made up as a vaccine.

Desensitize you with tablets if you have poison ivy or with a course of pollen injections if you have hay fever.

Protect you against the prescription or administration of drug allergens, particularly the sulfas and penicillin, if you have shown sensitivity to these products.

Provide you with an antihistamine or an adrenaline-type drug for symptomatic relief if you have one of the histamine-type manifestations that he can't get rid of permanently.

Prescribe or inject a product with the properties of ACTH (adrenocorticotrophic hormone of the anterior pituitary master gland) if you have a resistant histamine-type allergy or any sort of tuberculin-type manifestation.

Now all of this sounds pretty complicated although I've tried to simplify it as much as possible. But your understanding of what you can do and what your doctor can do for you may be the means of saving you and your children a great deal of distress. Maybe even your lives!

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, Sept. 5, the 248th day of the year with 117 to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning star is Venus.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history: In 1774, the first Continental Congress assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia.

In 1882, labor union members held the first Labor Day parade in the country. Some 10,000 workmen paraded in New York City.

In 1929, the U.S. government proclaimed its neutrality in the European war.

A thought for today: Greek dramatist Aeschylus said: "It is a trait common with men, to entertain kind thoughts toward the weaker side."



TIME OF YOUR LIFE

Face Lift Not Much Help

By ARTHUR LORD

Dear Helen: There is nothing wrong with having a face lift. It could raise your spirits too, dear Helen, but I doubt it. Comes a point in life when we all realize that beauty is only skin deep. I'm sorry for you that you have to wrestle with this realization at age 64.

Dear Arthur: I'm a healthy widow in my mid-60s. My three sons maintain me in poverty. They don't even send Christmas and Mother's Day cards. And what did I do for them? Everything a mother could.

Now I'm broke. And what do my children want to do with me? They plan to send me to one of those old age "concentration camps." I'm outraged. To think that I should have come to this. What in the world can I do?

Mrs. L. A.: What you must do, Mrs. L. A., will not be easy for you. You must first real-

ize that any effective solution to your problem cannot be found while you rail against your children and their plan to find an old-age home for you. Then you must determine to find lodging for yourself; a house, an apartment, a hotel, or a room in someone else's home.

If your income will not permit your finding a home this way, seek a position as governess in someone else's home. Serving others will revive your spirits, give you the home you seek, and take your mind off your ungrateful children.

Dear Arthur: We are nine "girls" who worked in the same office for many years before we retired. Nowadays we meet and give luncheons for ourselves whenever the spirit moves us, which is usually once or twice a week.

One of us has recently taken ill. She has been advised by her doctor to move to a warmer climate. Unfortunately, she has no mon-

ey. We'd like to help, but all eight of us are in the same financial boat. How can we raise the \$180 she needs? Friends.

Dear Friends: Your group may want to assume the entire obligation, borrow the money from a local bank, and pay the slight monthly installments. If you don't want to borrow the \$180, you shouldn't have much trouble in raising it. Here's a plan that worked for several women who wrote to me not long ago:

Make one of your get-togethers a special luncheon or dinner in honor of your friend. Invite your former office companions, personal friends, and friends of the guest of honor. Ask for about five dollars per guest, and you'll soon have all the money you need.

Dear Reader: Please send your questions to me, Arthur Lord, in care of this newspaper. Look for an answer to those of general interest in future columns.

Actress

- ACROSS
- 1 Actress.
 - 2 Blanchard.
 - 3 She has appeared in video on.
 - 4 Greek war god.
 - 5 Imitate.
 - 6 Thought.
 - 7 Telephone part.
 - 8 Sainfo (ab.).
 - 9 Guido's high note.
 - 10 Feminine.
 - 11 Feminine.
 - 12 Apathy.
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Answer to Previous Puzzle

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- 1 Manufactured.
 - 2 Seed appendage.
 - 3 Genuine.
 - 4 Small island.
 - 5 Short-capped fabric.
 - 6 Qualified.
 - 7 Obnoxious.
 - 8 Plans.
 - 9 Hastens.
 - 10 Indolent.
 - 11 Expensive.
 - 12 Pause.
 - 13 Legal term.
 - 14 One.
 - 15 Top of the head.
 - 16 Persia.
 - 17 One who (suffix).
 - 18 Remove.
 - 19 Oriental coin.
 - 20 Unit of work.
 - 21 Tempest.
 - 22 Trudge.
 - 23 Learning.
 - 24 Persia.
 - 25 Masculine nickname.
 - 26 Polynesian chestnut.
 - 27 Indigo.
 - 28 Completed.
 - 29 Comfort.
 - 30 Way of.
 - 31 Girl's name.