

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Grinding Slowly And Fine

"Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small." Thus instructs the old proverb. And it can often be accurately applied to the legislative process—at least, the "grind slowly" part.

Look, for instance, at the railroads. Virtually everyone agrees that, taking the industry as a whole, they are in an exceedingly grave financial situation. National attention was firmly fastened on their plight when a major road, the New Haven, recently had to enter bankruptcy. There is also universal agreement that the railroads are an absolutely essential national asset, which we simply couldn't do without. The other carriers, useful as they are, can perform only part of the big hauling jobs.

The industry's basic problem, in the view of qualified spokesmen, is primarily legislative, and is the result of obsolete policies adopted long ago, when the rails had a virtual monopoly of commercial transportation. Last March the presidents of the principal lines called for a sweeping new "Magna Carta for Transportation" which would bring about full equality of treatment by government of all the carriers. This Magna Carta involves "four freedoms": Freedom from discriminatory regulation; freedom from discriminatory taxation; freedom from subsidized competition; freedom to offer a diversified service via all forms of transportation.

This Magna Carta was endorsed by newspapers around the country, and was given warm support in Congress. As yet, however, no concrete steps to implement it into laws have been taken. However, dozens of bills based upon the Magna Carta principles have been offered in Congress. They can be quickly

summarized as follows:

1. One would establish a National User Charge Commission to formulate and collect fees for the private commercial use of publicly-built and maintained facilities.

2. Another would end discriminatory state and local property taxes, by making it unlawful to assess railroad property at a higher ratio to market value than other property. It is estimated that discriminatory assessments result in excessive railroad tax payments of \$141 million a year.

3. Another would shorten the tax write-off period on railroad equipment and other transportation property and otherwise stimulate modernization of plant and equipment.

4. Another would repeal the World War II 10 per cent excise tax on passenger tickets.

5. Another would repeal the exemption from rate regulation now given trucks when hauling agricultural commodities—or extend the same freedom to railroads.

6. Another would repeal the exemption now given barge lines when hauling commodities in bulk—or extend the same freedom to railroads.

7. Another would permit diversification in transportation, as in other business. In other words, it would end barriers in the law which now prevent or sharply restrict transportation companies from providing service by different modes—rail, highway, water, air.

What will ultimately come of all this remains to be seen. The last piece of railroad legislation of any consequence was passed in 1958 and, while it was helpful in some ways, it is now obvious that it didn't go nearly far enough. Prior to that, no major legislation in this field had been passed for many years.

Homework For School Planners

Along with the cry of the federal planners for more school rooms, and those who would give our entire school system over to big government, comes the sobering news that more and more attention is being drawn to the fact that many school classrooms across the country are far from filled.

This consideration is an element of serious study by Klamath Falls and Klamath County school administrators and officials. While we do not have a serious problem here, one unofficial estimate puts the total of "under-utilized" U.S. classrooms at 40,000. But this is considered a very rough guess. Neither the United States Office of Education nor any other education agency has undertaken surveys on this point.

The problem, not yet rated as of major proportions, breaks into at least two principal parts:

One aspect is the steady movement of people from towns and rural areas to the bigger cities. Half of the nation's 3,000 counties lost population in the 1950-60 span. In 12 states, spotted all around the U.S. map, two thirds of the counties suffered losses.

These outward population shifts have stripped many schools of their enrollment potential. Some of these schools are being sustained by costly transportation arrangements that bring pupils considerable distances.

Every year the advancing school consolidation programs in many states wipe out droves of the smaller schools. Yet thousands still carry on, with attendance at some down to 6 or 8 pupils as against perhaps 30 or 40

a decade ago.

Half empty schools are, however, also a city problem. The old and often crumbling residential cores of big and even moderate size cities show population losses. Nine of our 12 largest cities recorded net declines in the 1950-1960 period.

Meantime, in that same decade, the uninterrupted flight to the suburbs boosted some outlying populations 50 per cent or more.

Many social and economic factors contribute to the speed and force of this flight. Urban deterioration drives out many, especially the young, newly developing families with lots of children. As they go, the age level of the city area rises. Half-empty schools have been common in some cities for many years.

Other forces at work: rezoning of sectors for commercial use, the slashing through of broad expressways, the raising of taxes, the incoming or departure of job-giving factories.

Obviously, many of these factors could not have been fully anticipated. Furthermore, some of the underused city schools are ancient enough to be torn down anyway. But there are also solid reports of empty seats in relatively new schools, some in suburban zones.

Here misjudgment, lack of foresight, planning not dovetailed with broader community growth, all seem suggested.

As we enter a future promising an immense volume of new school construction, we can ill afford this kind of error and the waste it brings.



Hammaraskjold Successor Faces Possibility Of Diluted Role

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP) — One of the troubles with sending a boy on a man's errand is that he doesn't have long pants.

This may be the trouble in the United Nations in picking a successor to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, killed last week in an African plane crash.

If the successor isn't given his full title and full authority, or is chosen in an unauthorized way, he may feel too enfeebled to act when action is needed.

Such a result would be a victory for Premier Khrushchev who has sought to intimidate the secretary-general and even abolish his job.

Yet the U.N. members may feel such a condition—a temporary compromise to postpone an American-Russian showdown — is the only alternative to chaos.

Hammaraskjold acted so quickly with U.N. forces during last summer's Congo crisis that he frustrated Russia's attempt to get its hooks into the area.

Khrushchev's reaction was fierce and quick.

First, he wanted Hammaraskjold fired. Then he wanted to abolish the job of secretary-general and replace it with three secretaries-general.

This had such a gimmick it took gall to propose. Under this plan any one of the three secretaries could veto anything the others wanted to do.

And one of the three would have to represent the Communist bloc. So, in any crisis created by Moscow, the veto would render the United Nations helpless to act.

Hammaraskjold not only refused to bow to Russian pressure by quitting but continued to act with speed and determination whenever he thought necessary.

The United States backed Hammaraskjold, opposed Khrushchev's plan for three secretaries-general and insisted there should be only one.

Nothing happened. And nothing was expected to happen until April 1963 when Hammaraskjold's term would expire and his job would be open. So the showdown was postponed.

Hammaraskjold's death with two years of his unexpired term remaining made a showdown immediate, if Russia wanted it that way.

That they want it was indicated Thursday in New York when Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko spent four hours with Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

When the meeting broke up reporters were given to understand that Russia intends to press for three U. N. secretaries.

From the moment Hammaraskjold was killed there seemed one possible way to postpone a showdown temporarily, provided Russia was willing.

That was to pick someone to serve out Hammaraskjold's unexpired term. This might involve a compromise to pacify Russia temporarily, at least.

For instance: The new man, instead of being given Hammaraskjold's full title as secretary-general, might be given a diluted title, like acting secretary, director or something else.

Some U. N. members, particularly Ireland and Norway, got busy on that idea Thursday. But, of course, there was a problem which had been there all along. Under the U. N. Charter the 11-nation Security Council must recommend to the 99-nation General Assembly a man for secretary-general.

Then the assembly must approve. But—this but is a beauty—the United States and Russia both sit on the Security Council. And both have a veto.

So either could prevent any recommendation from going to the General Assembly by vetoing any recommendation. That's right where the chaos could begin.

To get around this, some of the smaller nations are thinking of

by-passing the Security Council by having the assembly itself approve a Hammaraskjold successor.

This is treacherous ground because there is no provision in the charter for anything like this. The charter says the Security Council recommends to the assembly first and then the assembly approves, if it wants to.

Therefore, anyone chosen this way—even if only temporarily and with such a half-baked title as acting secretary or director, neither of which is provided for in the charter—would be in a kind of sick position from the start.

This would be true, of course, only if Russia opposed but was outvoted in the assembly.

Any Hammaraskjold replacement, unless picked with both American and Soviet approval, may find himself a helpless nobody unauthorized to do anything except sign his staff's paychecks.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

Filibuster Busting

(The Christian Science Monitor)

At the beginning of this year's congressional session administration leaders dodged a battle over the filibuster. But Senate Majority Leader Mansfield promised to give members who wished to amend Rule XXII a chance before the session ended. Now that Congress has acted on most of the bills on which the administration especially desired Southern votes he is reported bringing in a revision himself.

It would lower from 67 (two-thirds of the membership) to 60 the number of votes required to close debate and bring a measure to a vote. Another amendment offered by 15 senators would permit a majority (51) to halt a filibuster. This is unlikely to be adopted but may add pressure for the Mansfield amendment. However, any change promises to be more difficult now than it would have been last January. Then Vice President Nixon was presiding and ruled that at the beginning of a session rule changes can be adopted by a simple majority. Changes brought up now will be themselves subject to filibustering.

This delaying tactic has been abused. But we should recognize that it has been used for good causes. If it had been only the Southerners who wished to filibuster the rule could have been tightened long ago. Notable talk-shows have been conducted by liberals like the elder La Follette, George Norris and Wayne Morse. So far in this session, Senator Proxmire claims the record for holding the floor. Abolition of the filibuster would be a drastic step; some careful curtailment should be worked out.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON...

UN Charter Minus Succession Item

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — Biggest man in the United Nations today is 5 feet 2 Mongi Slim of Tunisia. He is a dapper, French-speaking Moslem of ancient Greek lineage who celebrated his 53rd birthday Sept. 15.

He is now president of the United Nations General Assembly.

And if Russian objections can be overcome, he could take over at least temporarily some of the responsibilities of former U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, killed in a Congo plane crash.

If this little giant from North Africa can steer the United Nations ship of state safely through the international hurricanes of the coming months he can become a world hero, a champion of peace and possibly influential in preventing a new war.

Even before Hammarskjold's death, Mongi Slim was considered an ace-in-the-hole candidate to succeed the Swedish secretary-general if he could not be reelected for a third term to begin in April 1963, because of Russian opposition.

There is no provision in the U.N. charter for naming a successor to the secretary-general in case of death.

Article 96 of the charter says that, "the secretary-general shall be appointed by the general assembly on recommendation of the security council."

There is no provision in the charter making the choice of secretary-general a unanimous recommendation of the security council, or giving any of the permanent members a veto. It can be determined by majority vote, 6 to 5 or better.

This condition operates as a kind of brake on Soviet efforts to block the election of any candidate for secretary-general.

In the case of Mongi Slim, if the Russians were to hold up his appointment too long, it might turn the Afro-Asian nations who would back him solidly against the Communists.

As a matter of fact, the Communists have not been too hostile in Tunisia.

During the dispute with France over the port of Bizerte, Tunisia accepted a loan from Russia. This was negotiated by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

He also attended the recent Belgrade Conference of 25 "un-aligned" nations, making his government acceptable to them.

The other possible source of opposition to Mongi Slim might come from the French, against whom he has been waging political war for 25 years.

After completing his formal education in mathematics and law at University of Paris, the then-young Mongi Slim returned home to join the Neo-Destour, or Constitutional Liberal party. Its aim was to work for gradual Tunisian independence, in cooperation with the French.

Slim became permanent secretary of the party council. He traveled throughout the country organizing party cells. Making little headway with the French, the party adopted a program of passive resistance in 1937. The party was illegal, and all its leaders were arrested.

Mongi Slim was in French prisons from 1938 to 1942. He was in Tunis when the Axis powers went through Africa and he was released only when Allied armies liberated his country.

Slim then became a director of Neo-Destour and a member of its policy committee. They began a campaign of civil disobedience to the French rule. Slim was imprisoned again with 60 other leaders of his party. They were released after Premier Mendes-France agreed to Tunisian independence in 1954.

The rebel leader became minister of state and later minister of interior in Tunisia's new government until 1956, when he was named ambassador to Washington.

He was here for five years, serving concurrently as ambassador to Canada, consul general to both countries and Tunisia's chief representative in the U.N.

He likes to work. He has it now.



THE DOCTOR SAYS...

Quack Remedies Are Costly Innovations

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

There's an old saying that "it's fun to be fooled." Being fooled can also be a very expensive form of amusement. Here are a few examples from the always interesting reports of products condemned by the Food and Drug Administration:

A "pony" vibrator device for figure control.

A facial exerciser for wrinkle control.

An air purifier that claims to control infections such as acute peritonitis (lining of abdominal cavity), bronchopneumonia, meningitis, scarlet fever and diphtheria.

An electronic device that claims to prevent and correct thin, brittle or breaking nails.

A supply of honey, vinegar and kelp that claims to be useful in the treatment and prevention of chronic fatigue, kidney stones, diseases of the lungs and other serious afflictions.

Weight-reducing preparations that contain nothing but a mixture of gelatin, a sugar (sucrose) and saccharine.

A sea water concentrate that contains a mixture of elements claimed to be necessary for the maintenance of health.

A solution of a local anesthetic (procaine hydrochloride) which claims to be a rejuvenator and an effective form of treatment for nervous disorders, memory lapses, hardening of the arteries, premature aging, bronchial asthma, lumbago and other complaints. This is the so-called "miracle" preparation with which a Bucharest woman doctor claimed to revitalize 99.99 per cent of some 8,000 old persons.

"Genuine Koch Glyoxylide" for cancer patients. A solution of sterile distilled water available at a cost of \$25 for an unspecified amount.

A "pure orange juice" widely sold and transported across state lines after being adulterated with sugar and water.

What makes this type of foolery even more costly, to my mind, are the facts that (1) the money spent may be taken from monies available for the purchase of legitimate and useful articles and products, and (2) that the testing of these frauds, thus depriving the victim of the benefits of early diagnosis and prompt treatment.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "Anticipating Retirement"

send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, Sept. 26, the 269th day of the year with 96 to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning star is Venus.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1789, President George Washington appointed John Jay to be the first chief justice of the Supreme Court.

In 1889, poet T. S. Eliot was born in St. Louis.

In 1959, the worst typhoon in Japanese history struck central Honshu killing 4,464 persons, injuring 9,419. Nine hundred others were missing and one million homeless.

A thought for today: American writer Thornton Wilder said, "For what human ill does not dawn seem to be an alleviation?"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Who was the first president to wear long trousers at the inauguration ceremony?
A—John Q. Adams.

Q—What new monument is being created in South Dakota?
A—The world's largest monument, a tribute to Crazy Horse, the Sioux Indian leader, atop Thunderhead Mountain.

Q—In what month is "dogwood" winter?
A—This is a popular name for a so-called cold, disagreeable weather they may occur in May when dogwood is in bloom.

Q—Which is the world's largest living rodent?
A—The capybara, found in South America.

Q—What was the language of the Incas?
A—Quechua, still spoken by Peruvian Indians. The Incas had no written language.

Q—Which of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World was of practical importance to navigators?
A—The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria, Egypt.



Count Your Blessings

By ARTHUR LORD

DEAR ARTHUR: I'm always amazed when your older readers write of their sad circumstances. You should see the way aging men and women live in other parts of the world. They have to take care of themselves! So they learn how—and with very little complaining.

I'm a sociologist and the other day I was reading a report that an explorer named Lander made in 1893. He was in Japan and reported on the conditions among the aged. I thought your readers might like to compare their circumstances:

"As I got close I discovered a mass of white hair and two claws, almost like thin human feet, with long hooked nails. . . I could hear someone breathing under that mass of white hair but I could not make out the shape of the human body. I touched the hair . . . and with a groan, two thin bony arms suddenly stretched out and clasped

my hand. . . . Nature could not have afflicted more evils on that wretched creature. She was nearly blind, deaf, dumb; she was apparently suffering from rheumatism, which had doubled up her body and stiffened her bony arms and legs. . . . She was neither ill-treated, nor taken care of by the village or her son, who lived in the same hut; but she was regarded as a worthless object and treated accordingly. A fish was occasionally flung to her." DR. P. L.

DEAR DOCTOR: Who's complaining?

DEAR ARTHUR: The doctor my mother goes to seems like a quack to me. He keeps her running back to him every week. But mother never seems to feel any better. What should I do?

DEAR OZZIE: The first thing I'd do is to quit questioning the integrity of your mother's physician. Then talk over with your mother the nature of her condition. Finally, visit the doctor and find out what you can do to help your mother.

DEAR ARTHUR: Is the increase in social security benefits applicable to everyone receiving them at this time? I have been retired for over four years and am receiving \$104 a month. Will this be increased? CONFUSED

DEAR CONFUSED: You are not the only one who wonders about the new increases. Everyone who receives social security wants to know: So here's the answer for everyone: the increases apply only to those persons receiving minimum benefits and the sole surviving widow, widower or parent of insured deceased workers. If you have social security problems, write me about them in care of this paper.

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.

Comedienne

ACROSS

- 1 Comedienne.
- 5 She has been heard over the waves.
- 8 She is also a screen and television.
- 12 Bread spread.
- 13 "Flavor" subter.
- 14 Robust.
- 15 Circlet.
- 16 Japanese outcast.
- 17 Pseudonym of Charles Lamb.
- 18 Seize.
- 19 Adjust.
- 20 Conclusion.
- 22 Tidings.
- 24 Sharpen.
- 26 Ledge.
- 28 Young herring.
- 29 Ever (poet).
- 30 Conger.
- 31 Golf teacher.
- 32 Society.
- 33 Native of Latvia.
- 34 Black (comb. form).
- 36 Peel.
- 37 Anglo-Saxon slave.
- 39 Wicked.
- 40 Satan.
- 44 Dutch measure.
- 46 Within (comb. form).
- 48 Deep hole.
- 49 Monster.
- 50 German stream.
- 51 Boundary (comb. form).
- 52 Remove.
- 53 Unusual.
- 54 Dry, as wine.
- 55 Formerly.

DOWN

- 1 She was in Butte, Montana.
- 2 Strange.
- 3 Sombre.
- 4 Ship's record.
- 5 Imitated.
- 6 Greek letter.
- 7 Harvest.
- 8 — was the former wife of Desi Arnaz.
- 9 She has name.
- 10 Feminine name.
- 11 Peruse.
- 12 Declared.
- 13 Menace.
- 13 Sobber.
- 25 Lubricator.
- 26 Horse's gait.
- 27 Ethiopian coin.
- 28 Mad.
- 29 Climbing device.
- 30 Wild ass.
- 35 Mammal.
- 36 Noblemen.
- 39 Brew.
- 41 Epic poetry.
- 42 Mud.
- 43 Auricular.
- 45 Encounter.
- 47 Native metal.
- 49 Poem.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

