

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Big Potato Gamble

We are hearing more and more of the plight of potato growers in other areas of the country, and we have no reason to think that some of these troubles won't rub off on Klamath Basin growers.

As with most agricultural commodities in recent years the problem has been that farmers have too much productive capacity: they grow more than the market can absorb.

Prices, quite naturally, plummet. The U.S. Department of Agriculture predicted last February what was going to happen.

The department said that if farmers planted about 900,000 acres in 1961 fall potatoes this would result in a fairly even balance between production and consumption.

Farmers actually planted 1,017,000 acres. So, now there is trouble. The expected production is 8 per cent, more than in 1960 and 21 per cent more than the 10-year average.

This gives Secretary Freeman a chance to point out the wisdom of his farm program which Congress bought only partially during the present session. If individual commodities can be dealt with on a realistic supply-and-demand basis the farmers need not suf-

fer, and the taxpayer need not rush to the farmer's rescue when surplus conditions arise, the secretary pointed out.

The growers of early potatoes, now are feeling the pressure for price-cutting caused by the expectation of a big harvest of fall spuds.

They aren't even going to break even, according to the present outlook.

But Freeman's announcement, as carried in the Wall Street Journal, says that the USDA is going to move soon to pay a premium for the sale of potatoes into starch, flour-making and feed channels.

This may help by diverting some of the excess away from market channels and thus firm up the market. In the long run, however, it is going to take a nationwide program of crop limitation to cope with the problem realistically.

Many states (including Oregon) do not have marketing agreements to try to bring orderly marketing of good quality potatoes. The result is an uncontrolled situation that results in a long-shot gamble where the potato farmer might as well take his money and go to the race track and forget about potatoes.

Not Entirely Colorless

Cautiously some are saying this season that Congress isn't what it used to be—that it has become a colorless place, that its windy speeches strike deaf ears, that the spotlight falls steadily on the White House.

Some of this can be fairly well documented. But it's also true that pretty good answering arguments can be rustled up.

No question about it, the heavy crush of critical events surrounding Berlin, Laos, the Congo, the U.N., etc., puts the big glare on what the President is doing and saying.

Yet our lawmakers do not appear to be acting as if their influence were dead, or to be suffering in silence.

On a recent day there were major bursts of talks or statements from Senators Margaret Chase Smith of Maine (20 pages), Stuart Symington of Missouri, Robert Kerr of Oklahoma, Frank Lausche of Ohio. Sen. Hubert Humphrey, who is against reticence, offered two, including one of 39 pages on the Congo situation.

Admittedly these doings, and even congressional bill-passing activities, don't get the attention they might if the world were not in such an uproar. But they hardly suggest Congress has been taken over by the dull dogs.

If color be equated with flamboyance, then many of today's congressional crop lack it. But the American people seem to be bent on electing a quieter and more businesslike

breed, spiced here and there with a Humphrey or a Goldwater.

Many who watch Congress closely argue that, in or out of the spotlight, the men on the hill are generally more able and diligent than were their counterparts of two decades ago.

They tend to average younger. And while they are less experienced—more than half date their service from 1950 on—they are frequently fast and dedicated learners.

Their 1961 lawmaking record is a separate story, deserving painstaking examination when they adjourn. But the country has seen enough to know that the present group is no rubber stamp for the administration, however else it is to be judged.

Maybe the adverse comment is just the inevitable consequence of the contrast with 1960, when the United States Senate sported Vice President Nixon as presiding officer and four leading candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination, including the ultimate winner and his running mate.

Or maybe it's like the perennial college alumni complaint, that the old school has gone downhill, the excitement missing, the towering figures departed. Retrospect always casts a warm glow.

As far as the "old school" on Capitol hill is concerned, though it may have trouble shouldering its way into the spotlight its level of performance more than stands the comparison with the past.



Evolutionary Communism

By Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.)

Our people must understand that our fears must not be reserved for so-called card-carrying Communists alone. There are few such any more. There are others in this country who believe in essentially the same ends as do the Communists. They are socialists who look toward an international socialist order just as the Communists do, except by an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary approach. They join with Communists in discouraging the inculcation of patriotism, for patriotism is a form of nationalism which impedes the establishment of world socialism.

Since 1951 the Soviets have streamlined their foreign agents and sympathizers. The job of a Communist party member or sympathizer in a policy-control position is to hold his sensitive post in order to influence policy in favor of the Communists. He assists other Communists or sympathizers to retain their positions or be shifted or elevated to other sensitive spots.

In order to recognize the ideas being fostered upon us, we must examine those concepts which the Communists still feed us. These ideas are systematically fed into our official analyses and policy statements. They are responsible for the frustration of our attempts to combat the Communist menace. Every blow conceived to strike at the heart of communism, if not thereby completely precluded, has been deflected.

Typical of such ideas were those which halted our drive toward victory in the Korean War. Official estimates and policy statements then contained the suggestion that Korea was "an inconclusive operation" and that "an aggressive pursuit of our military mission could lead to general war."

We are conditioned to an overpowering fear of general war. Actually, it should be obvious that positive action by us, even military, when the chips are down, will not precipitate a nuclear holocaust. Lenin reveals why! As he expressed it, communism advances "two steps forward, one step backward."

Other examples of ideas pounded into us by the Communist brainwashing effort follow:

1. The United States should bring about changes in the Sino-Soviet Empire by evolution instead of revolution.

This leaves the heart of Communist power unmolested, and the Communists free to concentrate on the offensive while we settle for the defensive.

2. Soviet vulnerabilities are of such nature that efforts to exploit them vigorously will not achieve US objectives.

Again, this gives the Soviets a clear field in which to operate without guarding their own backyards.

3. Ideological motivations are relatively unimportant.

This little gem of deception has resulted in halting any concentrated drive against the Marxist-Socialist-Communist conspiracy.

4. The United States must not appear intransigent or too anti-Communist since this might indicate we are not interested in peace.

This concept is designed to keep us forever on the defensive. In it lies the seed of unilateral disarmament.

5. There is no reliable intelligence available that an international Communist conspiracy exists.

This is absurd, for evidence is available to convince us beyond a shadow of a doubt.

6. The time for a roll-back of Soviet power is not in the foreseeable future.

It would be hard to conceive a more defeatist attitude or one which would more tightly circumscribe positive action against the heart of the Communist conspiracy in the USSR.

7. A present revolt or detachment of a satellite must be ruled out.

Such a fallacious precept condemns all hope of oppressed people and embodies complete acceptance of Soviet expansion.

8. The United States should support any independent Communist regime which appears to defy Moscow.

This results in material and moral support of communism, while ignoring the singleness of purpose of the international Communist conspiracy.

9. The United States should assist nationalistic Communist leaders to assert independence of the Kremlin.

This condemns millions of Yugoslavs and Poles to subjugation and provides the rationale for diplomatic recognition and United Nations membership of Red China.

This psychological warfare against us can only be effective so long as the American people are without a real understanding of the total nature of communism and its methods of operation. It is no surprise, therefore, that when anti-Communist educational activities began to flourish and show signs of catching on around the country, the Communists would commence an all-out counterattack. This has now reached a crescendo, in the form of anti-anti-Communism, designed to stamp out every effort to alert the American people to the Communist menace.

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EDSON IN WASHINGTON...

Kennedy Proposals Refute Doom Of UN

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Action on President Kennedy's dramatic new 10-year program for the United Nations cannot be begun by working committees of the general assembly until opening statements by most of the 99 members are concluded. This will take about another week, maybe more.

It is hoped that the President's proposals will be kept alive in this general debate by wide endorsements from the spokesmen for many countries. Some nose-counting will then be possible. The Communist countries may make the most noise and talk the longest in echoing the views set forth by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. But in the end, votes will count.

Committed Communist countries constitute only 10 per cent of the U.N.—11 out of 99 members, if you include Cuba and Yugoslavia. There are by contrast 15 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and 6 other European non-Communist countries.

There are 18 Latin-American countries, not counting Cuba. Africa has 26 members, the largest bloc. There are 16 Asia and Pacific countries, five of which are in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. There are 7 Near-East countries.

Since not even the 25 non-aligned countries which met recently in Belgrade agreed on the Russian proposal for a three-man committee to replace the late Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, there is little likelihood the Russian "Troika" plan will be accepted.

It is pointed out that many of the subjects which Kennedy raised are already on the general assembly agenda—colonialism, control of outer space, economic assistance and protection of rights for new and small nations.

Presidential proposals that are not on the agenda can be taken up in the content of items that will

be considered by the general assembly's working committees.

The president's new proposals on disarmament will come before the assembly's political committee—Committee One.

For the first time, the United States has been put on record for inclusion of nuclear weapons and the vehicles which carry them into the first stage of a disarmament agreement.

The other important new element which the President has now brought into the deliberations is that the United States will discuss disarmament continuously until there is agreement.

This does not preclude putting into effect specific disarmament proposals as they are agreed to, one at a time.

For instance, the nuclear test ban agreement outlined by Kennedy is already drafted and can be signed immediately by any countries that may care to do so.

President Kennedy's new emphasis on strengthening the peace-keeping machinery of the U.N. will probably be considered in Committee Five, which is the finance committee.

Continuance of the Congo operations is now before this group. This is a 20,000-man force costing about \$120 million this year—\$600 per man per year—which is cheap.

What Kennedy is now proposing is to expand such operations, with prepaid assessments and forces kept in readiness at all times for duty with the U.N.

This goes back to the plan envisaged by the U.N. charter of 1945. What the President's plan now emphasizes is that he has no intention of allowing the U.N. to follow the old League of Nations down the drain.

This rebuts completely the wails of some prophets of doom to the effect that the U.N. organization is already dead and about to be buried with its late secretary-general, Dag Hammarskjöld.

"To let it die... would condemn the future."



THE DOCTOR SAYS...

Temperatures Vary Without Illness

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

Q—While I was in the hospital having my baby, a nurse took my temperature and then asked me if I'd been chewing ice. It was only 98.2 degrees. When I said I hadn't, she answered that I must be bleeding.

Ever since I've gotten home, I've been watching my temperature regularly and it varies between 97.2 and 98.4. Since I'm weary most of the time and break out in a sweat trying to make ordinary efforts to get my work done, I wondered whether I was suffering from this low temperature or from whatever causes my temperature to be subnormal.

A—From your nurse's question, I assume you have been taking mouth readings. These are subject to many errors that can be avoided by taking rectal readings.

However, what you report are normal variations. Mouth temperatures are usually about one degree less than rectal. Morning temperatures are usually about one degree less than those taken in the mid-afternoon.

Some of us have normal rectal readings as low as 96 in the morning and 97 in the afternoon. Others normally run between 98 or even 98.5 and 99 to 99.6.

What's important is to observe that the daily fluctuation does not exceed one degree and that there is no significant rise in the whole of the normal level. That is to say, if you normally register 96 to 97, an increase to the levels of 97 to 98 might be significant.

As to subnormal temperatures under ordinary conditions, they are rarely significant of any disturbance and almost certainly don't account for your complaints which are not too unusual after a pregnancy.

Q—Is there any cure for pityriasis rosea?

A—Pityriasis rosea, with its diffuse rash of pinkish spots that crinkle like cigarette paper, is a harmless, self-limited disturbance. Except for the itching, it causes no discomfort.

With or without treatment, it disappears within the course of a few weeks to a few months. It is apparently non-infectious since household spread is not observed.

For some unknown reason, it occurs most often in the spring or fall and attacks females more often than males.

Q—In a recent article, you wrote of a group of 300 children who had recovered from an up-

per respiratory infection but whose throats still harbored hemolytic streptococci.

Instead of the penicillin you advocated why wouldn't it have been simpler, as effective and less expensive to swab their throats with mercuric iodine? Why has the practice of throat swabbing become unpopular with the medical profession?

A—Throat swabbing with any and all medicinals is wholly ineffective. First of all, it's impossible to get the solution into the nooks and crannies in which infective organisms take refuge. Second, it isn't possible to maintain contact with those that can be reached for a sufficient length of time and in sufficient concentration to deal them a death blow. And third, even if the swabbing killed nine out of 10 organisms, the single survivor would make up for the population loss within the matter of a very few hours.

For the most part, throat swabbing is like trying to thoroughly clean a room by waving broom and mop from a standing position at the front door.

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

Almanac

Today is Monday, Oct. 2, the 275th day of the year with 90 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 1869, Hindu nationalist leader and reformer Mohandas Gandhi was born.

In 1882, railroad tycoon William Vanderbilt made headlines when newsmen asked him whether he operated his railroads for the public benefit. Replied Vanderbilt: "The public be damned!"

In 1919, President Woodrow Wilson suffered a stroke that completely paralyzed the left side of his body.

A thought for today: German philosopher Georg Hegel said, "We may affirm absolutely that nothing great in the world has been accomplished without passion."



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER...

Hurricanes Are Awesome Phenomenon Of Nature

The arithmetic of a hurricane is complex. Some factors are known. Some are guessed. About six of these tropical storms are born in the Caribbean each year. In the western Pacific, the average is 20. The South Indian Ocean is visited by 18 each year. The South Atlantic has never had one.

Almost all hurricanes are conceived about 15 degrees north or south of the equator. They are always born over water and the spot is close to where the trade winds of two hemispheres converge. The time between infancy and full growth ranges between two days and seven. The baby is seldom more than 20 miles in diameter. The big hurricane is sometimes 150 miles across.

No one knows what spawns a tropical storm, but they occur at the time of the doldrums—September in the Caribbean—when the winds southeast of Puerto Rico are listless and light. They seem to favor certain atmospheric conditions far to the north—Canada highs, for example.

The full grown hurricane looks like an ice cream cone. It is five miles tall, topped by a scoop of cumulonimbus clouds. The cone is widest at the top, narrowest at the bottom. It twirls counter-clockwise at speeds from 80 miles per hour to 150.

The bottom, touching the sea, is often only a few miles diameter. This is called the eye. Within it is dead calm. The highest winds are around the eye. The weakest are on the perimeter. The storm, while swirling, moves toward the nearest land mass at 15 miles per hour.

Those coming out of the Caribbean have a broad choice of landfalls. Some head for northern Mexico; others, like Carla this year, move up the Gulf of Mexico to Texas. Some whip northwestward across the Florida keys, then double back to hit Florida from the other side, as Donna did last year.

A few flit with Bermuda and, once in awhile, a full fledged hurricane moves north to Hatteras, skirting the land mass at the Virginia Capes, and roaring on to New York and New England. These are the most publicized, although the television industry shouts alarms when the hurricane is still in the Caribbean, its future uncertain.

A hurricane is any cyclonic wind exceeding 75 miles per hour. In the Pacific Ocean, they are called typhoons. They have millions of times more energy than the biggest thermonuclear bomb, so much, in fact, that they depress the ocean within the eye of the storm, and send big waves 500 miles in advance of the wind.

The storm area north of the eye is always bigger than the southern side, because the southern trade winds run counter to the hurricane and tend to compress it. Such storms are always abnormally low pressure areas. The eye of one passed the U.S. Naval Station at Key West on Sept. 2, 1935 and the mercury reading was 26.35, the lowest official reading of all time.

Rain rides the hurricane. Low-lying clouds race around the carousel, and it is not unusual to have 12 inches of precipitation. What-

ever the rainfall, it increases the moment the storm reaches a land mass. Twenty inches of rain has fallen in a few hours in some southern states, and up to 30 in the Allegheny Mountains, when they are buffeted by a hurricane.

The record is held by Baguio in the Philippines. A hurricane came and went one day and left 42 inches of rain. When the big storm meets land, the storm begins to die. It can spin its dance of death over the seas without losing strength, but when the bottom of the cone begins to scour land, the resistance is too much and, although it will stagger on for a day or two, the winds begin to slow almost at once.

The reason why most Caribbean-bred storms move west, then north, then northeast, is that, in spite of their strength, they are toys for the trade winds. In the far south, the trade winds swing the hurricanes west. When the storm gets to latitude 30, it meets the westerly trade winds, which curve it out to sea.

The duration of the storm is predictable. If it is 150 miles from north to south, and it is moving at 15 miles per hour, it will last 10 hours in any one spot. The first winds will be easterly; the last will be westerly. There are variances to all of these figures, but the mean averages are as given.

Some storms, for no known reason, will stand still over an area for a whole day and beat it to death. I've been through a lot of hurricanes, ranging from 1928 in Miami to Sea Bright, N.J., a few weeks ago.

An ill wind indeed...

THEY SAY...

The (Brazilian) parliament is afraid. The parliament is Christian. So it is waiting for a miracle to take place, just as it happened in China and Cuba.

—Lawyer Francisco Juliao, leader of agitating peasant groups in Brazil.

Bible Class

ACROSS	4 Treat
1 Naomi's daughter-in-law	5 Jota
5 Patient Biblical sufferer	6 Norse god
8 First king of Israel	7 Trite
12 Song	8 Hail
13 Harem room	9 Seaweed
14 Site of Taj Mahal	10 Incite
15 Mountain lake	11 Miss
16 Metal	12 Wait
17 Falls behind	13 adoration
18 Snow vehicles	14 Mr. Dewey
20 Dispositions	15 Telephone part
22 Boy	16 Muffins
24 His wife turned to salt	17 Heroic
25 Old Testament book	18 Roman emperor
26 Allots	19 Store
33 Primate	20 French head
34 Laughter sound	21 English school
35 Son of Eve	22 Fired
37 Law	23 His wife turned to salt
39 "My neighbor"	24 Swear
41 Ale	
42 Reconnaitre	
44 Omen	
46 Top	
48 Conflict	
49 Claims	
53 Isaac's mother	
57 Coconut fiber	
58 Parcel	
60 Extinct bird	
61 Rent	
62 Mother of Abel	
63 Zithuism	
64 Short dagger	
66 Soak flax	
68 Spangled (her.)	
DOWN	
1 Reddets	
2 Russian river	
3 Car accessory	

Answer to Previous Puzzle

JANUARY	MARCH
OPERATE	ENTER
PEW	THE
LEGS	THICK
PILOTONA	
LOMAN	IG IPA
LEVERNO	LIAGLIA
GLISTH	RAIS
ENG	IA ADPP
BERG	
NEW CAN	CHIE
CASTLE	NEW LIT
AGED	PRIEST
BERG	SPEER

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Appreciation

We appreciate your assistance in publicizing the Sept. 18, 19 and 20 visit of the Red Cross Bloodmobile to this community. Only with your cooperation can we tell the story of the need for blood. Please accept our thanks on behalf of the sick and injured who may have a better chance to live because someone took the time to make a contribution to the Bloodmobile.

Veta Purvine,
Blood Program Chairman,
American Red Cross.

Your recent picture spread and story on your Modoc Area Council Boy Scout Camp Makualia was very heartwarming.

Perhaps you are not as aware as I am of the tremendous good for Scouting that such stories and pictures accomplish. So much of Scouting's success depends upon public acceptance and good-will. As a former Scout in your local council and as one still very much interested in the boys of Klamath Falls, I can only say thank you and please keep up the good work. Our Scouting in the Modoc Area Council continues to grow year after year. It can only be because of the efforts of fine dedicated professional Scouters such as you have working with you.

Del Yantis,
Panther Patrol,
Troop 9 (alumni),
Oakland, Calif.