

By FRANK JENKINS

A research report issued recently by the American Cancer Society contains this paragraph: "Cigarettes, along with substances in the air and in food, contain agents which can produce cancer in certain experimental animals. These agents are known as carcinogens."

The report then adds: "CITY AIR supports carcinogens too. Dr. Paul C. Cline, of the National Cancer Institute, has produced genuine lung tumors in mice by first infecting them with flu and then subjecting them to simulated CITY SMOG."

The moral?

It seems to be this: Both cigarette smoking and living in big cities are BAD HABITS — to be avoided, if possible.

Question: What's a carcinogen? Webster says it is "any substance that produces cancer."

Where does this word "carcinogen" come from?

It comes from the Greek KAR-KINOMA, a cancer.

Where does karkinoma come from?

It comes from the Greek KAR-KINOS — meaning a crab.

Words are interesting things, aren't they?

Incidentally, a new word has just come into the news.

It is OSTEOPOROSIS.

It was used the other day in Chicago by Frederick J. Stare, of the Harvard University School of Public Health. He was addressing the Illinois State Medical Society. He told his hearers:

"Usually we think of fluoridation merely as a preventive for tooth decay in the young. But, while it is far too late for fluoridated water to do the elderly any good in the prevention of tooth decay, it is a great help in offering them another important type of protection.

"Fluoridation will prove most helpful to those who suffer from OSTEOPOROSIS, WHICH CAUSES BONES TO BREAK from routine falls. Seventy-five per cent of the nation's aged suffer from this disease."

He then added:

"Proper amounts of fluoridation taken through water supplies OR AS A SEPARATE SUPPLEMENT help to prevent brittle bones for persons over 60 years of age."

Getting back to derivation, where does this word OSTEOPOROSIS come from?

It derives from the Greek OST-EON, meaning bone, and the Greek POROS, meaning "passage." It is described by Webster as "an absorption resulting in an abnormally porous tissue."

Most of us think of tissue as fleshy tissue. Webster, however, defines it thus: "An aggregate of cells, with their inter-cellular substance, forming one of the structural materials of a plant or animal."

So —

You see — This osteoporosis, deriving its name from two Greek words, causes POROUS bones that break easily — especially from a bad fall.

Words are indeed interesting tools.

They help to describe accurately the interesting things that are going on in this fascinating modern world — which is finding the answers to so many of the problems that troubled the ancient world.

Court Voids Jail Terms

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Supreme Court today overruled the convictions of Negro sit-in demonstrators in several southern states on grounds they were arrested under unconstitutional local segregation laws.

Nullified were the jail sentences and fines imposed on demonstrators in Greenville, S.C.; Birmingham, Ala.; Durham, N.C., and New Orleans.

It was the first time the court had ruled in a series of sit-in appeals which stemmed from arrests made throughout the South during the demonstrations there in 1960 and 1961.

The court used the Greenville case to hand down its landmark decision.

Chief Justice Earl Warren declared in his majority opinion that 19 demonstrators there were wrongly convicted because the store manager had been forced to segregate his lunch counter because of a city ordinance.

Warren held that even if the manager had acted as an individual, the convictions were invalid because the local ordinance was on the books.

Weather

Klamath Falls, Tulelake and Lakeview — Fair through Tuesday except for afternoon thunderstorms in vicinity Tuesday. Continued warm. Low tonight 53, high Tuesday 85. Variable winds 8-18 m.p.h.

High yesterday 53

Low this morning 53

High year ago 54

Low year ago 24

Precip. past 24 hours .20

Since Jan. 1 4.93

Same period last year 7.23

U.O.F. LIBRARY
NEWSPAPER SECTION
GEN. REF. AND DOCUMENTS DIV.
EUGENE, OREG.

Herald and News

Price Ten Cents—12 Pages

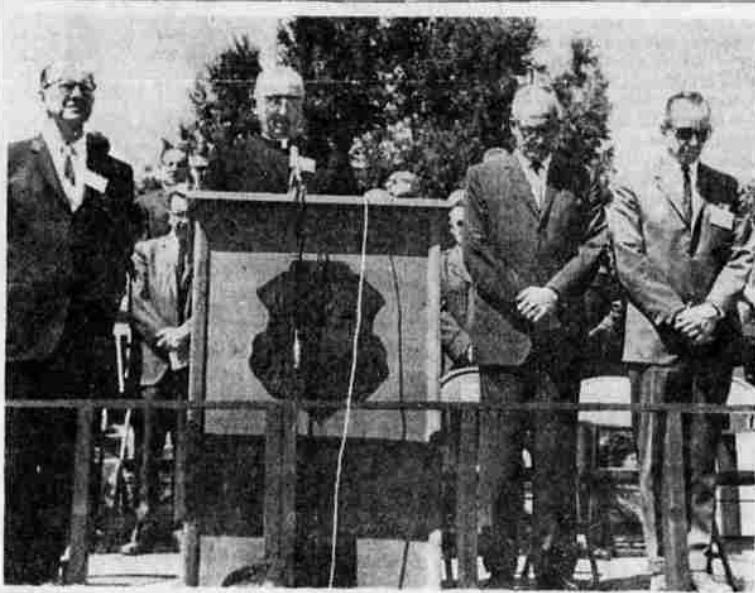
KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1963

Telephone TU 4-8111 No. 7146

Weather

AGRICULTURAL FORECAST

Continued warm and dry for next several days, except for scattered thunderstorms. Highs in the 80s; lows 45-55. Eight inch soil temperature 47, rising.



HOSPITAL PROGRAM — Msgr. T. P. Casey, Sacred Heart Church, is shown delivering the invocation at the dedication of the site of the Intercommunity Hospital Sunday afternoon. Shown on the platform's front row, left to right, are W. B. Sweetland, Herald and News publisher, and emcee of the program; Monsignor Casey; guest speaker Sen. Barry Goldwater and Ross Ragland, president of the Intercommunity Hospital Association. Lower photo is a view of the speaker's stand and the budding OTI campus structures in the background. A crowd estimated between 700 and 800 attended the dedicatory ceremonies.



Goldwater Raps Foreign Policy In Kingsley Field Talk Sunday

By FLOYD L. WYNNE

A sharp attack on the current foreign policy of the U.S. was launched by U.S. Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona during a two-purpose appearance in Klamath Falls on Sunday.

Senator Goldwater spoke briefly at the dedication of the new 141-bed Intercommunity Hospital site at the north limits of Klamath Falls Sunday afternoon, and

that evening addressed officers and guests at Kingsley Field.

He was sharply critical of the lack of a firm stand in our foreign policy. "Where are we heading?" he inquired, adding that "We are the greatest power the world has ever known, but our allies find it difficult to understand why the U.S. hesitates on some decisions. They wonder if we will stand by them, if we

will keep our obligations. We have done some things in the past to make them doubt, remember our promise to the Hungarians?"

Advocating a policy of strength, Goldwater lashed out at those who suggest that the United States disarm, and that they say if we disarm the world will have peace.

He praised the policy of brinkmanship, terming it "the best word we ever used." He continued, "It caused the U.S. to have a constant policy of strength. We have the ability, the question is whether we are willing to use it."

He turned his criticisms on Laos and suggested that the Reds could be slowed down by the bombing of their supply lines.

Scouting the policy of risk taking as being a war-monger policy, Goldwater told the group that there has been an average of 2.69 wars a year since history began.

"We should use our airpower, — as power as a threat if Communist China tries to advance. We should tell them you cannot do it. It should be our policy to resist any overt act of the Soviets to take over any country. If we do this," he said, "it will be a happier world."

The senator's viewpoints on other national and international issues developed during a question and answer session.

Asked about a possible presidential bid in 1964, Goldwater said, "I would rather stay in the Senate. I wouldn't want to put Vaughn Meader out of a job. Besides that my wife is not pregnant, and I would have to find an instant family. My grandson is too young to vote, and too old to be attorney general."

He supported the President on the issue of a secret agreement on Cuba, stating that the Senate had checked this carefully, and felt no such agreement existed. He added that the missiles were not needed now in Turkey, and said of their withdrawal that "it was a coincidence that happened at the same time."

He did predict possible bankruptcy for the United States in 10 to 15 years if the present deficit spending continues, adding "If we keep up this spending, bankruptcy will be as certain as the sun coming up tomorrow."

When queried about Cuba he said, "It was too bad the President didn't continue what he started last October. We were in a perfect position to rid the hemisphere of communism, but backed down and are in worse condition than before."

He suggested that we supply the guerrillas and that we should make our countermeasures an effect of all Latin-American nations. He urged action stating, "We will have to do it someday. Somebody will have to screw up their courage and do something."

On the touchy question of civil rights, Goldwater pointed out that the Constitution has only one guarantee, that of the right to vote. School integration, he said, is a civil liberty. Nobody has a right but they have liberty to do it.

"The Constitution does not recognize the Supreme Court as being the supreme law of the land," the senator said. "There is a great misunderstanding here."

While rapping the use of force to enforce court decisions, Goldwater agreed that "public laws

give the President the authority to use troops when life or property is in danger."

He advocated moral persuasion as the best means of resolving the civil rights issue, adding "this works much better than federal force." He concluded, the answer to civil rights problem "is not found in law, but in the actions toward each other."

Goldwater, a major general in the Air Force Reserve, arrived from Arizona late Saturday, and was to be back in Washington Monday morning. He left immediately after his talk Sunday evening for the flight back to the nation's capital.

He arrived at the hospital scene at 3 p.m. Sunday by helicopter and spoke briefly about the necessity of relying on oneself instead of on federal help.



GOLDWATER SPEAKS — U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater is shown as he spoke to officers, wives and invited guests at the Kingsley Field Officers Club Sunday evening. At his left is Mrs. Leon Gray, wife of Colonel Gray, commander of the Pacific Air Defense sector.

Tax Conferees Agree On Revenue Proposal

SALEM (UPI) — Senate House tax conferees today sounded out other lawmakers following tentative agreement on a \$46 million income tax measure and a \$14-million one-shot revenue plan.

The four-man conference committee was still split over capital gains, corporate excise and cigarette taxes after a weekend-long series of meetings.

The 4-cent a pack cigarette tax seemed doomed.

Still under consideration was a capital gains tax based on the federal formula, but with a 5 percent maximum fee, and a possible 1 percent increase in corporate excise taxes.

It was not known when final settlement would be reached.

Conference members include House Tax Committee Chairman Richard E. Yarnall, D-Marcia; Rep.

Victor Atiyeh, R-Portland; Senate Tax Committee Chairman Boyd Overhulse, D-Madras, and Sen. Robert Ellstrom, R-Salem.

They began probing for compromise at 9:30 a.m. Saturday, and met off-and-on until 9:30 p.m. Sunday.

The income tax and one-shot plans combined would raise the \$60 million needed to finance a \$405 million general fund budget.

The conference committee's proposed income tax would eliminate federal deductions, allow heads of households to file joint returns, include fractional rates stepped from 2 1/2 to 7 1/2 percent, a student exemption, a 10 percent standard deduction, a \$100 deductible unlimited medical and \$100 deductible unlimited casualty loss exemption, plus a \$30 tax credit for each dependent.

Conferees were undecided whether a \$5-80 flat filing fee should be charged, or whether the filing fee should be based on a percentage of income.

Abandonment of the net receipts principal was a major House concession, and approval of the \$20 dependency credit was a major concession by senators.

Overhulse and Ellstrom may stand firm for the \$5-\$10 filing fee, in spite of strong pleas from Yarnall and Atiyeh that the minimum be based on a percentage of income.

Atiyeh battled valiantly for the cigarette tax, but was advised by Overhulse that the Senate would not accept it.

Washington Honors Await Cooper After Gala Welcome At Canaveral

CAPE CANAVERAL (UPI)—Astronaut L. Gordon Cooper undergoes further medical tests and additional debriefing today before leaving for Washington Tuesday where he will receive the Distinguished Service Medal for his historic 22.9 orbit flight around earth.

The slightly built Air Force major was relaxed and smiling during Sunday's tumultuous tribute to his 375,000 mile space voyage.

Wednesday, Cooper will be honored with a ticker-tape parade in New York. Plans called for him to ride in a convertible up lower Broadway through the financial district to city hall where he will be given a reception.

Sunday, Cooper described his breathtaking flight—probably the last manned space voyage by the United States for 18 months—as firm proof man can sleep, eat and live for long periods in space.

He told of seeing vivid geographic details, sleeping soundly, eating on schedule although he was not too hungry and performing numerous experiments assigned to him.

"Really No Problem" Cooper described his blazing "fireball" re-entry under manual control, an emergency step that was necessary after the automatic system failed in the 20th orbit and caused anxious concern around the world.

"There was really no problem," he said. There had been speculation that

still another one-man space flight in the Project Mercury series might be held later this year but a top official of the federal space agency said it seemed "quite unlikely."

The statement by Dr. Robert C. Seamans, associate director of NASA, apparently meant the next U.S. manned space flight will not come until October, 1964, at the earliest.

Seamans said a definite decision on whether there would be another Mercury flight, "must be made within the next week or so."

He described the Cooper flight as "apparently... most successful" and that "it seems quite unlikely there will be another Mercury mission."

If there are no more Mercury flights, next comes Project Gemini—a program to put up two-man teams of astronauts into orbit for periods of up to two weeks.

"Long Way to Go" The first manned Gemini flight is due sometime during the last three months of 1964.

"Although we still have a long way to go in the exploration of space," Seamans said, "I doubt that we can find an astronaut who

can improve on the performance of Gordon Cooper."

Cooper was asked what he thought the flight proved about man's role in space.

"I think we proved man is a pretty good backup system to all these automatic systems," he replied.

To other questions, Cooper said: "The horizon was always clear, both day and night" from his capsule.

"Flashing satellites" which he dropped from behind his capsule as a visual aid check "would be a good device to help on the night side for a rendezvous in space between two orbiting capsules. He last saw the lights at a distance of about 17 or 18 miles from his position."

An "exercise device" in his Faith 7 took "almost as much exercise to get at it as to use it."

Has Tremendous View He said he first noticed the tremendous view as Faith 7 flashed over the Arabian Peninsula in the Middle East.

"I could see roads and rivers, and trucks on the roads. I saw a train with smoke coming out of

some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Some of the Harvards three

Farmers Urged To Vote 'No' On Wheat Plan

Klamath County Farm Bureau Federation officers today urged livestock producers who also grow wheat and wheat producers to vote "no" in the nationwide wheat referendum tomorrow.

Wilbur Harnsberger, Farm Bureau president, said farmers should reject the wheat program which calls for tight production and marketing controls. Two-thirds of those voting in the referendum must approve the program before it can be put into effect.

In Klamath County, 520 are eligible to vote in the election Tuesday. Polling places are at the ASCS office, 630 South Sixth in Klamath Falls and at the SCS office in Bonanza. Voting in Klamath County will take place between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. All wheat producers with farm allotments of 15 acres or more are eligible to vote.

In a statement released today, the Klamath County Farm Bu-

reau said, "May 21 the wheat farmers of America are going to make a choice that will affect all segments of agriculture. They will choose between a free enterprise system where they can operate and manage their own farms as they see fit, and the 'supply management plan.'"

"This supply management plan will put control of the American farm in the hands of the bureaucrats. They will make the decisions on how much can be produced, where it can be produced, who will buy it, and how much will be paid for it."

There are various plans of controlled agriculture functioning throughout the world. Russia, Cuba and Red China each have a tightly controlled system. Take your choice.

"Under the free enterprise system an abundance of food has been produced for the American people at a bargain price. This tremendous production of food is the envy of the world

and especially in countries which presently have these tightly controlled systems. If the wheat referendum does pass it will open the doors for 'supply management' to all of agriculture."

"The Klamath County Farm Bureau urges all wheat growers in this area to vote 'no' on this wheat referendum May 21."

Harnsberger said that the proposed wheat plan, if given a "yes" vote, will give impetus to the drive by Washington planners to extend government supply management controls to livestock, dairy, poultry, fruit and vegetable products, and all others not now covered by support and control plans.

Under the proposed plan, wheat growers would be issued certificates based on production in the years 1959, 1960 or 1961. Allotments would be subject to stringent restrictions based on plantings. No farmer would be allowed to grow wheat without an

allotment. The complex wheat plan involves compulsory cutbacks in wheat production. Each grower's quota would be translated into bushels as well as acres of wheat.

Principal features of the plan proposed by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman are: Setting the national wheat quota as low as one billion bushels and the national acreage allotment as low as the secretary deems necessary.

Issue marketing certificates allocating the number of bushels of wheat each grower could sell at the higher of two support levels without regard for wheat quality or usage.

Set supports for certificate wheat as low as 65 per cent or as high as 90 per cent of parity (currently \$1.62 and \$2.24).

Set supports for non-certificated wheat at levels the secretary deems appropriate. There is no minimum support level for non-certificated wheat.

Release CCC stocks into the market at the discretion of the secretary and reduce allocation of marketing certificates to growers on a bushel-for-bushel basis.

Require wheat producers to retire acreage equal to difference between allotments based on 50 million acres national total and smaller allotments under the new program.

Make payments for retired acreage only in 1964 and 1965—with power to require producers to retire land in 1965 but with no authority to make payments.

Enforce strict compliance by imposing heavy penalties for violations. The penalty on marketing excess wheat would be \$1.62 a bushel.

"If farmers want a better wheat program than that offered in the 1963 wheat referendum they can get it only by voting 'no' Tuesday, and then seeking preferable alternatives through Congress," Harnsberger said.

Storms Stall Climb Team

KATMANDU, Nepal (UPI)—Storms have delayed an American mountain-climbing team working its way up the unexplored west ridge of Mt. Everest, scattered its equipment and caused a depletion of precious oxygen supplies.

This may cause the cancellation of a planned two-team rendezvous Wednesday on top of the 29,029-foot peak, an expedition spokesman said here Sunday.

"The west ridge team is severely delayed," the spokesman said. "The summit meeting may be dropped."

He said a second team attempting to scale Mt. Everest by the better known south col (pass) route was "on schedule."

Its American members, Barry C. Bishop, 30, Washington, and Luther G. Jerstad, 26, Eugene, Ore., moved up Sunday from Advance Camp 3 at 23,000 feet to Camp 4 at 24,900 feet. They expect to make a final assault Wednesday from Camp 6 at 27,800 feet.

A support team of Dr. David L. Dingman, 36, Baltimore, Md., and British Lt. Col. James Roberts, 46, moved up to Camp 3 behind the assault team.

The west ridge team was reported attempting to proceed upward today from Camp 3W, where its members rested Sunday following storms Thursday and Friday

Bombs Blow In Canada

MONTREAL (UPI)—Two bombs exploded today at the headquarters of the Royal Canadian Army Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

The blasts were the latest in a series of bombings which have terrorized Montreal residents this month. Authorities blame the explosions on the FLQ, a fanatic political group.

No one was injured, but one of the explosions blew out at least 10 windows and damaged four cars parked near the headquarters.

First reports indicated that one of the bombs was planted in a parked car while the second was buried a few feet under the building's west wall.