

Herald and News

Editorial Page

'Galloping Swede' Good Example

An invitation to a dinner fete honoring the governor of Montana—Hugo Aronson—"The Galloping Swede" brings to mind the story of a fantastic career that could happen only in America.

Arriving in the United States as a penniless immigrant youth, Governor Aronson made his way to Montana where he engaged in the rough, tough work in the oil fields. He eventually formed his own company and subsequently rose slowly to positions of eminence in his home community (Cutbank) and county and finally was elected to the Montana state legislature. There, he hewed an outstanding reputation for honesty and forthrightness that brought him state-wide attention and eventually the governorship, which he held for two terms. He chose not to be a candidate for reelection last November.

We cite Governor Aronson for what he

is—a remarkable American, and an humble one. He has become nationally known for his rough-hewn qualities — no slick politician-type. Gov. Aronson has never pretended to be anything other than what he is. But it is the qualities of genuineness and honesty that have made him so admired by his political enemies as well as his friends.

The real point of this discussion is that the governor did not reach pinnacles of eminence through trickery and political opportunity. Rather, and first, he got where he is by hard work. And when he reached the peak, he did not stop. He worked harder.

There is a lesson for all Americans — especially our young people of today—in the life of Hugo Aronson, Montana's "Galloping Swede." We only wish there was opportunity to associate with more like him.

A Job For Castro?

From Washington, comes word that James M. Landis, special assistant to President-elect Kennedy is advocating establishment of a government television network.

Mr. Landis poses as an expert in reorganization of federal regulatory agencies. He should confine his activities to that field.

While not actually pushing the idea of a federal system of television stations, Landis believes the idea is "worth exploring."

We would not like to accuse Mr. Landis of being a fool, but such statements certainly put him close to that category.

The federal government has a role to play in the establishment and enforcement of

laws, in preserving the peace, and other functions which are quite removed from the realm of individual action.

Not so in the realm of business endeavor. There, the federal government can do nothing right. The thousands of business endeavors in which the federal government now intervenes are mute testimony of the ineptness of such a concept.

The next thing Mr. Landis will advocate, probably, is that the federal government set up, or take over an existing system of newspapers, radio stations, et al.

Maybe Landis and President-elect Kennedy could simplify the whole mess by calling in Castro.

Will Personal Touch Suffice?

World War II led many men, experts and amateurs alike, to conclude that great wars are essentially unmanageable affairs. More than a few observers think the time may not be far off when the national government falls in the same category.

Big wars, once under way, tend to take on a shape and direction all their own, neither intended or foreseen by those who began them. There are too many elements, too many unpredictables, too many loose ends, for precise human control of events.

At its worst, the huge federal establishment of a nation like the United States is hardly comparable to the planned chaos of war. Yet, more and more as time passes, it becomes a thing of such size and weight and built-in momentum that it seems to defy any man or group of men who would put an individual stamp upon it.

Certainly no realist imagines that government in this country will ever be made small again. A big country and a big government go together.

But its sheer bulk means that it extends and proliferates in ways that even the most diligent leaders cannot necessarily grasp. It operates through countless built-in mechanisms, long since approved by Congress, which compel continuing and often rising expen-

ditures in many fields.

President-elect Kennedy has made it clear he is intent on being a strong president. That means he plans, insofar as he is able, to place his own personal stamp upon the American government in at least the next four years.

If he succeeds, then he will have staved off the day when government is as unmanageable as war. He will have given shape to a glacier that, in this age, few can chip away at.

Will he achieve this purpose? Obviously no one can make even an educated guess at this stage, before he has taken office.

For those who hope that government is still governable, the most promising sign is that Kennedy is bent on using the full political leverage of his office. All strong presidents have done so.

None, however, has had to test his weapons against so immense an establishment as Kennedy inherits Jan. 20.

The dedicated partisans of democracy everywhere will have their eyes fastened keenly on his effort. They will be vastly heartened if he can demonstrate that government on so huge a scale still can be brought within reasonable human control and given the quality and flavor of its leader.

Almanac

By United Press International Today is Tuesday, Jan. 17, the 17th day of the year with 348 more in 1961.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning star is Mars.

The evening stars are Mars and Venus.

On this day in history:

In 1706, Benjamin Franklin, American printer, scientist, journalist and inventor, was born.

In 1896, the first baby was born in the White House—James Madison Randolph — son of Thomas Mann Randolph and Martha Jefferson Randolph, who was the daughter of President Thomas Jefferson.

In 1917, the U.S. bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark for \$25 million.

In 1944, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower assumed command of the Allied liberation forces.

Thought for today: Versatile American Benjamin Franklin said: "Human felicity is produced not so much by great pieces of good fortune that seldom happen, as by little advantages that occur every day."



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Good Man For Job Is Hard To Get

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON (NEA) — While Cuban-U.S. relations have been going from bad to worse, the Kennedy administration has been having its troubles finding an assistant secretary of state for Latin-American affairs.

The job was offered to Thomas C. Mann, who has been holding it since last July. But he has been in Washington for several years as assistant secretary for economic affairs and he would like to return to the field. He is reported to be more interested in becoming United States ambassador to Mexico.

The job was also offered to Gov. Luis Munoz-Marin of Puerto Rico. But he has just been reelected to another four-year term and would like to stay where he is.

Somebody with their experience and intimate knowledge of Latin America is needed for this most important post. But finding somebody who knows how to handle the assorted dictators and revolutionists—or is willing to try—has

been the big worry of Kennedy's talent scouts.

A task force has been working at the State Department for some weeks, planning how to spend that 500 million dollars promised the Latin Americans by Undersecretary of State C. Douglas Dillon at the Bogota Conference last September.

This is the traditionally screwy way these things are handled. Somebody figures that all problems would be solved if Uncle Sam would hand out a lot of money. Congress is then persuaded to authorize it.

So now—under the guise of saving Latin America from the twin curses of Castro and Communism—the State Department experts are planning how to spend the money, assuming Congress appropriates it this year.

If Congress does that, the joke is going to be on Dillon this time. For as secretary of the treasury in the Kennedy administration, he's the boy who will have to raise it.

There are already several lending agencies set up to barrel out the dough to Latin America. They include:

World Bank, Export - Import Bank, International Development Association, International Finance Corp., Inter-American Development Bank, Development Loan Fund and International Cooperation Administration.

Those organizations will make loans of varying degrees of hardness or softness, the same way you grade cheese. With all their billions of dollars of capital, you would think they could satisfy every taste and smell. But no.

The 300 million dollars to head off other Castros in other countries is for "social development"—whatever that is. It is not for electric power, dams or steel mills.

It is intended to satisfy the pent-up longings of 120 million people—two-thirds of the Latin-American population—who are ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clothed and illiterate.

Your heart goes out to these underprivileged people. But there is nothing in the plan for making the other third of the population—the cultured, overfed, well-housed big landholders pay some taxes and share some of their luxuries with their own poor. This is where social reform should begin.

Furthermore, the first installment of 500 million U.S. dollars earmarked to save Latin America from other Castros figures out to only 25 million dollars apiece for 20 countries, or \$4.16 and a fraction for each of the underprivileged 120 million. And you can't buy much land reform, medical care or higher education for that money, even in the Andes highlands, the Amazon lowlands or on the Argentine plains.

So the problem becomes one of deciding where to begin.

Somebody suggests hospitals, pure water supply, sewers, diet improvement, schools, vocational training, diversification of agriculture, farm loans for better seed, fertilizer or tools, housing loans, small business loans. They need them all.

Then the argument begins on how to divide up the money available to do the most good in the shortest time, how the programs should be administered and what the chances are to get the money back in some sweet by-and-by after 2000 A.D.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Germ Killer Claims Are Not All-Embracing

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.

Written for Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

Unhappy consequences may result from a false sense of security, arising from unwarranted claims made in behalf of germ killers.

To take the simplest example, let us assume that you rinsed your mouth, gargled or sprayed your nose with a germicide. Let us also accept the unlikely proposition that, by your action, you completely sterilized the treated area. Yet, within an hour or so at the very most, examination of the recently sterilized area would surely reveal a bacterial population that differed little, if at all, from that which was present before the germicide was applied.

If this observation were not correct, doctors and nurses would not have to put on sterile rubber gloves after they'd completed a 10-minute surgical scrub of their hands.

Take another example. Let us assume that you've cut your finger and poured a germicide into the wound. If you used a concentrated solution, you'd be apt to give yourself a chemical burn and thus provide the bacterial invaders with a rich supply of dead tissue on which they could feed, grow fat and multiply.

If you used a weaker concentration, that would be further diluted by the blood and tissue fluids that continue to ooze out of the cut surface, you might kill some bacteria, but the survivors would soon make up for these losses by reproducing new generations every 20 minutes or so.

What then you may ask, is the meaning of tests that show complete absence of bacterial growth in glass test tubes or plates after they've been treated with germicide?

They have very little meaning, I'm afraid. You see there are bac-

teria and bacteria, just as there are various kinds of animals.

Some of the bacteria that live on our skin surfaces and in our body cavities do us neither harm nor good. They are called commensals which means literally that we dine with them at the same table (mensa; table).

With other bacterial species we have mutual assistance pacts. These allies are called symbionts which means that the survival of each of us is dependent, to a degree, on the survival of the other. The myriads of colon bacilli, for example, that live in our intestinal tracts perform important functions for us. Indeed, we would have difficulty surviving without them. When we kill them off, as we occasionally must before an intestinal operation, we're apt to get ourselves into very serious difficulties. They, on the other hand, cannot continue to exist unless we continue to exist.

Finally there are the really villainous bacteria or pathogens. Many pathogens are easily destroyed in test tubes which is much like breaking clay pigeons in a shooting gallery. Killing them in the human body is more like stalking wild animals in the jungle and having to shoot them while they're charging.

Killing commensals and symbionts, whether in test tube or in the body, is like going hunting and coming home with a string of pussy cats while tigers and lions continue to roam in the woods back of the house.

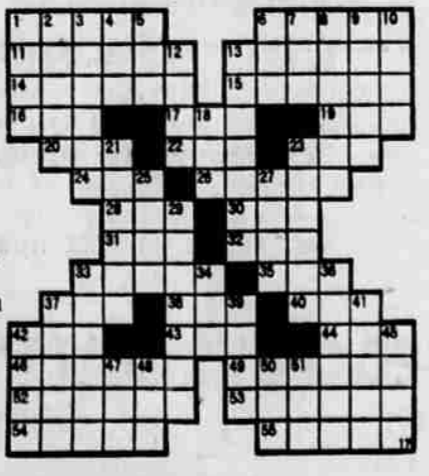
Scientists must do better than that if we're going to wipe out the common cold, epidemics of influenza, poliomyelitis and other infections.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "What About Cancer?" send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ROAD CARBON BIRD
LINDA ARROW APO
PANTHOMEN OAW
GRIFFIN GULLBLOT
BIBBLE TOM
PAB ANNO PEST
AVIATOR VIBENNA
REPTILES INTRIAL
ARLINS GING DIA
NAD NIKI
GATRUDD LILITE
ALL REAPPPEARAO
PIAN BONG BONG
BND AYER BENG

25 Equal 41 Craftier
27 Slagger 42 Gudrun's husband (myth.)
29 Clothing makers 45 Land measure
33 Accessible 47 Device used by golfers
34 Stripling 36 30 Pr. 48 Make a mistake
37 Glyceryl ester 50 Spanish article
39 Speed contest 51 Devotee



Award Winner

- ACROSS
 - 1 Joint winner of 1960 Lasker Award, Dr. Edgar V. — joint winners of this heart award
 - 11 Motive
 - 13 Interfere
 - 14 Grain beard
 - 15 Western ponies
 - 16 Court right (Eng. law)
 - 17 Cartograph
 - 19 Mimic
 - 20 Metal cymbals of India
 - 22 Before
 - 23 Consumed
 - 24 Race course circuit
 - 26 Cut, as a road
 - 28 Harden
 - 30 Scottish sheepfold
 - 31 New Zealand parrot
 - 32 Indian weight
 - 33 Gibbon
 - 35 Type of boat
 - 37 Rowing implement
 - 38 Glib
 - 40 Bitter vetch
 - 42 Allitude (ab.)
 - 43 Harem room
 - 44 Note in Guido's scale
 - 46 Seasaw
 - 49 He is connected with the Mayo
 - 52 Ocean vessel
 - 53 Church festival
 - 54 Bury
 - 55 Cuban meter
- DOWN
- 1 Brazilian macaws

BARBS

A survey shows that 25 per cent of the women slip their shoes off when riding in a train. Proper sizes might cure this.

The Indiana plumber who was charged with disorderly conduct at least was different. He forgot himself.

Get to the bottom of things in your business and you have a better chance of coming out on top.

Raising a family these days costs almost as much as it's worth.

It's strange how many child geniuses grow up to be just another adult.

It's the little things that count on Mom or Dad helping with homework.

A judge says that women forgive more often than men. Maybe because they have so many more opportunities.

A college professor says that talking often cures troubles. Sometimes we wish we could find out what cures talking.



We don't usually bother to take picks on our big city cousins (anyway, it generally doesn't do much good) but a rather silly cartoon in The Oregonian the other day gives cause for comment. The illustration inferred that the upcoming reapportionment of the legislature would foment civil war between the eastern and western components of Oregon.

Would The Oregonian imply that eastern Oregonians are lawless? That we don't know our responsibilities? As far as I have been able to determine, people who have given thought to the situation are pretty well resigned to a shuffling of representation in the legislature that will cause some losses in eastern Oregon. So far, I have not heard any wailing on this side of the hill.

In both houses of the state legislature, Elections Committees have been staffed by top men. That is not to say that they are "packed." Influential men from eastern Oregon are on both committees, and naturally, they'll do their best to preserve all of the representation we're entitled to. But, I doubt that they'll go so far as to dodge the law. In a ny event, there should be no cause for hard feelings on either side. It is doubtful that men and women elected to the legislature from whatever area in the state would go so far as to act against the best interests of the state as a whole when they are considering legislative matters.

that where the term "pickled" comes from? Speaking of song titles, and silly present-day songs—whatever became of "Cement Mixer?" Now, there was a song! How about "Three Little Fishes." (Or, was that the title?) And how about "Mairzy Dotes?"

One good thing about inflation is that in this day and age, it is practically impossible for a kid to get sick on a five-cent candy bar.

Chill-of-the-week Dept.: Word comes through the Manchester (England) Guardian that evidence suggests that the first Russian space traveler will be sent abroad any day now. The report said that he will stay in some kind of orbit for a whole day or roughly 18 circuits of the earth. During this period he will be supported by means of an oxygen supply system, and if precedent is any guide, there will be a television camera so that people on the ground can see how he is standing up to the unusual conditions. There is no reason why the first trip should not be made any day, the report concludes.

I wish there was some way to reverse this situation: The 16-month-old wakes at 6 a.m., and hollers for attention. The 16-year-old quietly pulls the covers over his head and seeks to sleep until 8:55.

Bad news for ruminant citizens. The nickel packet of gum may be going the way of all flesh. A major producer of gum, which has been selling the product since 1890, announced in October that it was just marketing a new packet with eight sticks of gum, which will sell for 10 cents.

Jack Bishop gave me a booklet called "A Case for Wood" which contains almost 50 pages of fascinating material about wood— which so many of us take for granted. Of particular interest was the story of archaeologists finding massive wooden beams near Ankara, Turkey, in an area adjacent to the tomb of King Midas. The beams are thought to be 2,700 years old, and they are perfectly sound! The wood from which the beams are formed is a species similar to our pine. They are hand-hewn, beautifully sanded and smoothed, and so expertly fitted that even after these many centuries the joints are practically invisible.

I hadn't known it, but the booklet also points out that the venerable old colonial homes in New England stand as a more recent reminder of wood's incomparable durability. Many still retain the original wood sash, siding, and exterior trim after more than 300 years.

Someone wrote a puzzling sentence about marriage which deserves study: Marriage is a community, one mistress and one master, two slaves, making in all, two.

And I'm reminded, as I hit the bottom, that if you keep your mind sufficiently open, people will throw a lot of rubbish in it.

Letters To The Editor

Appreciation

The members of the Klamath Falls Fire Department would appreciate it, if you will print this letter to the public, expressing our thanks for the support they have given us in the realization of our Rescue Wagon project.

Although we launched this project with some question of its success, the results have been extremely gratifying to us. We had set a goal of at least \$3,000, and at this time have a total of \$3,737.32. This assures us of being able to secure a Civil Defense Rescue Car, with some money left over for a resuscitator and other additional items of equipment which we will need with it.

We wish to extend our thanks to the following: The Klamath Falls Police Department, the Kiwanis Club, Home Lumber Company, Carpenters Auxiliary, Klamath Valley Lumber Company, Swan Lake Moulding Company, Lucas Furniture, Mouldingcraft Manufacturers, Klamath Lumber and Box, Modoc Lumber, Rotary Club, Exchange Club, Soroptimist Club, American Legion Auxiliary, Elks Lodge, Lions Club, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Beta Phi Chapter and Xi Delta Chapter Beta Sigma Phi, Standard Oil Company of California, Toketee Lions, Shrine Club, Long Bell Paper Company, Sports and Imports, Business and Professional Women, Klamath County, and the individuals who donated their time and money to help out.

With the help of Joe Searies,

Helpful Staff

On behalf of the Pomona Grange, Midland Grange and the Midland Grange Home Economic Club we wish to thank the Herald and News for all the stories that have been put in the paper for us during the past years of our grange activities, and especially do we want to thank Norm Cardoza, Barbara Schiffman and Helen Bechen for being so cooperative and cordial to us. Thanks again. You are all so nice.

Mayme Cammock

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What new "first" was recently established by Texas?

A — It established national Grandmother's Day as the second Sunday in October.