

Herald and News

Editorial Page

1961 Progress Edition

We are hopeful that our readers today will exact the utmost in information and enjoyment from this special edition of the Herald and News—the 1961 Progress Edition.

In too many instances, we are prone to discount what we have, and to emphasize the negative. We must have progress, of course, and we need to find new ways to achieve that progress. But we must not disregard the progress we have made.

It is with this thought in mind that the staff of the Herald and News approached the problem of bringing to the attention of our readers, the public, some of the positive side of this question. An exposure, at least, in a concentrated product, to the facilities, the services, the installations and the plans of those who are primarily engaged in business,

industry, and the professions. And, along with this, some of the objectives and accomplishments on the social and cultural side.

We believe that we have accomplished this to a limited degree. It would be impossible to cover the field as comprehensively and objectively as we would like, and as we know our readers would like. At the same time, we do not think that we have hit only the "highlights." We have devoted time and effort to covering each bit of subject matter as thoroughly as we felt the situation demanded at this time.

We are grateful to those who have contributed to the success of this project. And we are hopeful that readers will let us know where improvements can be made for future editions of this kind.

In Chill Retrospect

While we can be concerned about the possibility of a lack of water reserves in this area, we certainly can't complain about the weather this winter — up to this point. At the same time, other areas in the state and the nation have undergone some frightful weather experiences.

With one of the country's toughest winters two thirds gone and a mild trend said to be setting in, maybe it's time to venture a little reflection about the great ordeal.

In the first place, there have been tougher ones. The northeast was pretty upset by a 16-day cold spell featuring two big snows. But back in the mid-30s Chicago had a 32-day span in which the mean temperature was only five degrees above zero. The thermometer plummeted to worse than 15 below four times, and 10 below was commonplace.

But of course you can't warm yourself with old weather statistics. Nobody could find much comfort, either, in the way the snow and cold disrupted family and community life, added to the already substantial woes of the business folk, generally put a pall on things.

Many family budgets must have been knocked in the head by extra outlays for galoshes, greatcoats, chains and snow tires, fuel oil, hired snow shovelers and the like.

Towns and cities quickly exhausted snow removal funds. Many, spoiled by a succession of mild winters, had no reserve from past years. Even if the big snows are over, these communities now face fresh expenditures for road repairs, unless they have a big pothole fund.

We learned from the icy days of 1960-61 that not too many people really know how to deal with such rigors. Motorists were too cautious at least as often as they were reckless on treacherous roads. Communities in some areas showed little capacity for handling the burdensome snow.

On the other hand, there were countless unsung heroes who plowed city streets, state highways and local byways all day long and far into the night. Frequently they worked until they were ready to drop.

If the long range weathermen are right, the worst may now have been suffered. But perhaps our joy should not be unrestrained. Certain knowledgeable people say the warming trend that has affected the earth for several decades is now reversed and we can expect 40 years of wintertime rough stuff.

Won't be long before Irving Berlin will have to start us dreaming of a green Christmas, just like the ones we used to know.

Are We Test Happy?

The crowded condition of our colleges has alarmed some students who are pressing for admission. One harmful result seems to be an overemphasis in secondary schools on tests for college entry.

Here and there, authorities in education are beginning to worry that teachers in many places are thinking less about awakening young people to the wonders of knowledge than they are about preparing them for some test or other.

A recent study of testing programs, sponsored by several different groups of school officials, disclosed that there are more than 20 of the national variety.

Certain colleges of high reputation have, of course, always demanded good test scores for admission. Now, however, others which never before insisted on tests are doing so, hopeful that this is the path to greater prestige.

The whole thing is piling up new costs in education. A student may consume two dozen hours and \$20 in fees in the testing process. Student counselors often spend so much time

administering tests they lack sufficient time for counseling.

Numerous educators see in all this an unhappy trend, an unwise stress on "externals" at the expense of education's heart and substance—the arousing of student interest in the solid content of their studies.

They fear something else, too. The hammering on tests tends to sap the value of other factors to be weighed in judging a student's potential for college.

Things, that need always to be considered, in educators' judgment, are a student's full record of scholastic performance, his character and temperament, his energy and industry, his will to achieve and to excel.

To hang everything on a test score, to orient the student, the teacher and perhaps even the school curriculum toward test preparation, is to take an extremely narrow view of the student's needs and of the meaning of education.

We should heed the warning of those who point out this danger. The schooling of our young is too important for us to take the surface signs for the substance.



WASHINGTON WINDOW

Board Lists Policy Shift In Purchases

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press International WASHINGTON (UPI) — This essay will award to President Kennedy highest honors for prophecy in a hazardous field.

Late in the presidential election campaign, candidate Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon were asked a tough question by the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. It was: "Would you attempt to influence the policies of the Federal Reserve Board in any effort to reduce interest rates? Or for any other purpose?"

The candidates each required a great many words to answer that one, both avoiding either a simple yes or no. Nixon did, however, say the FRB should be free of political pressures. Kennedy said the FRB must bear in mind the economic objectives of the administration. He said he was confident the board would respond to administration leadership.

So what? So the FRB revealed last week that it would do just that. The FRB has abandoned a long-time limitation on its involvement in the market for U.S. bonds. The new policy is to buy in the open market long term bonds of the U.S. government. This is an "easy money" policy. The immediate effect is to be an increase in prices of long term bonds and cheaper interest rates on long term borrowing.

Immediately beneath the surface of these dull facts is a bread and butter political issue, a so-called pocketbook issue. This issue is important to every American whether he lives shabbily on a too-small wage or whoops it up on inherited millions.

The U.S. dollar of today compared with the 1929 buck is worth a few cents less than 50 cents, half of its purchasing power destroyed in 22 years. Any past or future cheapening of the dollar must be at the expense of each citizen who has one. An "easy money" policy is a dollar cheapener.

In the first hours after announcement of the new FRB bond policy after one month of the Kennedy administration, the business and financial community had not exploded in protest. Far from it. There were, however, some cautious expressions of anxiety as to where the new policy may lead.

There seemed to be some hope and confidence that the administration and the FRB would proceed with great care and awareness of the currency inflation dangers ahead.

If not, the federal reserve system will become just what Mariner Eccles warned against it becoming, "simply an engine of inflation."

Thoughts

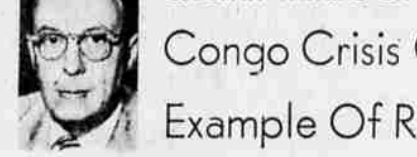
There is an evil which I have seen under the sun, and it lies heavy upon men.—Ecc. 6:1.

Every evil in the bud is easily crushed, as it grows older it becomes stronger.—Cicero.

So you see that it is men of faith who are the sons of Abraham.—Galatians 3:7.

In actual life every great enterprise begins with and takes its first forward step in Faith—August W. Schlegel.

EDSON IN WASHINGTON



Congo Crisis Good Example Of Red Work

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA)—Anyone who still believes it will be possible to work out a peaceful co-existence with Soviet Russia may today be regarded as just plain naive, or a dope.

What has happened in the primitive Congo and at the other end of the line—in the sophisticated United Nations Security Council—offers irrefutable evidence on how the Communists twist events to meet their nefarious ends.

Russia's efforts to blame the murder of Congo's ex-premier, Patrice Lumumba, on the U.N. in general and on U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold in particular are complete distortions to fit Red propaganda.

Experts on the Congo have said in the past that even if Lumumba had been restored to the premiership of the Congo government, he would not have lasted long. He was unscrupulous, amoral, unstable and awfully cunning.

The Russians would have had to get rid of him because he was not a Communist. His real ambition was to become king of the Congo and preside over a black Africa.

Communists have their own ways to get rid of people in their road. But the fact that Lumumba was murdered by Congolese natives who collected a reward for it from the Katanga government of President Moise Tshombe merely makes the dead man a martyr for the Communists to demonstrate about. It gives them the chance they have been waiting for to move back into the Congo and take over.

The complete record of Communist infiltration in the Congo goes back to the early 1950s. Hand-picked Congolese were sent quietly to out-of-the-way places like Indonesia for tough guerrilla fighting and to Czechoslovakia for training in Communist revolutionary tactics.

It was in Prague that Lumumba's lieutenant and successor, Antoine Gizenga, got Communist schooling after the Brussels conference which granted independence to the Congo.

The Belgian Communist party, which had been moribund since the war, was pepped up during the Brussels conference to give the Congolese advice on how to handle the Belgian government. Lumumba spent much time with the Reds and they didn't miss a trick.

After the Brussels conference, 150 Congolese leaders went behind the iron curtain for more revolutionary training.

Back in the new, now independent Congo, they sold Communist party memberships for 100 francs, guaranteeing freedom from taxation for life. They infiltrated eight of the 12 Congo political parties. They preached the doctrine that the Belgian businessmen and missionaries were bad white men who were taking their country away from them, so kick them out.

In contrast, the Russians were pointed out as good white men who would help the Congolese win independence, but who didn't want the Congo because it was too hot for them. So don't throw stones at the Russians.

Lumumba bought the premiership by bribery. He failed to take over the country because he could not get control of the Congolese



Publication today of our first Progress Edition is the culmination of eight weeks of intense effort on the part of sales, editorial and production departments of the Herald and News.

Rightfully so, every person involved in the project feels a sense of pride in the product. This is particularly true of the heads of the various departments who had the final responsibility for seeing to the success of the project. When one stops to consider the hours of effort that have gone into this edition, one is not surprised that it is an excellent job.

Initial planning and development of the idea came from conferences of Deb Addison in advertising; Floyd Wynne, in editorial; Dale Gallagher, in composing and production; Buster Bramlett in the press room, and Gene Carpenter in circulation (distribution). While I had previous experience in such productions, this marked the first time the Herald and News staff has undertaken such a project.

While it may not appear to be terribly difficult there is a great deal more than meets the eye in planning and executing an edition as big as this one today. It takes considerable planning and continued attention to details to get all of the phases of the work scheduled properly, and know-how, practical knowledge and persistence to get the job done.

For our purposes, we planned our production schedules in 32-page elements. The Agriculture section was planned for first production. Then came Business and Industry, Community Life and Recreation. For the most part, the stories and pictures dealing with each of these subjects went into the proper section. Due to deadlines omissions and other pressures, we were not able to effect 100 per cent perfection in this respect. However, I'm sure that you won't find very many stories or pictures out of their proper section.

Then, in the middle of February, we knew that we could not get all of our material—advertising and stories and pictures—in the 123 pages originally planned. So a decision was made to publish another 16 pages. Fortunately, the work had progressed so smoothly that we were able to undertake the additional production without bursting the shop at the seams.

Throughout this endeavor we have been blessed with good weather which meant that Wes Guderian and Don Kettler were able to work quite uninterrupted in getting the hundreds of photographs that were required. We were further blessed with the utmost of cooperation from advertisers who gave us the go-ahead on ad copy and preparation as

much as six weeks in advance of publication. Also, individuals and concerns that furnished copy and picture ideas for stories helped us much in maintaining a steady flow of copy to the composing room.

In addition to all of the work done by individuals of our own staff on this project, one must consider too, that they had to carry on with their routine functions and responsibilities connected with the daily paper. When you consider that these are full time jobs, you get some picture of the tremendous amount of work department heads and their staffs did. For instance, 144 pages represents about 10 days of normal production in our plant.

This is the 11th time I've been through the ordeal of getting together and producing a Progress Edition, and I can honestly say that today's is the best of any I have had the pleasure of working with. Every person on the Herald and News staff has performed well beyond the call of duty in this effort, and I'm grateful for their attitude and feeling of responsibility. I believe, too, that the community can take pride in their work.

One of the most amusing aspects of the work has been the agonizing of the ad writers who sought new and refreshing ways to work the word "progress" into their copy in the several hundred forms in which they keyed their subject matter.

Considerable research and investigation has gone into many of the advertisements you'll read in today's paper. Most of the ads contain pretty complete data on the firm itself, or the industry or business in which it is engaged. And they're interesting stories. You'll find that there are thriving business firms in the community that you did not know existed, or that you had no idea of the scope of their activities.

I'm willing to bet, too, that you had little or no idea of the amount of building up, tearing down and shifting around that goes on in a year's time in the Klamath area. We probably didn't get everything covered, but there's a lot of activity in this field that goes unnoticed when one hears or reads about the individual projects that go on during the year. But, when they're put together in one publication such as this, you get a bigger idea of just how much is involved.

Don't get the idea, either, that you can go through this edition in one sitting. It is equivalent roughly, to the size of a book, of about 1,100 pages of normal book size (6 inches by nine inches). Hardly any of us would attempt to read a book of 1,000 or more pages at one time. Of course, there is a little difference here, in that we have so many hundreds of pictures. But, there's still a great deal more of reading than you can digest in several sittings.

If you enjoy the material gathered here, we'd appreciate hearing about it. Also, if there are areas you think we have neglected or overlooked entirely, we'd like to hear about that, too. We'll be constantly seeking ways to improve the Progress Edition, and you can help.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Explains Meanings Of Common Terms

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

A high school senior, preparing a term paper, finds herself puzzled by the words antiseptic, disinfectant, germicide and antibiotic. "Do these all mean the same thing?" she asks. "And if they are different, how do they differ?"

Let's take the first trio, to begin with. And we'll add bactericide for good measure. Each of these words refers to a chemical substance that kills germs or bacteria (germicide, bactericide). When the germicide or bactericide is used to prevent bacteria from entering body tissues, it is an antiseptic. When it is used to kill bacteria that have already entered the tissues, it is a disinfectant.

For example, when your doctor paints your skin with iodine before he gives an injection or makes an incision, he is using the germicide or bactericide as an antiseptic. And when he applies the tincture to an infected wound he is using it as a disinfectant.

In every one of these instances, he is using a chemical to kill germs. That's where the "cide" ending comes in. Just as in homicide or suicide. And, as you can easily imagine, a chemical that kills living organisms in a wound or elsewhere in the body must also threaten the existence of living cells.

Therein lies the weakness of chemical antiseptics and disinfection. For, if the germicide or bactericide is not applied in sufficient strength, and for a sufficient

length of time, to kill every bug on the skin or in a wound, it won't do much good since the remaining bacteria reproduce at a rate of about a generation every 20 minutes.

Thus, by the end of an hour, a single surviving organism has grown to a population of eight. By the second hour, the census rises to 64. By the third hour to 512. At the end of a day, there are countless millions. And you're not much better off than when you started treatment.

Suppose then you increased the strength of the germicide and somehow managed to apply it until every last bug was bumped off. You would then have accomplished a complete disinfection. But also you'd have probably killed off so many body cells that, by balance, you might be worse off than when you started.

Now when we come to antibiotics, it's a different story. For the antibiotic (bios means life) actually does what its name implies. It doesn't kill bacteria. Hence it is no threat to body cells. It simply prevents the bugs from continuing their existence. It accomplishes this purpose in at least two ways:

It somehow cuts them off from their food supplies thus starving most of the existing population. And it imposes a sort of birth control on survivors, thus eliminating any threat from future generations.

Now, young lady, I hope you understand the meaning of the words that puzzled you. And realize why antibiotics are rightly called miracle drugs.

THEY SAY . . .

Every day I am becoming more and more convinced that the decisive and final struggle for domination of the world will be fought in this continent (South America).

—Outgoing President Juscelino Kubitschek of Brazil.

Everything is harmonious and I love harmony. Everything is sweetness and light. There was a beautiful and healing agreement.

—Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, (R-Ill.), as conservative and liberal Republicans closed ranks in Congress.

There's a little murder and a little suicide in every man's heart. Give him such a powerful weapon as a car, inflame his inhibitions, irritations or frustrations, then add alcohol or fatigue and the murder or suicide may get committed.

—Psychiatrist Karl Menninger.

All breaking of relations among American countries casts a shadow over continental unity. . . . We have no reason to break relations with Cuba.

—Manuel Tello, Mexican foreign minister.

BARBS

Nine out of 10 mailmen in an Oklahoma town have been nipped by dogs. The dogs must know about bills, too.

Burning candles at both ends never seems to make the outlook brighter.

Any mother with a few young sons has darn hard work and hard darn work.

Most wives will listen to reason, but they don't like hearing the same one too often.

Wives are one thing some men don't understand about marriage.

One of the best alarm clocks is bacon and eggs cooking on the kitchen stove.

A New York orchestra man was arrested for having two wives. What does he know about harmony?

The average man has no head for figures. Oh, but his eyes!

Canadian Province

- ACROSS 1 Canadian province 2 It raises large quantities of 13 Be about 14 Bridal path 15 Mariner's direction 16 Seine 17 Engagements 18 Pedestal part 19 Low haunt 20 Mounds used by golfers 21 Accomplish 22 Archipelago 23 Creator 24 Paused 25 Malt drink 26 Attire 27 Lovestock and dairy among its chief industries 28 Knock 29 Military assistants 41 Fastening device 42 Turning point 44 Beginning 46 Hill 48 Compass point 49 Castle ditch 52 Railroads (ab.) 54 Domestic slave 56 Iroquoian Indians 60 Brazilian wallaba 62 Conger 63 Viper 64 Edmonton is the provincial 66 Temporary gifts 67 Escapes DOWN 1 Mimicked 2 Woman's name

Answer to Previous Puzzle

Grid puzzle with words filled in: HASH, BEAN, PAD, ALTO, ASTE, UICE, SHAL, STING, RIG, TEND, APPEL, ROP, SOKT, BLO, PPO, MTEN, NITP, CHAL, ST, AND, HATU, RETRI, DARRIN, TRET, GER, DEB, NER, BLO, ALI, ON, ER, T, AN, PERU, INER, PAN, ERSE, NEDD.