

Slight change in the slogan



EPC takes up the dream to provide two years of college for everyone

It's hard to say just where the dream started, but it probably was in California. The dream was that first, every American youngster should be provided with a high school education. Second, every youngster would have a chance to get two years of college training, also free. The original dream is attributed to various men. Two of those mentioned most frequently were Benjamin Ide Wheeler, one-time head of the University of California, and Ray Lyman Wilbur, long-time president of Stanford University.

Whether the dream first was expressed in California or not is of no moment. What did happen was that California embarked upon a program to see that the dream was made real in that state. For all practical purposes, no graduating high school student is more than 50 miles from a public education institution offering at least the first two years of college work. Other states have made the start. Washington has a growing system of junior, or community colleges. Oregon's system is moving along by fits and starts. Texas, Colorado, Mississippi, and other states have systems of two-year colleges, in addition to the standard four-year institutions. The system has not become nationwide, however. Some states do not believe the state has any responsibility for education past high school, excepting for those students with the desire and mental equipment to go to a four-year school. But the dream still has persisted.

Some powerful impetus has been given to fulfillment of the dream in recent months. The federal government has, for the first time, looked at the nation's existing two-year colleges for some programs which originally were confined to the four-year schools. It has taken some steps which should make it more attractive for states to establish such systems.

Another shove was given the dream a few days ago. The Education

Policy Council, an organization which usually speaks with authority for its member groups, issued a policy statement. Speaking for the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators, the council made a powerful case of expansion of the two-year college system.

Since it is only in California that such a system really exists, it is to that state that most persons look to see how such a system would operate.

The operation has been quite attractive. It has given almost every California youngster a chance to get 14 years of full-time public education. Not all take it, of course. But large numbers do. And it is no secret that those who finish the two years of college are better off for it, better off in almost every way.

The state colleges have been expanded to fill the needs for most of the students who want and are equipped to go on still further. And the University of California has been able to raise its standards to where it easily qualifies among the list of the world's ten top education institutions.

This is the general pattern some have hoped to see come to Oregon. The two state universities would develop largely into schools for students in junior or senior years, or taking graduate work, under these circumstances. The complaints against such a plan come from those who value the athletic system highly, perhaps out of proportion.

Some growth is sure to come. College has become an economic necessity for many. Education beyond high school is necessary to too many jobs. College has become a status symbol of the first rank. Under these circumstances, parents—who also are taxpayers—are going to insist their youngsters have at least two years of college available to them, at relatively low cost.

Federal judiciary made the same point. In each case of judicial corruption, the judge had been careful to make sure his federal income tax returns were correct, even though the source of the reported funds was illegal.

The author of that study suggested federal judges be required to file duplicate copies of their income tax returns with the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Such duplicate returns would remain confidential unless the Chief Justice felt a need to turn them over to properly constituted investigating authorities.

Perhaps the same thing would work for Congressmen and Senators. One thing is sure. No one would agree they be turned over to the tender mercies of Bobby Baker. But Congress ought to be able to find someone in whom it has confidence, and in whom the country can have confidence, to keep the records in the event they ever are needed.

Sen. Goldwater will generate high emotions

By Louis Cassels
UPI Staff Writer
WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Barry Goldwater is the kind of presidential candidate who generates high-spark emotions, pro or con.

Those who are for him are apt to go right off the deep end, hailing him as a White Knight of Conservatism who has galloped onto the national political scene in the nick of time to rescue the American Way of Life from villainous conspirators.

Those who are against him are equally unrestrained in denouncing him as a narrow-gauge reactionary whose ideas on domestic and foreign policy range from merely laughable to downright foolhardy.

No one suggests that Barry Goldwater is a bland and colorless fellow. His warmest admirers can see how his blunt statements might be a dab irritating to those of different kidney. And his most rabid critics will privately acknowledge that he's a tall, handsome he-man who is hard to dislike as a person.

As a declared candidate for the Republican presidential nomination—and a front-runner according to the polls — Goldwater is a living contradiction of several venerable political axioms.

The rule book says that a presidential candidate should come from a populous state with a fat bloc of electoral votes. Goldwater comes from Arizona, where the scenery and climate are magnificent but the people are a little sparse, totaling just enough to rate 5 electoral votes.

It is also written on political tablets of stone that a candidate should avoid extreme labels and steer for the middle of the road. But Goldwater is delighted to be called a right-winger; in fact, that's what he calls himself. He has staked a clear claim to the curb lane in American politics that anyone who tries to pass him on the right will have to travel in the ditch.

Whether he will edge toward the center stripe remains to be seen. Some reporters have thought they could detect a tendency in that direction in his recent interviews, news conferences and speeches. For example, Goldwater no longer talks about abolishing the graduated income tax. He now acknowledges there is no practical possibility of doing that in the foreseeable future, and he speaks of less drastic tax reforms, such as sharply liberalized depreciation allowances for industry.

He also takes pains these days to make clear that he does not favor repealing any existing federal welfare programs—such as social security—but simply would bar the introduction of any new ones.

On foreign policy, he still favors a hard line in dealing with the Communist bloc, and says the United States must stand ready to "take risks"—including the risk of nuclear war—to prevent any further spread of Red power and to encourage revolutions in Communist-ruled countries, especially Cuba. But he is increasingly chary of spelling out specific ways in which he would get tough with Russia if he were running the country.

Goldwater has already proved himself a formidable campaigner. He had held only one minor public office—as a city councilman in his home town of Phoenix—when he decided in 1952 to seek election to the U.S. Senate. He ran so hard from a standing start that he defeated a Democratic incumbent in a state which had far more registered Democrats than Republicans. He won re-election to the Senate in 1958 by a large majority.

Although Goldwater is not rich on the same scale as his GOP rival, Nelson Rockefeller, he has never had to worry about keeping the wolf away from the door of his \$100,000 home near Camelback Mountain, on the outskirts of Phoenix.

His father was a wealthy merchant who built up a chain of four department stores. Barry went into the family business at 20, after attending Staunton Military Academy in Virginia and spending one year at the University of Arizona. He became president of Goldwater's Inc. in 1937, and continued to head the firm until he was elected to the Senate. He recently sold his interest in the department stores to a large corporation.

Teaching Hate
Some years ago the Rabbi of Jerusalem, Isaac Herzog, told me that the hospital should be opened to Arab patients as an Israeli gesture of peace and friendship to the Arab world. The reaction in Israel at that time was not good.

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Staff Writer
WASHINGTON — Sen. Wayne Morse had the most successful year of his long political career in 1963.

From helping settle the Atlantic - Gulf Coast dock strike last January to swinging the ax that chopped off big chunks of the foreign aid bill at year's end, the Oregon maverick was unusually successful in accomplishing what he set out to do. Many of his deeds during the year were as disputed by critics as they were cheered by those sympathetic with his position, but this was no rare experience for Morse. What was rare, and politically significant, was that Morse managed to counter two of the most common political talking points against his record. They are the familiar contentions that "he gets nothing done for Oregon" and that "his name does not appear on a major act of Congress."

His strongest rebuttal to the latter allegation is the Morse-Green act, so designated by President Johnson when he signed into law last month the bill authorizing a 5-year program of \$1.2 billion in federal aid for construction of college classrooms, libraries and laboratories. In giving Morse and Rep. Edith Green special credit for its passage, Johnson called it "the most significant education bill passed in the history of the Republic."

Morse can also claim credit for enactment of a revamped and enlarged vocational aid act, updating the original 1917 federal aid act.

The senator's strongest rebuttal to the "nothing for Oregon" charge is the government's new plan for utilizing the old Tongue Point naval base at Astoria. Morse went out on a limb last spring by blasting the plan of General Services Administration for junking the base and selling it as surplus property.

Morse was instrumental in

getting the White House to halt negotiations between GSA and private interests at Astoria who expressed interest in buying the base. He called it a "scandal" to consider selling it for \$1 million in view of the Navy's \$14 million investment in the base. For months he insisted another federal use be found for the base.

When President Kennedy took a western tour in September, Morse got him to stop at Tongue Point. On arrival, Kennedy said the base would not be junked and would be activated for several purposes, including a Coast Guard helicopter base and a Defense Department school for 65 personnel.

Subsequently the Defense school idea was dropped as impractical. The White House then directed the Interior Department to utilize the base for a new school to serve 1,000 Indians of high school age from various Northwest reservations. Interior had planned a new facility elsewhere but changed its plans accordingly. Congress willing, \$5 million is expected to be used to convert portions of the base into classroom, dormitory and athletic facilities in 1964 for a projected opening in 1965.

All members of the Oregon congressional delegation have suggested various uses for Tongue Point in recent years, but administration officials say Sen. Morse played the key role in badgering the White House first to stop sale of the base and then to secure a major new federal civilian usage for the Astoria facility.

Another undertaking designed to get something economically beneficial for Oregon, in which Morse played a leading part in 1963, was the complex land swap involving the Navy's Boardman bombing range, which the state acquired for lease to Boeing. Morse and Rep. Al Ullman, working with Gov. Mark Hatfield, unraveled red tape linking three federal

agencies, Congress and the state. Criticism, ironically, later came from usual supporters of Morse, a group of liberal Democrats, but Morse remained silent on their charge that the lease grants too much to Boeing.

Morse's efforts in the East Coast dock tieup were extracurricular to his regular senatorial duties. Because of his labor arbitration experience, Kennedy named him chairman of a 3-man emergency board to mediate differences between dock workers and shipping lines. Within a week the board produced a settlement of the costly month-old strike. Critics said the results favored labor and provided inflationary wage increases (Morse hotly denied this) and that the key issue of union featherbedding was shunted aside for further study.

In the more familiar role of outspoken critic, Morse concentrated his fire during 1963 on foreign aid, leading a rebellion which slashed a half billion off the authorization bill. Congress followed by appropriating even less than it had authorized. Winning plaudits from foreign aid critics but rebukes from its defenders, Morse said he wanted only to force reforms and reductions rather than kill it altogether.

Finally, the senator topped off his banner year by blocking action on the Oregon Dunes seashore park bill after it gained approval in the Senate Interior Committee. He has threatened full scale opposition if its provision for government condemnation of private lands is not deleted. With the park's sponsor, Sen. Maurice B. Neuberger, urging action, Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield bowed to Morse's notorious ability to snarl the Senate in time-consuming procedures when others want speed to clear the decks for adjournment. Mansfield said the Dunes bill will be taken up sometime this year.

HOME TESTING

BLTYH, England (UPI)—Sandra Douglas, 10, wrote to a wrist-watch firm telling them she tied her new watch to her bicycle wheel and rode it through mud and puddles — to test it just the way they did on television.

The watch — unlike those on television — stopped, Sandra said. The company promised to investigate, but sent no new watch.

These barriers.
He will also break one set of these oldest and most rigid barriers in the Christian world when he meets with Patriarch Athenagoras of Constantinople, leader of the Greek Orthodox Church. For 900 years these two churches have been so bitter toward each other that when the Turks threatened the city of Constantinople, then capital of the Greek Empire, the Greeks proclaimed: "We would rather have the Turkish flag hung over Constantinople than the Catholic tiara." The Greeks got their wish.

Today one small step in better relations between these two largest bodies of the Christian faith is being taken as Pope Paul and Athenagoras meet in Jerusalem.

So is achieved better understanding in the religious world. If these ancient religious prejudices can be healed, perhaps President Johnson is not too optimistic in hoping that some of the East-West prejudices in the political world can be healed too.

Traveling from old Jerusalem to the new, Pope Paul passed through the famous Mandelbaum Gate into Israeli territory. No Jew is permitted through that war-scarred portal. The buildings on either side are empty, pock - marked skeletons of hate.

But when I passed through some time ago, the Arab guard helped carry my heavy suitcase, and when he got to the Israeli side he said hello to the Israeli guard. The Israeli guard said hello to him. There was no enmity between them.

Nor is there enmity on the part of Jews toward the Arabs, nor by the average Arab toward the Jews, unless his emotions are aroused by Arab politicians at the top.

Israeli scientists have offered the Arab world the results of their research on tropical diseases, on the eradication of the fly and the mosquito. The Arab leaders insist on a rigid wall of no cooperation.

Berlin and Jerusalem
The Arab refusal to recognize Israel is somewhat like the West German refusal to recognize East Germany. Both exist. Both are surrounded by artificial barriers — East Berlin by a wall, Israeli Jerusalem by barbed wire entanglements. Both could profit by economic, cultural, and religious interchange. The visit of Pope Paul will help in some degree to break

Sex and sin in suburbia? — He feels cheated

By Dick West
UPI Staff Writer
WASHINGTON (UPI)—I keep reading these novels about sex and sin in suburbia and they make me want to sue my real estate agent. I feel that I have been cheated.

The house he sold me is indisputably in the suburbs, but as best I can tell the area is almost totally devoid of hanky panky.

I moved out there expecting to find material for a book of my own. And I have. But who wants to read a book about Japanese beetles?

If I used my neighborhood as the setting for a novel, its salacious index would register several degrees below "The Five Little Peppers and How They Grew."

Furthermore, I have prowled around a bit in the adjacent neighborhoods and they don't appear to be any more wicked than my own.

The conclusion seems inescapable that some of the novels depicting the suburbs as hotbeds of depravity were subsidized by sub-developers.

The only hotbeds I've seen were full of African violets. According to the blubs on the dust jackets, suburbs are a symbol of our decaying moral fiber. But I haven't encountered any decay outside of a compost pit.

It is true that the agent I dealt with didn't exactly promise that riotous living went along with picture windows. I guess I got that impression because he carried his conditional sales contracts in a paperback copy of "Peyton Place."

At any rate, I soon found that the suburbs are a poor place for research on assignments. In my community, people are more interested in bird feeders. Last summer, having nothing on my note pad more spicy than a new recipe for barbecue sauce, I tried to persuade one of my neighbors to start a secret romance with a lady across the street.

"Sorry, old boy, I'd like to accommodate you but I've got to mow the lawn," he told me.

In another effort to promote my literary enterprise, I undertook to organize a neighborhood orgy. It didn't turn out very well, either.

I finally got a group together on a night when the PTA wasn't meeting, but no one present knew how an orgy was conducted.

In fact, some of them thought that they had been invited to an organ concert. So we played charades instead.

Somewhere in the land there may be a suburb that is as decadent as the novels indicate. But I'm convinced that the average suburbanite thinks a peccadillo is some kind of relish.

Barbs

Sometimes when the rock 'n' roll records get the needle so should the disc jockeys.

Some college men help pay their way by baby-sitting. How old is the baby?



When a husband talks in his sleep but gives no secrets away it's mind over matter.

An explosion broke nearly all the windows of a Texas home several blocks away. Good time for an open house.

Disclosure

Senator Wayne Morse recently made full disclosure of his financial status, a move which has been urged upon members of Congress for some time. Morse was preceded by disclosures from Reps. Robert Duncan and Edith Green. The practice of public disclosure of financial matters by public officials, although still very limited, seems to be becoming more prevalent, particularly since Congress began asking appointees of the executive departments for financial information.

The whole practice occasions a question from the Eugene Register Guard. That newspaper makes the point that public officials are people, and are entitled to some privacy. It wonders if such financial information could not be turned over to some commission, to be used only in case of apparent irregularities.

The suggestion is not new. A recent scholarly discussion of the known cases of corruption in the

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Answer to Previous Puzzle
Foods
ACROSS
1 Beverage
7 Fruit
12 Rectangular
13 Blue mineral
14 Bellow
15 Meat ragout
16 Fish
17 Dawn goddess
18 Without (comb. form)
20 Salad leaf
24 Once more
27 Unit of magnetism
31 Malice
32 Musical study
33 Insipid
34 Pandas
35 Contaminant
38 Hebrew measure
39 Common artichoke relative
41 Hindu title
44 French "sea"
45 Hail
48 Vegetable
51 Shellfish
54 Dicer
55 Carpenter
56 Dwarves
57 Fossil gum
DOWN
2 Sweet
3 Woodwind
4 Musical half-tone
5 Preposition
6 Musical direction
8 Heron
9 Exotic bird
10 Building section
11 Citrus fruit
12 Auricular
13 Archaic home
14 Effect
15 Far (comb. form)
16 One of the young cats
17 Entangle
18 Phenol-like chemical
19 Former Haiti president
21 Eager
22 Heredity unit
23 Referring to structure (ab.)
25 Melody
26 German river
29 Moisture condensates
30 South Sea isle
37 Compass point
40 Mineral sodium carbonate
41 Meat dish
42 Flower
43 Kaffir warrior
45 Tamarisk salt tree
46 Swerve
47 Makes mistakes
48 Semblance
49 Scatter, as hay
50 Sweet potato
53 Kindred