HERALD AND NEWS, Klamath Falls, Ore

Sunday, January 15, 1963

Herald and Lews



Agriculture And Chemical

In late years, there has been concern, accompanied by deep controversy, over the use of chemicals in agriculture. These chemicals serve varied purposes-to increase yield, to eliminate pests and insects, and so on. Their usefulness in these respects is beyond argument. The controversy arises from a belief that certain of the chemicals, notably the pesticides, may produce harmful effects both on human life and wildlife.

This point of view finds its most eloquent expression in Rachel Carson's recently-published book, "Silent Spring." Miss Carson is a writer of high standing, whose previously published "The Sea Around Us" is an acknowledged classic. So "Silent Spring" has been received with high respect, is being very widely read and reviewed, and is, in its field, a considerable influence on public opinion.

The book amounts to a virtually blanket indictment of chemical agriculture. Miss Carson feels profoundly about this, and makes a dramatic case. But, whatever one's personal views, it will be unfortunate indeed if her attitude is accepted totally without question, and if the obverse of the coin is ignored.

A review of the book in Science magazine, by I. L. Baldwin, is of particular interest in balancing the scales. Mr. Baldwin is also an authority-he is professor of agricultural bacteriology at the University of Wisconsin, and serves as chairman of the Committee on Pest Control and Wildlife Relationships of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. He approaches Miss Carson's book without bias, observing that it is "superbly written" and that "the author has made an exhaustive study of the facts bearing on the problem." Then he makes his main point: "It is not, however, a judicial review or a balancing of the gains and losses: rather, it is the prosecuting attorney's impassioned plea

for action against the use of these new materials which have received such widespread acceptance accorded because of the obvious benefits that their use has conferred."

On the specific side, Professor Baldwin states that most authorities, including public health, feel that the dangers involved in the use of pesticides are relatively slight. Known deaths from the cause in this country run to less than 100 a year. By way of comparison, he observes that twice as many deaths are known to be caused by aspirin.

He also believes that Miss Carson, by choice of language, has led to false impressions-as when she writes of a "fall of chemical death rain." The fact is that less than 5 per cent of the country's land area is treated each year with insecticides

Finally, Professor Baldwin stresses what he regards as a most serious deficiency in "Silent Spring." In his words: "No attempt is made by the author to portray the many positive benefits that society derives from the use of pesticides. No estimates are made of the countless lives that have been saved because of the destruction of insect vectors of disease. No mention is made of the fact that the average length of human life has steadily increased over the last several years. No consideration is given to the important role played by modern pesticides in the production of food and fiber."

Then, to quote him once more: "Modern agriculture, with its high-quality foods and fibers could not exist without the use of pesticides." The old, true balance of nature, in other words, would be a luxury the modern world simply could not afford. The final impression one gets from Professor Baldwin's review is that there is truth in "Silent Spring" -but not the entire truth. There are two sides to this, as there are to the other controversies that mankind must deal with

Phone Calls -- 'By The Numbers'

(The Christian Science Monitor)

Ah, for the days when one picked up a telephone receiver and, to a pleasant "Number, please," replied something like "Crestview 8134" or "Albemarle 6700." Or when the numbers in a fair-sized town could be catalogued as belonging to either "Maple" or "Walnut" exchange.

This seems to be the sentiment of the Anti-Digit Dialing League in San Francisco. It has appealed to the California Utilities Commission to stop the telephone company there from introducing the all-digit system that would eliminate the two remaining letters from metropolitan and not-so metropolitan telephone numbers

To be sure, 767-3425 looks like a more formidable memory task than RO 7-3425 especially if one can still think of the RO as standing for Rosecrans. But after all, telephone subscribers in some parts of Europe, West Germany, for example, have been using all-digit numbers for several years without apparent hardship.

Telephone company officials say that they would like to keep exchange names but that growth of telephone service simply requires more numbers than are possible with letter combinations. All-numeral systems add about 250 possible combinations, or about half again the present supply. Against that kind of numbers it is hard to argue.

THESE DAYS ... Whence President's Power?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN As we move into 1963 a White House spokesman-or "highest au--indicates that President . Kennedy has reflected profitably on the aubstance of two years' experience in dealing with Khrushchey, But the President facing a new Congress, has yet to prove that he is as quick to recognize domestic realities as he is to move with the necessities imposed by the Cold War. The reason for the split in Ken nedy's sense of realism is rooted an odd paradox deriving from his basic commitments. When he moves outwardly from his deepes convictions, as he has been doing recently in his conduct of foreign affairs, he finds his way to an intelligent opportunism. But when he tries to be pragmatic on the sist of something that he does not feel strengly about, his aware ness falters. Hence we witness man who is least successful a an opportunist where he trees his hardest to be opportunistic Since I do not know J.F.K. per sonally, I offer this analysis somewhat tentatively. However, once interviewed a number of peo ple who were close to the Ker iedys for a series 1 was writ ing on Presidential candidates and my impressions as of 1960 have not been altered by events. My feeling then was that John F Kennedy was a young man fervently committed to stoering his country to a sale haven through the perils of the early ato age. He would do what it take at the waters' edge to confe the plans of foreign dictators. This commitment, hard and true. him eventually to take the right stand in the Cuban situation in spite of misleading advice from the "softa."

any feeling that the President has base, Kennedy is still going bard and fast convictions. He through the motions of holding lacks the instincts and the attithe Roosevelt coalition together. tudes of the realous and frequent He pleases the centralizing hu-Nineteen Thirties, who wanted to Medicare and Federal Aid to Edulift Jane Addams' humanitar cation. He tries not to alienate Hull House right out of its Chi-Walter Routher of the CLO He cago slum and plant it down makes the familiar gestures to ethnic groups, and he seeks to underwrite the agricultural price Washington as a new wing to the White House, Kennedy was never really close to what Eleanor Ross structure at a high level. evelt represented in the Demo-cratic Party, which was one rea-The direction is however whether he has ever made the intellecson for Mrs. Roosevelt's origina tual effort to comprehend the ha coolness toward his candidacy. sic realignments of power groups But if Kennedy came along too in the alfluent Ninetcen Fillies late in the day to reflect the emo and Sixties. Since Roosevelt's heyday a whole new middle class bas come into being. That middle tional attitudes of the Harry Hopkins generation, he derives fi a tradition of municipal politics class can pay for its own mediwhich has always known how to cal insurance. It can finance its own local schools. Its payebecks give a qual or Christman tur key, a New Year's Day scuttle of have been coming in regularly coall for a quo la vote on elecis sick of legislation that and k tion day). takes higger and bigger cuts from Like any successful politician he weekly income. It does not mind a knows he must have a power Social Security floor for old peohave if he is to maintain himself but it has no hankering in office long enough to carry out pay the inflationary bill that will some of the things he really feels strongly about. And in seeking to presented if that floor con ues to gyrate upward toward the preserve his power base, he be-gins with the elements that made So it is a question whether the the Democratic Party of Franklin country, on balance, wants the President's proposed domestic leg-islation. Will a Kennedy who is D Romevelt to successful. The traditional Democratic powkeen about refurbishing the sources of his power take the hint er blocs include the hig labor unts, the local followings of the old-time city bosses; the less sucbefore 1961* cessful-or the less fortunate farmers, and the eguliesids when THEY believe that reform should be imposed from bureaus located on the Potomac. Directing all these SAY ... Ronsevelt won four elections. In winning) he kept the Democratic We and the Bushlans are like South in his packet despite his attitude toward old-line Southertwo fighting cocks circling round and round each other in a barn. ners such as the late Senator Walter George of Georgia. At a party leader who must ignoring the fact that the barn is Duriting down

"But I Only Have Two Hands!"



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

things

Predict Good Year Ahead

By PETER EDSON Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA)-The ex-

tent to which U.S. government actions influence the national and world economies is emphasized in practically all major business forecasts made for 1963 Almost every analysis predicts

with guarded optimism-barring a war, of course-that this will be a good year. Nothing sensational. No boom. But no bast, either, if

The gloomiest forecast that has come to this department's atten-tion is Bank of America's warning that a recession is a possibil-ity by mid-1963 unless substantial federal income tax cuts are made. There are many doubts in Washington that Congress can make tax cuts effective by midyear. A

1064. Assuming the tax cuts come,

Letters To

Proposal

Zoning may be okay. How about turning it down now, incorporate the district that is to be zoned, and doing our own zoning? John Gysbers

2742 Dayton Street.

Free Speech

The evening of Friday, Dec. 23. 1962, the Herald and News pub-lished a letter to the editor. This note is meant to be a reply to some of the statements made in the letter

Quoting from the "28th letter" "the actual question here is, do we have the right to question every action made by our law enforcement officers, after we, ourselves, elected them?" The author's answer is a serious error in the judgment of the author We, the people, have the right and obligation to criticize our public officials. The criticism is an instrument to be used to discover if our public officials are working (quoting from the letter

the government does the right however, the California financial giant predicts that consumer spending will be up four per cent, plant and equipment spending up 4 to 5 per cent, government spending up 10 per cent. This rise in government spend-ing zione will account for onethird of the increase in gross na

tional product to an estimated \$577 billion for the full year. On the East Coast, First Na tional Bank of Boston points out that, "the poorer the economic outlook, the more likely a tax cut to thwart it. The better the busi ness outlook, the more likely

Liming of tax changes. . . . "The safest assumption seem to be that there will be no tax reduction in 1963 or that it will have small influence on the year

as a whole." National Association of Real Estate Boards thinks new home sales will be "at levels similar to 1962." Associated General Contractors predict that total construction, the nation's largest industry, again will reach a new high dollar volume of work put in place.

Association of American Railroads takes hope on narrow margin gains make in 1962, after two rock-bottom y- An improved outlook for 1963 is made dependent, however, on a green light for mergers, an end of featherhed ding and congressional approval of the President's transportation program

From New York, National Industrial Conference Board predicts pretax profits for the first half of 1963 will surpass the first six months' profits in 1962. But

NOTHING SPECIAL (W. B. S.)

cinity.

stood as "stand-patism" let me add that I am referring here only to retention of a so-called "buffer"

strip around the campus bounda ries. I don't see that this would

prevent orderly development of any of the other areas in the vi-

For those who like air-travel

to Portland and Seattle, it is

encouraging to hear of West Coast Airlines' new schedule

which has stops only at Med-ford and Eugene before landing

at Portland. This eliminates the

torture of the previous pattern

of landing at Medford, North Bend, Roseburg, Eugene and

Corvallis-a nightmarish sched-

ule. I have always chosen to

drive to Salem and Portland

with the thought that I could

make faster time than West

Coast. So, it is a real pleasure

to acknowledge that WCA man-

agement has recognized our situ-

ation and has done something

Despite all of the advantages of

saving time and what-not by trav-

cling by air, I still prefer long-

distance traveling by train if I can aiford the time and leisure

And, by gosh, while I'm at it,

let's make some acknowledge-

ment here of the excellent bus.

Fascinated by the dispatch

Note to pre-med students: It is

service (both passenger and pack-

such travel entails.

about it.

The Gazette-Times at Corvallis recently observed the 100th birthday of that eminent Oregon newspaper. In a special section pro-duced to celebrate the event, the numerous community activities and accomplishments of the newspaper were reviewed. The Gazette Times has been and is a credi to the newspaper industry, and is one of only three Oregon newspapers to join the select centuryof-service ranks. I can only hope that when the Herald and News marks 100 years of service to this community we can point with the same degree of pride as do the wners and operators of the Ga-

That nagging worry that has pestered some of us as we read of all the unusually stormy weather around the globe has been (unfortunately) confirmed by no less an authority than Dr. Irving P. Krick, the Denver meteorologist. He says flatly that recent weather disturbances confirm his thesis that high-level nuclear blasts have altered the carth's weather patterns.

zette-Times to our achievements

I don't have enough space here. and I don't possess the know-how to boil the article down. But for those cash customers who want to know all about Dr. Krick and his discomfiting conclusion, come on down and I'll lend you my copy of the National Observer which carries the interesting story.

age) that we have in and out of Klamath Falls. The bus companies do a whale of a job in pro-viding a set of schedules that get Closer to home, there's a storm brewing that doesn't have much appeal, either. It stems from the one to his destinations north and south, almost at the same time proposal (or request) to the City Dads for a reclassification of zones he can drive it by private automoadjacent to the new OTI campus bile. And, economically, too. The object is to change the zon-ing to permit multiple-story buildings at the fringe of the campus. with which the youngest mother There are many ramifications to this situation, but I doubt that on the block got rid of pesky salesmen, a neighbor asked for there is sufficient merit to the the secret. "Oh, it's very simple," the girl smiled, "I tell them I'm so proposal to warrant serious sideration by the Council at this time. It would appear reasonable to me that such moves could be better considered after the OTI glad they've come because want to show them my latest line of greeting cards."

campus is completely installed and we get a good idea of what is needed to provide services and absolutely without foundation that you can get through your courses housing in the immediate area. Lest this attitude be misunder by reading Ben Casey.

> Red Living Standard Concern To Leaders

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

By FULTON LEWIS JR. Yegoryevsk, a textile center of 60,000 population, 72 miles southeast of Moscow, is one of many towns clustered in a broad belt around the Soviet capital that are sealed off to foreigners.

Recently Pravda carried a letter from a 32-year-old working mother who lives in that city Published to impress upon party agitators the need for more in tensive "counter propaganda," the letter indicates widespread consumer unrest behind the Iron Curtain. It asks:

"Why do we send so much mon ey to underdeveloped countries when the need is so extreme at homes

:up? "Is it really necessary to spend

"Why have food prices gone

the USSR," a quarterly published. by exiles in Munich, recently, culled the following items from the Soviet press: 1. "Kommunist" magazine nuotes a customer at a grocery

store in Soviet Armenia: The store is most unsanitary Food is unmarked by price labels. Customers are often cheated in weighing and measuring. Saleswomen chronically shortchange. The inspectors notice none of this and the swindlers go un-

punished." 2. Izvestia reported that of 725 TV sets sold in one town recently. every one had to be repaired from four to eight times during t h e. guarantee period. It said: "In ev-ery (Soviet) Republic, tens of ands, hundreds of thousands, of television sets are out of orthe area

3. In Saransk, capital of the Mordvinian Soviet Socialist *Re-

public, plans were made to bring

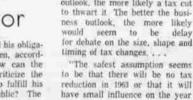
gas heat to 2,000 apartments dur-

ing 1961. More than 1.700 were without heat at year's end The

local press reports that despite grandice plans only one factory

has been outfitted with gas heat

4. Homeowners in Ula ar e



more likely target date is Jan. 1.

The Editor

for attempting to fulfill his obligation to the public. Then, accord-ing to the above, how can the "Dec. 28th" author criticize the

editor in attempting to fulfill his obligation to the public? The author cannot, but this is proven false by the letter.

L. A. Bunyard, Route 3, Box 56.

Punishment

Is this 1961 or 1693? We have just read with alarm that the death penalty has been decreed for another one of your citizens. Herbert Mitchell; and we fail to see where anyone, individually, or society as a whole, can pos-sibly benefit from such inhuman

acts of revenge. Surely the greater population of the state of Oregon, who realizes that criminal behavior is a sign of illness, would never ask that this man be put to death; but rather, that he be given the necessary treatment to restore him to a normal useful life. It is being done with other prisoners all the time, and with wonderful results Why must Herbert Mitchell. then, be sincled out as the scape goat of an antiquated law? Is he colored? Does he lack financial means? If so, then he fits the description of another Man who, 2000 years ago, was also sentenced to death, after being etrayed by his own people. Wil Herbert Mitchell also he betraved by his fellowmen? Or will their conscience remind them, while there is still time, that "there, but for the grace of God, go 12 Lest I appear to be the calling the kettle black"-for I am quite aware that capital pun ishment still exists in my own state-let me hasten to assure you that I pass up no opportunit to expound these sume arguments to our own" newspapers

When it comes to domestic que tions, however I have never had look to the nature of his power

-Dr. Benjamin Spock

the very trying to uphold the laws that we do have

Withinst criticism of our public officials, our two party system of government would be impossible. We would have to conform to the dictation of a single party cause we could not criticize the public officials. They, the public officials, would ston being our rep resentatives and would becom representatives of only the party we cannot criticize our govern ment and its members, we would have a totalitarium state like Ger many and Italy of the early 1940's or like Communist Russia, Cuba and China.

Secondly, the definition of an editerial should be established. An editorial can be a critical discus sion or simple, straight forward criticism. The author of an editorial must have a topic to write about and must have opinions to express. If it does not contain opinions then it is not an editorial, but, a simple commentary a secies of explanatory notes. The author of the "Dec. 20th tetter" says. " he (referring to the public official by name) is entitled to his own equitions and

to the right of freedom of speech. Then if the public official has the right to his own comiand the right of freedom of speech so does every other citizen, as the public official is also a citizen The editor, as a cilizen, has the right to his own opinions and the right of freedom of speech. The editor's right of freedom of speech may take any form, even criticom of a public official.

Lastly, the "Dec. 26th" author says, in effect, that the editor should not criticize another man

citizens, and even the governor himself. However, as far as I am con esened a human life in Oregon is just as precious as a human life in Washington? And I have a feeling that God feels the same way about it. Mrs. Lincoln A. Sayer,

2240 - 41st Avenue S.W. Seattle 16, Wash Identical letter sent to editor of the Portland Oregonian.)

> QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q-What motal makes the best magnets? A-Hard steel

0-Which was the first Asia capital to fall to the Allies in World War II? A-Rome.

the 1963 improvement is expected to stem mostly from increased outlays by consumers and govern-

From Pittshurgh, U.S. Steel Corporation's year-end survey notes that while steel consumption in 1962 was close to the 1955-57 high of 115 million ingot tons, domestic production was only 98 million tons. The difference was accounted for by foreign steel imports.

From Detroit, the 1963 outlook is for another year of seven mil-tion cars and a million trucks preduced, with foreign car sales cer tinuing their decline below 350 000. This is based on record-rate consumer spending and continu ously rising government expenditures. The inference is that if the latter is cut, the outlook might change.

Internationally, Morgan Guaran-by Trust of New York finds that the government has used foreign exchange strategy effectively in defending the dollar and stemming the outflow of gold. Federal Reserve System's "currency swatts" are commended.

Under this plan, the Federal Reserve draws on foreign currencies from foreign central banks to hoy their surplus dollars which might be presented on claims against U.S. g o l d. Later, when the pressure is off, the currencies are swapped back.

Morgan Guaranty notes, however, there are limits to what gavcontrent operations in foreign cur rencies can do to balance internatimal payments. Again this emphasices the important role that povernment plays in the world so nuch on armaments Soviet Union there are neither

"Is the U.S.A. really threaten workshops nor spare parts. In the ing us with war! rural districts television owners have an even harder time.

"Why are thing's so much better in the U.S.A. than here?"

To Pravda editors the letter was significant: "After all, Yegoryevsk is not the only place where there are people who fail to understand. There are lots of them everywhere.

"Everywhere" includes Novo cherkassk, the industrial city of 94,000 in southern Russia, where last June several hundred persons were killed while demonstrating against high prices and low wages The Soviet standard of livingnot Berlin, nor Cuba, nor Laosis now the greatest problem that

much as does his U.S. counter-

ion, housewives must begin stand

ing in line at 6 a.m. if they are to buy food. Meat is scarce ev-

erywhere and often sold at sky-

high prices by black marketeers.

population has increased by in

million since 1958, agricultural

production has remained virtually

stagnant, and grain production tell

below the 1958 figure in 1959, 1960,

and 1961. Final figures for 1982

are not yet in, but it is known

to have been another disastroua

In many parts of the Soviet Un-

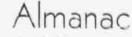
part.

contrary

YOUT.

having their troubles. One wrote to the local party organ: "The house we live in was built only two years agn, but the floor is already cracking. Doors and wir dows are warped. There is olumbfaces Nikita Khrushchey, Five ing, but it is out of order years ago, the Soviet Premier promised that by 1960 the average Soviet citizen would be eating as 3. Shopping in Kubybyshev can

be exasperating, "Trud" publishes one shopper's complaint. "The sale of summer goods in summer, and winter goods in winter is very badly organized. In the summer you can't get bothing suits or shorts; in the winter you can't find warm winter clothing



Today is Sunday, Jun 15, the 13th day of 1963 with 312 to fel-

author Horatis Alger, in 1834. On this day in history.

Editors of the highly-authorita tive "Problems of the Peoples of York City.

ter died in Bellevor Hospital, New



now be imported from Poland, five and seven-year plans to the By United Press International Soviet agriculture is in worse shape than ever. While the Soviet

The moon is approaching its

last quarter. The morning slars are Mars and Jusiter. Those born on this day include

In 1968, composer Stephen For-