

Editorial Page

Paging The Oldtimers

Another era has ended. Modern innovation has finally caught up with the obsolete, cumbersome system of city ordinances which were used to govern the actions of the residents of Klamath Falls.

The city recently accepted a small compact booklet of 573 pages which not only summarizes all the currently existing city ordinances, but clarifies the wording on many of them, and eliminated many.

The cost to the taxpayer ran into a few thousand dollars, but it was a long overdue overhauling.

However, we note with some mild astonishment that no longer does the city outlaw certain types of dancing as it did under the old set of ordinances.

A furore was raised a few years back when a councilman was elected to the council and was quoted as going to demand repeal of the ordinance which outlawed such dances as the Turkey Trot, the Moonlight Waltz and others while still permitting such dances as the twist or jitterbugging.

However, this was never done and the law remained on the books.

Specifically, it stated, "To prohibit any person or persons to engage in any immoral dance or dances commonly known or termed or designated as the Turkey Trot; Rag

Dance; Moonlight Waltz; Dip; Glide-Over The-Waves; Heads Together; The Walk Back; The Rough Dance; The Bunnie Hug, or a dance of like character and provide by penalty for punishment of persons engaging in such dances as well as the promoter permitting such dances."

The new codification eliminates all reference to types of dancing, merely clarifying the hours for dancing, the licenses required and the circumstances.

This is probably all well and good, but it serves to raise two questions.

First, the new codification should be examined carefully to determine just how much latitude the Michie Company took with other ordinances of long standing in the city.

We have no doubt that the company was well qualified for the job, and has undoubtedly modernized ordinances and made them applicable to today's times, but let's make certain.

Our second point may not be so easily answered, but perhaps there are some oldtimers who could explain to us what the dances such as Heads Together, the Walk Back, the Rough Dance and the Rag Dance were. What made them so immoral?

Maybe we can revive an old dance rage and get rid of the twist or whatever it is they're dancing these days.



LEADS DRAFT — Peter O'Donnell, left, national chairman of the Draft Goldwater Committee and Republican State Chairman of Texas, is shown in an undated photo. Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) right, is shown during a recent press conference in New York.

Goldwater IV . . .

Goldwater Draft Moving

By HARRY FERGUSON

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Anybody who doubts Sen. Barry Goldwater's appeal to millions of voters should visit the National Draft Goldwater headquarters here. The mail and the money pour in from all over the country and petitions asking Goldwater to run for President, accompanied by \$1, already have produced \$70,000.

This is a voluntary organization, formed without Goldwater's advice or consent, and is headed by Peter O'Donnell, an investment business man from Dallas, Tex., who is also state Republican chairman. On July 4 O'Donnell staged a Goldwater rally at the National Guard Armory here with an audience of 9,000 persons from 44 states.

Another source of income for the committee is the sale of campaign supplies. You can buy Goldwater auto bumper stickers, color posters, copies of the senator's books, ball point pens, lapel buttons, pictures of Goldwater in all shapes and sizes and necktie clasps. The committee has 14 regular employees, lots of volunteer helpers and occupies office space on Connecticut Avenue for which it pays \$1,000 a month rent.

Officially, Goldwater does not recognize this organization and will not do so until he is ready to announce his candidacy for the nomination. It can be assumed, however, that O'Donnell can get the senator on the telephone any time he has something important to discuss.

Leaving out the activities of the Draft Goldwater Committee the senator's presidential campaign until recently was a haphazard affair.

In recent weeks all that has been changed. William Flythe, a former newspaper man, has been installed as speech writer and general assistant to Goldwater's hard pressed press secretary, Tony Smith. Denison Kitchel, whose official title is manager of the Goldwater Campaign for Re-election to the Senate, have moved from Phoenix to Washington and is beginning to think on a national scale.

One of Kitchel's projects is to compile a microfilm library of what Goldwater has said in two books, 800 speeches, countless press conferences and numerous television interviews and speeches. It will be card

indexed so you can push a button and find out what Goldwater said on every conceivable subject and to whom he said it. This is a precaution against Goldwater being forced to sit down and eat an unpalatable meal consisting of his own words.

The latest to join the Goldwater camp is Edward A. McCabe, a 45-year-old Washington lawyer who was an administrative assistant to President Eisenhower from 1956 to 1960. His title will be research director and he will assemble a group of consultants to advise Goldwater on pre-convention strategy.

Some Goldwater men already are at work out in the country. Sen. Norris Cotton, R-N.H., is in charge of strategy in his native state. William T. Knowland, former Republican senator from California, heads a Goldwater advisory committee on the West Coast.

It is impossible to estimate the total amount of money that is being donated to the Goldwater cause. The Draft Goldwater Committee says it needs much more money than it is receiving, but there never has been a political organization yet naive enough to concede it had all the financial backing it wanted.



WASHINGTON CALLING . . .

South Lost To Dems

By MARQUIS CHILDS

ST. LOUIS—With all of the South gone—this is the private admission of Democrats at the highest level when they consider strategy for 1964 — Border States such as Missouri take on the utmost importance.

President Kennedy carried the state in 1960 by just under 10,000 votes. At the same time Gov. John Dalton, a Democrat, was elected with a majority of around 300,000. That whopping difference is attributed to the religious issue in Protestant out-state Missouri, which is normally Democratic in the tradition of the South.

Soundings show that the religious issue will not be a factor next year, the President having bent backward to avoid any semblance of partisanship. The award to the President by the Protestant Council of the City of New York — the first time a Roman Catholic has ever received such an award — was one bit of evidence.

But if the specter of the religious issue has been laid to rest, another ghost out of the political graveyard threatens to haunt the '64 campaign and the political fear that its powers to scare and intimidate may be greater than the apprehension over a Catholic in the White House.

Needless to say, this is the racial conflict and the growing urgency and impatience of Negro leaders to close the gap between white and Negro standards in every field.

Sit-down demonstrators demanding jobs in the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company here were arrested and given sentences of a year in jail and substantial fines after they violated a court injunction. They next turned their fire on City Hall for keeping city funds in the bank. A group of demonstrators carried their protest to the treasurer's office and slept on the marble floor just outside his door throughout the night.

Mayor Raymond Tucker seems to have done a conscientious job of trying to bring the two communities together for common progress. He named a Commission on Equality of Job Opportunity, headed by the very Rev. Paul C. Reinert, president of St. Louis University, and Chancery Thomas H. Eliot of Washington University. A major goal is to work toward making up educational deficiencies so that as jobs open up for Negroes they will be qualified to fill them. For all the anger and the anguish that have gone, for example, into the bank demonstration, it seems questionable whether qualified Negroes could



WILLIAM S. WHITE . . . Alliance Becoming Big Gaseous Fraud

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
WASHINGTON — The Alliance for Progress, the most generous program for the safety and health of Latin America ever to come from the mind of man, is rapidly becoming instead a gaseous fraud.

It is not succeeding. It is not halfway succeeding. It is not quarter-way succeeding. It is, in fact, a dead dream—this proposal for the expenditure of 20 billion American dollars in the next 10 years to shore up the economy and the physical security of our neighbors to the south.

In return for all this we have asked not one foot of anybody's territory; not one dime's worth of anybody's favored treatment in trade; not one ounce of anybody's special loyalty to the United States. We have asked only that the recipients of this American largesse make honest efforts to end both right-wing rich-bossism and left-wing Castroism in Latin America. But while the Latins are willing to take our money, they are not willing to take either our advice or the bare minimal pre-conditions we laid down for this proposed outpouring of the wealth of the United States.

That the dream was fading had long been apparent in the sour snail's pace in Latin America's part of the bargain. That the dream has now actually died has been made perfectly plain in two developments in the two most powerful countries in South America.

In Argentina the government of President Arturo Illia proceeds to the repudiation of oil

contracts in which United States companies have tied up \$300 millions in a brilliant restoration of a national oil industry. Now that it is restored, it is to be taken over by Argentina in brazen international thievery. (And this is the country which, along with all others in Latin America, had so long clamored for "the help of American investment.")

In Brazil President Joao Goulart covertly sneers at the Alliance for Progress, in the very meeting called to consider its work, and neglects even to mention the contributions of the United States to Latin-American stability. Instead, he calls on the Latin countries to unite among themselves — which rather leaves us out — to promote their "own" trade and aid.

If what is now undeniably happening in Brazil and the Argentine will not convince our reformers at home that we are on the wrong track in Latin America — and long have been — surely nothing will. Four successive American administrations — Roosevelt's, Truman's, Eisenhower's, and now Kennedy's — have proceeded on a fatal assumption based upon exaggerated past American guilt for a long-vanished era of "American gunboat diplomacy" in that part of the world.

Because a lifetime ago we did, indeed, sometimes push the Latin Americans around it has been concluded that we must pay for these old sins even up to the second, the third and the fourth generation. Essentially American policy has been this: Since Latin America is poor and backward, the United States is exclusively to blame. Ergo, we must shovel out aid and yet more aid. But we must never demand much for it in return, not even a decent respect from the beneficiaries.

So we have gone on year on year swallowing Latin insults and Latin ineptitude; and, in Cuba, swallowing the establishment in this very hemisphere of an armed and hostile Communist state. Why? Because, having tireless regard to our past sins, we must never "intervene in the affairs" of the countries to the south.

How, then, do we get off the wrong road and onto the right road? Well, we begin by considering our own interests, an awareness that Latin "liking" for us is rapidly worthless until it is preceded by Latin respect for us. We begin by cracking down on seizures of American investments made in good faith. We proceed by insisting upon our right and our unavoidable duty to lead this hemisphere, not merely to bankroll it like some soft, indulgent good-time Yankee sugar daddy.

This is the only way that can end in strength and honorable candor in this hemisphere. And it is the only way that could, just possibly, end at length also in the defeat of the forces of political disunion and economic chaos that are playing into Soviet hands.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Monday, Nov. 18, the 322nd day of 1963 with 43 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The evening stars are Jupiter Saturn and Venus.

On this day in history:
In 1883, the United States adopted Standard Time and the nation was divided into time zones.

In 1903, the United States and Panama signed a treaty which led to the building of the Panama Canal.

In 1939, John L. Lewis was elected president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In 1960, the U.S. Navy patrolled the Caribbean to guard against a Cuban invasion of Central America.

A thought for the day—Former President Thomas Jefferson said: "Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap; it will be dear to you."

THEY SAY . . .

The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog's back.
—First message over the new 10,000-mile "hot line" between Washington and Moscow.

The scare-type campaign hopes to frighten, intimidate or just plain bully the motorist into driving safely. . . . This is an attempt to ram safety down the motorist's throat.
—American Automobile Assn.

Letters To The Editor

Open Letter

I would like to write to each of you individually, but I do not have the time nor help to do so, and must use this method of telling you about a situation which now exists in our universities which is grossly unfair.

My neighbor and his son, who attends Portland State, were discussing the possible higher tuition costs, and then mentioned that some out-of-state students paid extra fees and some did not. I did not believe this could be true, but the boy said graduate students from other states were not charged the regular fees for non-residents.

I decided to check, and two days later in Eugene I found it was true and the graduate students from out of state are not charged the extra \$600 a year which undergraduate students pay. I was told this was the policy at all universities in the Oregon system.

I then wrote to Washington and California to find out if this was true there. The answers came back yesterday, and in both cases the out-of-state grad-

uate student pays the extra fee just the same as everyone else who is a non-resident. In Washington it amounts to \$600 a year for non-residents and \$300 for residents, a difference of \$300 per year. In California the difference is even greater, because residents pay \$120 per year and those from out-of-state pay \$620, or \$500 more per year.

As I understand the Oregon tuition, the in-state student pays \$330 a year and the out-of-state student pays \$900, except that the out-of-state graduate student has the extra fees waived.

When I was in Eugene I called the higher education office to find out how many students were given this special rate. The secretary who talked with me said there were about 3,000 graduate students at Oregon and Oregon State, but could not tell me how many were from out-of-state. She finally said it would probably run 30 per cent or higher.

If this is true, then it is a matter of simple mathematics to see that these students are being granted special rates which amount to \$1 million a year. This is a sizable amount of money at any time, and par-

ticularly so when educational leaders are talking about charging even higher rates.

Why is this done? Our educational leaders say some students may be forced out of school by higher rates, yet they let one group of students go to our schools \$1 million cheaper each year than their own schoolmates.

I also remember last year they raised the out-of-state rates to the point where the regular student from another state was supposed to be paying his own way. I also have heard it cost more money to teach graduate students. Why should they be allowed to go to school cheaper than our own students?

This is unfair to the students from Oregon, and it is unfair to the students from other states who do pay the extra charge. If Washington and California make the charge, why not Oregon? Double standards are not fair anywhere in government, let alone in an educational institution.

If our schools won't do anything, perhaps it is time our elected leaders do.

Edward D. Anderson, Portland.

Sweet Life On Potomac: 2

How Three Girls Escaped Loneliness In Busy Washington

By BILL MCCORMICK

Newsweek Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA)—Visitors with amatory impulses can't find female companionship in the nation's capital by consulting the yellow pages, but that's about the only way to avoid it.

Play-for-pay company can almost invariably be arranged through a bellboy or taxi driver, which is evidence of a new climate here. A few years ago the ground rules were so strict that no Washington hotel employee and few cab jockeys, no matter how sympathetic, would have risked steering a stranger into a casual commercial affair.

Even a stroll on the street now can lead a presentable male into temptation, professional or otherwise. And therein lies the story behind most of the District of Columbia's prostitution. While some of the party girls are full-time fillies de joie, more are government girls who romp for remuneration out of sheer boredom and frustration.

"A girl like me doesn't have much chance here," an attractive but not beautiful government girl from the South said. "There are a lot more single young women than men in Washington. Most of the boys

you'd like to go out with are tied up with girls a lot prettier than I am—and those that aren't don't make enough money to take you any place.

"So, Washington has become a pretty lonely place for me. If I had known what it was going to be like I would never have left my home town, or I might have gone to New York or Chicago or some other big city where there are more ways to spend your spare time

—and more men to spend it with."

Three girls from different parts of the Middle West keep a fashionable apartment in the northwest section of the capital where they entertain a "select" group of men from time to time. The girls banded together and started their limited part-time activities in self-defense, according to one of them. A graduate of a good state college, she explained:

"We were all living in dingy rooming houses, and we were pretty miserable. All of us come from small towns where we knew everybody and had plenty of social life. Here we had nothing until we got together at work and decided to take this place.

"Once we got together in a decent place, things were better but still not good. We didn't have any place to go or anything to do evenings. Watching

television and listening to records gets pretty tiresome after a while. And women just can't go out by themselves here."

Crimes of violence, especially muggings—or yokings, as they call them in the district—have become so prevalent that police officials have advised citizens to stay off the street at night unless they absolutely have to be abroad after dark.

"The only men who wanted dates and could afford them were older, mostly married men—who were after only one thing. I guess I started the whole business. I decided that if some old goat was going to paw me, he'd have to pay for it. My first date of that kind was with one of the bosses at the office and suddenly I had my share of the rent money.

"After that it got easier and easier. The other two girls started dating for money when a nice man I had as a steady customer had a couple of out-of-towners visiting him. They wanted to go out on the town and I talked my apartment mates into going along. The men from out of town just took it for granted that they had to pay. They almost had to force money on the girls, but they wouldn't have to use persuasion now."



ROOMMATES THREE: "The girls, bored with television and lack of dates in the bachelor-scarce District, started their part-time activities in, as they said, self-defense."