

Editorial Page

Drop In Dropouts

Could the publicity given the fate of school dropouts be beginning to have some effect on the number of youngsters leaving school before graduation? This is the pleasant conclusion to be drawn from National Education Association findings that the number of secondary grade students is increasing at a rate several times the growth of the primary grades.

In the last 10 years, the number of high school graduates has increased nearly 93 per cent, to an estimated 2.3 million scheduled for graduation next June. Since the increase in diploma holders partially reflects a rapid growth of students in all levels of education, more meaningful is the comparison between numbers enrolled in primary and secondary education.

Enrollment in primary grades has increased more than 24 per cent in the last decade, compared to a 97.7 per cent increase in the number of secondary classroom seats occupied. What is more, an increasing average daily attendance record for all grades indicates that playing hooky is no longer fashionable among the school set.

Education in the United States has gone through a number of major evolutionary changes in the last 50 years. But none was more thorough than the transition of education from the status of a casual preemply-

ment phase to a serious vocation in itself.

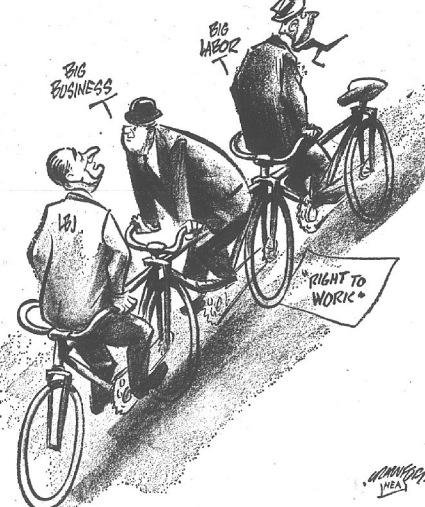
No one seriously doubts that education has come of age in the United States. In many ways the problems are more acute because of it, but the high school diploma has reached about the same level of necessity that a grammar school education enjoyed 30 years ago. Nor is this the end of education's advance.

Just as a high school diploma today is a necessity, tomorrow it will be inadequate. But tomorrow there may not be the sharp line of demarcation between high school and college that exists today. The community two-year college or technical school may cement the various levels of education into one continuous whole.

Somewhere, there is a limit to the number of years of formal schooling a child may enjoy, if his productive life is not to become a minor part of his total existence. Education specialization may hold the key to greater knowledge in a field without prolonged training. But whatever the next steps of education's progress, one foundation has been established.

No student can quit before his talents and skills have been fully developed. Not if he wants to enjoy life — an enjoyment he can achieve only by overcoming the crippling affliction of ignorance.

Big Labor Split for Three?



RALPH de TOLEDANO ...

Calm Before Storm?

Slowly, Washington returns to normal. The stands which lined Pennsylvania Avenue and cluttered the plaza in front of the Capitol are being removed. Bunting which adorned street fronts have been taken down in preparation of inauguration, delayed winter sales. The quiet bustle of this capital city — "a dear little town," as one lone-some New Yorker put it — has resumed.

Despite the hoopla, it was a quiet inauguration. The rhetoric of restless change which rang in 1960 was displaced by flowing Johnsonian periods which soothed rather than stirred those who heard them. Clearly, President Johnson was not out to shake the conscience of the world. He did not seek to call forth a Gideon's army — but to reassure the burghers as they went about their business.

This will be the mood of the Johnson Era, if the President has his way. If there is any consistent slogan implicit in his program it is, "Don't stir up the animals." The so-called consensus which gave him his electoral triumph will not be shocked into dissolution. Every special interest will be given enough to keep it moderately satisfied.

Now, in 1965, we have a condition that is extremely serious, and most expert forecasters say that it probably will worsen than can and should be estimated. It is still too early to estimate the damage to ranchers and other property owners in the Basin. But it undoubtedly will eventually reach a million dollars. This loss is unrecoverable to the individual, except in a minor way by reduced property taxes. Flood insurance is prohibitive in cost, and almost unobtainable anyway.

It is not as if there is no solution to the flood problem, or that the solution would be out of the question, cost-wise. The unexpunging of the river channel from the Link River dam to below Keno — often talked about but never done — is a definite must.

Flood control dams on the north and south forks of the Stegma River would help tremendously to control the fast run-offs from those watersheds. There are other feasible measures than can and should be taken without delay if this destructive flooding isn't to become a regular affair.

Fred Lawrence, 500 Conger Avenue, These things were discussed at a meeting of the County Land Use meeting Monday and all members of the group are anxious to find some solution to the problems you mention above. A Bureau spokesman said his agency would work in close cooperation with Pacific Power and Light Company in a study already begun. All members of the committee urged immediate action as a preventive against a disaster of the type wrought by floods in December. —Editor.

Within his own party, the elements of dissension have been planted. On the one hand, the far liberals and the reformist elements will be watching Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. There are discernible signs that he intends to be a scraper. If he can take over leadership of the left mavericks in the Democratic Party, he will deprive Mr. Johnson of the effects of his two-to-one preponderance in the Congress. The uneasy South, feeling further Republican inroads, will watch and wait. But unless the President makes it clear to his representatives in the House and Senate leadership that he wants no more attention against those who did not support him in November, there are bound to be further defections.

The Republicans, still smarting from their latest defeat, are not likely to rubber-stamp Mr. Johnson's proposals for legislation. Republican House leader Gerald Ford will tend to be more conciliatory than his ousted predecessor, Rep. Charles Halleck. But behind Mr. Ford, the conservative Republican platoon is at work. Rep. Melvin Laird, chairman of the House Republican Conference has emerged as the strong man among those who oppose the duties of the congressional GOP. He is obviously a threat to Mr. Ford — and his solid record as a formulator of policy gives him considerable prestige among his colleagues.

The Republicans, of course, will lead the way to legislation. And the GOP-South-

ern Democratic coalition has been weakened by the President's appeal to the South. Even at its strongest, the coalition could make its weight felt only occasionally. But there are enough articulate voices in the opposition to make a real clamor — and it is on such vocal shows that important legislation founders.

The President is, as we all know, a wily campaigner — and his reputation in itself helps his cause. Moves by him that are completely aboveboard tend to be taken as devious maneuvers. But there is no doubt that few men in our time have made such a careful study of the mechanics of action in the Federal establishment. Mr. Johnson is of a temperament to utilize to the full this knowledge. He can be counted on to neutralize opponents so blandly that they will hardly know what has hit them.

For some months to come, however, there will be relative calm to Mr. Johnson's ship of state. After that, the storm will break. And then, Mr. Johnson will face the great test of his leadership. There are some men who, knowing him, say that adversity will anger him, that even minor defeat will deeply wound his pride. "If his own," a veteran correspondent has remarked, "London can't help him, and when he does, watch out." This will threaten the image of placidity which Mr. Johnson presents. It damages the aura of invulnerability which surrounds him. It may be his Achilles heel when the political battle really warms up.

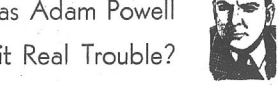
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As the inauguration passed, there seemed agreement that the new government had not been able to live up to its promises. In fact, with the passing of the first bloom, there were predictions that Wilson, now at the mercy of factions within his own party, would have to call national elections soon. The results in Leyton were not hopeful.

But while it was agreed that the Wilson government had not lived up to its billing, it also was agreed that many of its difficulties were inherited ones. The most important of these was the crisis generated by the deficit in Britain's balance of trade.

Cushion From U.S. To Overcome it the government had imposed a 15 per cent surcharge on imports and raised the bank rate. Led by the United States, a \$3 billion cushion had been created to protect the British pound.

Has Adam Powell Hit Real Trouble?



WASHINGTON — Is it the end of the legal road for Adam Clayton Powell, debarred Congressman from New York's Harlem?

Powell, powerful chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, was found by judge and jury in 1963 to have slandered a Harlem widow, Mrs. Esther James. The Supreme Court last week refused to review the Congressman's case in which Powell has been ordered to pay Mrs. James \$45,500 in damages, plus interest.

Powell's refusal to pay led a New York Supreme Court Justice to hold him in contempt of court. A civil and criminal warrant calling for the Congressman's arrest has been issued and Mrs. James is contemplating new legal moves.

Mrs. James' attorney, Raymond Rubin, predicts that Powell may soon find himself behind bars. "His last avenue of escape is to get off," he said. "I've asked the District Attorney to extradite him."

Powell claims that he may not be arrested as long as Congress is in session. Rubin disagrees and has turned over to the New York District Attorney, Frank Hogan, a legal brief upholding his position.

Attorney Rubin, who has probed Powell's financial empire for almost four years, feels that the Congressman has acted largely in the name of others — that run into the millions. He says that Powell's wealth includes real estate, stock and cash.

Members of a revolutionary splinter group were active on the New York waterfront last week, imploring striking longshoremen to vote no on a strike settlement. The dockers rejected the advice and voted 2-1 to accept the management offer.

The agitators were members of the Progressive Labor Movement, a radical left wing group that sides with Peking in the Sino-Soviet dispute. Progressive Labor members distributed great quantities of their official journal, Challenge, in the area of the proposed settlement was denounced as a "sellout."

The House Democratic leadership last week killed any investigation into the election of New York Rep. Richard L. Ottinger. Along party lines, House mem-

bers rejected a Republican request for such a probe and voted to seat the millionaire Democrat without question. The vote represented a defeat for New Hampshire Rep. James Cleveland, a Republican who had first protested Ottinger's election. In a House speech Cleveland called outrageous the leadership attempt to "dispose of this matter without hearings of any sort and without even giving the parties involved an opportunity to be heard."

Ottinger defeated incumbent Republican Robert Barry last November. Records of the New York State Election Bureau subsequently revealed that Ottinger's mother and sister each contributed more than \$50,000 to his campaign.

Rep. Cleveland pointed out that Federal law placed a \$5,000 limit on the amount any one person may contribute, directly or indirectly, to any candidate for federal office. Ottinger's mother and sister set up a series of special "committees" to accept the funds.

The resolution killing any probe of the Ottinger campaign was offered by House Democrat Earl Albert of Oklahoma. He argued that any challenge of Ottinger's election would be a federal election law violation. He argued that Ottinger's election was brought by the Barry campaign manager, James R. Frankenberg, instead of the Ottinger family.

Rep. Cleveland submitted to the House two bills from the Library of Congress which closed that "any person" may bring such a contest and that on eight occasions the House has considered contested elections on the basis of proceedings brought by non-candidates.

The New Hampshire Congressmen commented: "What the majority is asking is contrary to law, precedent and fairness. By passage of this resolution the House turns its back on Congressional reform and the important issue of excessive campaign expenditures which directly threatens our representative government." This is a shabby beginning of debate for the leadership to vote against the Albert motion. The courageous pair: William Pitts Ryan and Robert Nix of Pennsylvania.

Two Democrats deserted the leadership to vote against the Albert motion. The courageous pair: William Pitts Ryan and Robert Nix of Pennsylvania.

PHIL NEWSOM ...

London Market Rises After Labor's Loss

The London Stock Market's first reaction to Labor's loss of a supposedly safe election district in grimy East London was an abrupt rise in the price of steel shares.

It was a reflection of the market's belief that the loss of its outcast constituency, a majority in the House of Commons to three, also meant that Labor's promise to re-nationalize the steel industry had been put off indefinitely and might never come to pass.

London's evening district had been expected to be a forerunner of the candidacy of Patrick Gordon Walker, foreign minister in Prime Minister Harold Wilson's government, because it was believed impossible for a Labor candidate to lose there.

A Double Blow For Wilson it was a double blow. It not only cut his strength in Commons, it also cost him his foreign minister since members of the government also must be elected to the House of Commons.

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Overcome it the government had imposed a 15 per cent surcharge on imports and raised the bank rate. Led by the United States, a \$3 billion cushion had been created to protect the British pound.

The government also had sought agreement from labor and management to keep prices and wages in the line with productivity.

But British doctors refused to work on weekends and the powerful aircraft industry, which by its workers was opposing with apparent success a government plan to halt production on the expensive TSR2 weapon.

The government had managed to carry out some of its campaign promises, most of them by its own initiative. It raised pensions and eliminated charges for health service prescriptions.

It also granted a 9.5 per cent increase to railway workers.

Amanac

By United Press International Today is Thursday, Jan. 28, the 28th day of 1965 with 337 to follow.

The moon is approaching its new phase. The morning stars are Mercury, Venus and Mars. The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

Concert pianist Arthur Schnabel was born this day in 1882.

On this day in history: In 1878, the first commercial telephone switchboard was put into operation at New Haven, Conn. In 1915, Congress passed legislation creating the U.S. Coast Guard. In 1922, the roof of Washington's Knickerbocker Theater collapsed under the weight of heavy snow, killing 93 persons. In 1963, Harvey Gantt became the first Negro to attend school with whites in South Carolina by enrolling without incident at Clemson College. A thought for the day — American writer Henry L. Vols Adams said: "Chaos often breeds life, when order breeds habit."

Letters To The Editor

Hoop Spirit

A recent basketball game played with fans Pass on their court led the Klamath Falls Pelicans to believe that community support can provide a spirit extra burst of spirit necessary in the final moments to win an important game.

The Pelicans could certainly feel the backing that the townspeople and the student body gave their Cavemen. Nobody hesitated to stand up and contribute their spirit, especially during traditional yell and school songs.

We are asking that everyone will join the student body in saluting our Pelis by standing during the school songs and traditional Klamath.

We feel that support of this nature could really encourage our Pelicans when they are up against the Medford Black Tornado this Friday night. We hope that you, the community, as well as the student body, really make an effort to let our boys know that we are with them. We have every reason to be proud of our team and hope you'll encourage their victory. So support your Pelicans — you can't go wrong!

The Klamath Union Varsity Rally Squad. Such a demonstration should be worth a couple of columns when the going is real tough. —Editor.

Foreign Aid

Well here we go again! I hear where President Johnson has sent before Congress a foreign aid bill representing 3.4 billion dollars and no doubt Congress will approve the appropriation.

If these countries have to be assisted (and I don't believe many of them need or appreciate the aid they do receive) we have approximately 5 per cent of our working force which is idle and could be producing aid for these countries.

If they need food, send them food; if they need factories, send them factories; if they need arms, send them arms, all produced by our labor market. And let's stop shelling out money at every turn. And above all let's stop catering to these Communist countries or their puppets, which by the way, may not leave to any countries left to give aid to.

Charles F. Bridges, 6611 Alva Ave.

First Baby

On Jan. 1 we were thankful to be blessed with the birth of a healthy baby boy. The Herald and News Baby Derby has made it very exciting for us and we would like

to thank you, your staff and the sponsoring merchants for the gifts we received. They have been most useful and lovely gifts.

The McKinlys.

Hi-Lines Page

We of the Journalism Class of Chiloquin High School want to thank the Herald and News for having a Hi-Lines page and each of us looks forward to each publication date. Not only do we like to read the news of the other schools in the Basin, but we think it is fun to see the items that we have prepared.

Although we have managed to get the material to you each time on the Tuesday in question, we will try to get it there a little earlier to make your job easier.

We hope that you will continue the page.

Journalism Class, Chiloquin High School.

Letters to Editor Ground Rules

Letters to the Editor are encouraged by the Herald and News. Columns devoted to these comments provide our readers with an opportunity of speaking out on important issues. They represent the opinions of an individual and not the newspaper's. Letters must be limited to 250 words. If they are longer the writer risks the chance his may not be printed. Each letter must bear the signature of the writer and must be an original copy. The newspaper reserves the right to refuse publication of a letter because its content may be considered in bad taste, not constructive or not pertinent. —Editor.

Sagebrush Solons

Somewhat skeptical as is my wont in these days of the "Great Society," it was a pleasant surprise to read in bold print an account of the sage country guts shown by Representatives Smith and Hansell in their refusal of the 1961 pay raise our Salem solons voted for themselves.

The cities of Burns and Hermiston should beam with unabashed pride at this forthright action by their salty, courageous representatives. These are the kind of men — the caliber of men we desperately need to represent the people in Oregon. —Editor.

RAY CROMLEY ...

U.S. Playing By Ear?

WASHINGTON (XNA) — President Johnson's fixation on getting a "consensus" at home and abroad may prove his undoing in foreign affairs.

He feels at home with this play-by-ear method. In the case of his keenly developed sense of knowing what the other fellow wants and what he, Johnson, can get in any negotiations.

It's a technique the President used effectively in the U.S. Senate. It fits his natural inclination to trust instinctive rather than "logical" approaches.

This way of doing things also is compatible with the President's personal world philosophy. President Kennedy was most interested in the underdeveloped world; his successor is more interested in world power politics.

This flexibility may keep him out of the dead-end roads that have plagued some past presidents who have pushed fixed, determined U.S. foreign policies.

But playing by ear and by consensus may end up with the U.S. drifting into a confused world position, with LBJ not

wanting to pursue any direction very far for fear of stirring up strong opposition.

Such a very practical policy is already showing in three major areas:

First — there's the North Atlantic Treaty Organization crisis over the multilateral nuclear force. President Johnson told the European NATO members to work out their own solution for organizing and handling a joint nuclear force.

The President's private reaction was that he was not going to continue to batter his head against a door which bears the marks of many bruised heads.

Second — Despite many White House conferences on Viet Nam and presidential assurances that the United States will honor its commitments in Southeast Asia, President Johnson has not made

clear what his Southeast Asia policy is. The Vietnamese are uncertain; so are Americans.

Third — There is a great deal of argument within the administration over whether there should be major changes in the way the United States handles its foreign aid programs. These need prompt resolution by the President. The situation is drifting.

Fourth — A decision is needed on U.S. policy in the Middle East, whether to fish or cut bait.

These confusions are increased by the typical Johnson technique of operating on many fronts through many individuals and groups without keeping any of them informed of what the others are doing.