

# Editorial Page

## A Reason To Be Proud

Two recent reports serve to highlight the knowledge that Klamath Falls has graduated from a hazy-burly wide-open logging town to a respectable city.

Both reports, also are a tribute to the police force and its operations, indicating that they are doing their job effectively.

Police Chief Howard, in his covering statement to the crime report said, "Crime reduction is not the accomplishment of law enforcement alone, but it is the result of the combined efforts of the community and the assistance given us this year has been deeply appreciated."

Significant on the crime report was the fact that the city had no homicides or reported rapes during 1964.

A subsequent report on prostitution brought out the fact that Klamath Falls also has an enviable record in this respect.

Where once the houses flourished and were legally acceptable, today they are not only not operating, but prostitution is virtually non-existent.

The city received a tremendous compliment from Donald P. Clough, western regional director of the American Social Health

Association, who had recently completed an undercover investigation for Klamath Falls on prostitution.

Clough pointed out that this was the sixth consecutive favorable rating Klamath Falls has received. "This is as good as a city can get," Clough commented.

For far too long Klamath Falls and its citizens have labored under the reputation of a city with too many homicides, too much prostitution, too much crime.

It's time we realized that we are living in an excellent community that has an enviable record of decreasing crime when the nation as a whole is on a big swing upward.

We have problems. Any growing community does. If we didn't have problems, we could worry.

But they are problems of growth such as school expansion, street improvements, new attention to public needs as well as an intensified search for new industry and expansion of the industry we already have.

Let us not only be proud of our city and its record, let's challenge other communities of the state to equal our achievements.

## Why The Rush?

Recently a warning was flashed on the new math. Schools were advised to exercise caution lest the nation find itself with a generation that can juggle sets, but cannot add the grocery bill.

Parents who endured postwar experiments that taught Johnny and Mary to read without learning to spell doubtless agree.

Cautious commentary has been directed at the headlong rush to mechanical teaching aids, computerized administration and orienting pupils toward college, with all attendant pressures, as early as fifth grade. The gist of the comment has been that some-

thing has gone astray when school districts have to humanize a human institution like a school with a staff of human relations specialists.

If memory serves, they used to be teachers.

There's no question experimentation is the wellspring of progress. Educators must be encouraged to explore new ideas and fresh methods. But all that is new isn't necessarily better. Fundamentals which have withstood time's test must be safeguarded against displacement by innovators who lack the experience to appreciate their value.

### WILLIAM S. WHITE ...

## Troubles In Senate For HHH

WASHINGTON—Hubert H. H. H. Horatio's present days are nowhere so full of the triumph of virtue and industry over all difficulties as was the upward progress of another Horatio, the fictional hero, Horatio Alger.

HHH is having his difficulties with that piece of which he was so recently a respected and popular member, the United States Senate, his sole explicit constitutional duty, of course, is to preside over its deliberations and to wait around in case something dreadful should happen to the President.

In point of fact, however, his actual need is to find an inoffensive but effective means to assist President Johnson's program in a forum where a marked chill has suddenly fallen over certain delicate White House Senatorial relationships.

This is not going to be easy, as Johnson himself found when, as John F. Kennedy's vice President, he tried unassumingly to help Kennedy but had to spend most of his time making sure that he did not tread on Senatorial seniors in the process.

To begin with, the Senate has

a lively institutional jealousy of all other government powers—that, and notably of any President. There is a sharp edge to this jealousy when, as is now the case, that President is an old Senate man himself, and in this instance an exceptionally powerful one in his day. Moreover, a similar if less intense condition of affairs exists between the Senate and any Vice President. Again, this is notably so when, as in the case of Humphrey, that Vice President is also an old Senate man.

Apart from all this, Senatorial backs are up toward Johnson—and secondarily toward Humphrey as a sort of recipient of ricocheting shots—in two very important power locations. The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, is embittered at the Administration over the closing of a veterans hospital in his home state—rather more violently so than would seem either necessary or within the ordinary rules of the game.

The chief Senate foreign policy spokesman, Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, has refused to manage the Administration's new foreign aid bill, as

### For Many Students

## The Winter Of Their Discontent

in their local communities. Sometimes this will take the form of tutorial projects for the children of indigent Negroes or migrant workers, but as often it will take the form of sit-ins.

The biggest, longest, and best organized protest, however, is at the University of California at Berkeley, where thousands of students have been protesting a ban on campus political activity since last September.

The ban, which prevented student political organizations from distributing literature, recruiting members, and soliciting funds in an area adjacent to the university's student union, has kept the 200 student campus in a periodic uproar since last fall. It also has caused U.S. students to begin re-examining the whole question of the relationship of the student to the university.

The situation made nationwide front page headlines last December when police arrested over 100 protesters who sat-in in the school's administration building—the largest mass sit-in in the United States in 20 years.

Since then, a number of factions have tried to mediate the dispute with varying degrees of success. Chief hopes for a settlement seem to rest on the recent appointment of a new chancellor, and the decision of the Berkeley faculty to take an active part in the matter by overwhelmingly passing a resolution that substantially supported the students.

This last development is viewed as especially significant, since professors at most institutions are loath to enter disputes that do not directly affect teaching or research.

There is no single reason behind all the protests, but a good many of them, especially those aimed at university administrations, have centered on the issue of "In Loco Parentis." This is the question of what extent the university can perform the disciplinary functions that would normally be performed by a student's parents.

A second, and probably more important, cause for protest is the student's feeling of alienation from the community in which he finds himself. American institutions of higher education have had to expand tremendously since the war with increased enrollment and rising academic standards.

In the process they often have neglected to do anything to give the student a meaningful sense of identity with the institution supposedly educating him.

As University of California President Clark Kerr has pointed out, the American "walking wounded" on campus to-

day. An off-beat student complaint is that university officials are not consulting with them on decisions affecting them.

Apparently this was the reason behind a demonstration to the University of Michigan, where a student political party demanded "campus democracy now," as well as more money for teaching, new student housing, better facilities, increased student wages, and a lower cost of living on campus.

It also seems to be behind a continuing student protest at the University of Illinois, where some students are objecting to an administration decision to build a million-dollar intramural building with student funds without soliciting student opinion.

During the Berkeley demonstrations, students pinned IBM cards to their clothing which bore the message: "I am a University of California Student. Do not bend, spindle or mutilate." And at an eastern college, students formed an organization called "The Ad Hoc Committee to Protest the Machine."

The recently concluded presidential campaign also centered to student unrest. Students participated heavily in politics during the past year, and on a number of campuses this brought them into conflict with school regulations. On others, student involvement in national politics translated itself into a heightened awareness of campus-oriented issues.

Based on observation and interviews with protesting students, it would be a mistake to think that the new rash of demonstrations is either campus high jinks or campus radicalism. The majority of those who join a demonstration do so usually because they feel the issue is relevant enough to merit it, almost never to "blow off steam."

Most students involved in protests are serious scholars with high grade averages, and they do not lightly put their high academic standing and their hard-won opportunities to enter graduate school on the line. Most campus issues cut sharply across traditional political lines, and often a student protest will involve both Goldwaterites and Socialists.

If there is any one reason for increased student protest, however, it would probably be the civil rights movement. The movement, which involved large numbers of politically active students from the beginning, convinced many of them that nonviolent demonstration could be as effective on the campus as it was off it. It also served to make them more sensitive to abuses of their own civil rights.



SIT-INS AT BERKELEY: Do not bend, spindle or mutilate.



### RALPH MCGILL ...

## Agriculture Hit By Biggest Changes

Revolutionary change in this country has come more emphatically in agriculture than in any other area of our economic life.

The big farm boom now in progress will expand. The administration knows that the farm programs of the past were too narrow. They did not get at the root of the trouble.

The emphasis will be on rural programs—not farm programs. The war-on-poverty money soon will be trickling into the more depressed areas. For needy persons in areas of 2,500 population or less, loans are to be available on a long-term, low-rate basis. These loans will be used for the purchase of land, machines, equipment. Non-farm persons in such communities will be assisted in employing small methods of establishing businesses suited to the need of the community—service or trade.

Coops are to be more and more necessary. Loans will be available for low-income people to finance marketing, processing, and service co-ops as well as the purchase or production of fertilizers.

A turn to a rural instead of merely a farm program is necessary, because of the really unprecedented and uncollected revolution going on in agriculture, where computers and the latest scientific technology are a necessity. Survival of the small and average farmer will depend on cooperative membership. The day of the small farmer acting on his own is done.

There will be an agricultural boom, because the number of stomachs to be filled is increasing rapidly and income is available to buy the food. Our population, which was about 30 million at the time of the Civil War, is now above 192 million. It is expected to be 250 million by 1980—a mere 15 years from now. What cities and towns are planning for that sort of expansion with expressways, sewage treatment plants, rapid transport, and so forth?

Feeding that many new stomachs means an increase in food production of about 25 per cent. World demand also increases. Even Europe, with its Common Agricultural Protection barriers, will not be able to avoid buying American.

Experts indicate that in the boom period of the next 15 years most of the producing and profit-making will be done by about one million farmers. (This is the compelling reason a rural program is a necessary one, rather than one directed merely to farms.) It is estimated that in the ensuing decade and a half the number of farms will decrease by at least two million. By 1980 the experts believe a mere 500,000 farmers, working with the latest techniques of science and management, will be able to produce all our needs.

The tremendous efficiency by the really good farmers is at the heart of the boom—and the future profits to be reaped by those who know what must be done. No business has been so efficient as the farming industry. They have been able to increase their productivity about 8 per cent per year for the past 20 years. Industry and industrial labor have upped their production generally from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent a year. Nowhere has this efficiency been so phenomenal as in the broiler industry. Twenty years ago broiler meat sold for about 40 cents per pound and the producer was receiving about 30 cents. Today broilers are selling on the farm for about 12 1/2 cents and the consumer is buying a meat much superior to that of 20 years ago for from 23 to 25 cents per pound.

Beef will be one of the boom industries of the future. (It is now.) No town is too small to have a "steak house" or so. The statistics tell us that the big beef eating today are those in the 25 to 44 age group. The million babies of the Second World War were reaching the age in the early 1950s.

In 1964, Americans, who in the 1880s and 1890s had Sunday beef per figures for 1964, not yet available, are expected to see the average top 100 pounds. Revolution is all around—but nowhere greater than in agriculture.

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By United Press International Today is Friday, Feb. 5, the 36th day of 1965 with 229 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning star is Mars. The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

American evangelist Dwight Moody was born on this day in 1824.

On this day in history: In 1631, British clergyman Roger Williams, founder of the colony of Rhode Island, arrived at Salem, Mass.

In 1904, Russia and Japan signed the Portsmouth Peace Treaty as the result of rival designs on Manchuria and Korea.

In 1927, a bitter controversy began as President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent a series of proposals to Congress to reorganize the federal judiciary.

In 1945, the Third U. S. Army broke through Germany's Siegfried Line.

Some 17,400 cars came off U.S. assembly lines in 1964. Automobiles will never believe they are not all on that state's freeways.

### DON OAKLEY ...

## Century is Too Long

"With malice toward none; with charity for all," said Abraham Lincoln in his Second Inaugural Address in 1865. "... let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds."

Near, in his First Inaugural Address, President Lyndon B. Johnson found it necessary to say: "Let us reject any among us who seek to reopen old wounds and rekindle old hatreds..."

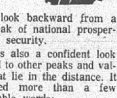
For a century and a half we have achieved progress without strife and change without hatred, not quite aware of being doing what he actually was doing, some of the chore of protecting the foreign aid bill, since neither Fulbright nor Mansfield cares to lead for it, it seems highly unlikely at the moment, however, that anything of the sort will come about.

For a small but very telling illustration of the actual intentions of the Senate hierarchy toward "Ol' Hubert," one need only look at a single housekeeping fact. The Vice President has been assigned quarters that are absurdly inadequate. And to contain a one-room working space in the Capitol he had to give up a two-room office he had occupied as assistant Democratic leader of the Senate. Trading two rooms for one is not the way to prestige and power.

What is occurring is a collision between competing institutions, which is understandable to a point and even good to a point, since few who grasp political reality would like to see the Senate become a mere storage of the Presidency. But to avoid the conclusion that in this case the collision is uncomfortably petty on the Senate's side and largely due to an overly prestigious interpretation in the Senate of its proper prerogatives. This, to be partially blunt about it, looks a little schoolboyish.

The preservation of the Union and the freedoms on which the country was founded—a work too important and all-demanding to allow us to waste any of our national energy on yesterday's disputes.

"The world will not be the same for our children," he said, "or even for ourselves, in a short span of years."



It is given to us in this century half of the 20th century to have the power, far beyond the dreams of any previous generation, to bend the world to the hopes of man.

We must first however, remake ourselves—abandon mastery over others to pursue mastery over nature.

### AMANAC ...

far—a look backward from a high peak of national prosperity and security.

It was also a confident look forward to other peaks and valleys that lie in the distance. It contains more than a few memorable words.

"For this is what America is all about. It is the uncrossed desert and the unclimbed ridge. It is the star not reached and the harvest sleeping in the unplowed ground."

"Is our world gone? We say farewell. Is a new world coming? We welcome it—and will bend it to the hopes of man."

History will record how well we did it.

### BERRY'S WORLD



"Look what's happened in Viet Nam—it we don't get moving, we'll never close the 'coup-gap'!"