

## CIA Recruitment

Because of student demonstrations and disturbances, the Central Intelligence Agency has postponed on-campus employment recruiting at UCLA and San Fernando Valley State College.

The interviews were scheduled to be held at the UCLA student placement center at a later time. The purpose of the center is to provide students with the opportunity to gain employment interviews with representatives of all phases of the business, industrial and professional worlds.

Demonstrations arose because one particular group of students feels that such a relationship between UCLA and the CIA "is in contradiction to the concept of a free and independent institution." The disturbances began Nov. 14 when 150 students staged a sit-in outside the office of Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy.

The scope of the demonstration goes much further than the mere fact that the CIA was scheduled to recruit on campus. What the students are demanding is their right as members of the university community to have a voice in determining who will be allowed to use the campus facility for recruitment. These students are demanding that their rights and the rights of the minority will always be observed.

What is interesting to note, however, is that these students number 150 out of an enrollment of more than 27,000. University officials state that 25 students had registered for the CIA interviews.

Their right to be interviewed by the CIA has been violated obviously by the same group of militant students who seeks to preserve the sacred rights of the minority.

## The Fix We Are In

See where a judge ordered a student editor reinstated and the Supreme Court said:

"A State cannot force a college student to forfeit his Constitutionally protected right of freedom of expression as a condition of his attending a State-supported institution."

From where I sit, nobody's freedom of expression has been harmed.

That seems to be the trouble with the country. Nobody likes discipline and everybody wants to eat (his) cake and have it too.

Priests want to break their oath and stay in the church. Editors (Student editors) want to flout the rules of the school and stay in school and then the courts say their rights have been violated.

No wonder the country is in the hell of a fix that it finds itself in today.

From the highest to the lowest, the slogan is "We can do it to you, but you must do it to us."

Or as Shakespeare (or Bacon) said: "It is all right for my ox to have sharp horns.—Grant Utley in the *Cass Lake (Minn.) Times*."

## Morning Report:

It's about time we extended the truth-in-labeling law beyond the supermarkets. By now, all of us shoppers know that a giant olive is not. But we are not so hip about political organizations.

For example, there is an outfit around called Students for Democratic Society, which does include students but is for an un-democratic society. As the word is defined on this side of the Iron Curtain. And the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, which no longer is led by students and is frankly for violence.

This is all very confusing to people shopping around for new outfits to support. At least a giant olive is an olive and not a lemon.

Abe Mellinkoff

## A Letter . . . . . . To My Son

By Tom Rische  
High School Teacher and Youth Worker

Dear Bruce,  
When Dad was a teenager, a popular song began "Accentuate the positive, eliminate the negative, and don't mess with Mr. In-Between." Sometimes, I think that part of the reason for current troubles is that we practice the reverse.

One teenager said to me recently, "I know what my parents are against, but I'm not really sure of anything that they're for."  
Certainly, there's a place for teaching responsibility, but all too often what adults seem to be saying to the younger generation carries a threat of punishment. They're somewhat effective, but not so much as reasoned, positive behavior.

I tried to put down some of society's "teachings," as they may sound to kids:

1. If you don't get good grades, you'll (a) never amount to anything; (b) be ignorant; (c) never go to college; (d) embarrass your parents before their friends.  
2. If you take dope, you'll (a) go insane; (b) become a

dope addict; (c) be arrested; (d) embarrass your parents before their friends.  
3. If you "go too far," you'll (a) get syphilis or gonorrhea; (b) have a baby; (c) be ruined for life; (d) embarrass your parents before their friends.  
4. If you want to change society, you (a) are a troublemaker; (b) are sick; (c) are way too idealistic; (d) just don't understand because you're too young; (e) shouldn't criticize your elders; (f) embarrass your parents before their friends.

I think there are good reasons for not taking dope or "going too far" and for getting good grades. I know society isn't perfect. Why not back up and go at these things from a positive angle, instead of taking the "everything is going to hell" approach?  
I hope your mother and I are not the kind of parents who shout "No!" before you even ask the question.

Yours for accentuating the positive,  
YOUR DAD.

## He Was Escalated



WILLIAM HOGAN

## O'Hara Takes a Dim View Of Today's Best Writers

John O'Hara, who has made literary news at least since his first novel, "Appointment in Samarra" (1935) grudgingly admitted a New York Times reporter into his Princeton, N. J. home the other day, the first interview he has permitted in a decade.  
The literary scene? It is virtually a wasteland, the testy, 62-year-old novelist assured the reporter, Alden Whitman. O'Hara presumably was not referring to his 35th book, "The Instrument," an ironic story of the Broadway theater published by Random House on Thanksgiving, the traditional O'Hara publication date, and presumably the occasion which prompted the interview.

"I don't like any of them," he said of writers today. "You know what their stuff is before you open their books." Norman Mailer? "Mailer is a dirty Saroyan, who has neglected to master the basics of storytelling." Bernard Malamud is writing about "an extremely parochial world," and that goes for Saul Bellow, too, author of the widely heralded "Herzog." James Jones, whose "Go to the Widow Maker"

came out this year? O'Hara merely shrugged. "They say great themes make great novels," O'Hara said (he was sipping a glass of milk at the time). "That's so, of course, but what these young writers don't understand is that there is no greater theme than men and women. That's what it all comes down to."  
Saroyan, he observed, was always interested in men and women, "the human be-

ing apart from Washington, Moscow and the United Nations. He had heart." And Cozzens. O'Hara likes James Gould Cozzens, although "Jim hasn't written much lately, but he is good." Another is Thornton Wilder, "one of our best, God knows."

Writers once had to make a living, he recalled. "Now there are these God-damned foundations. Security must be made by yourself in our line of work."  
Of himself: "I feel I owe something to my talent, which is damned close to a religion with me, close because maybe it is God-given . . . By the time I saw 15

I knew all the rules and I certainly knew what I wanted to do . . . My circumstances are ideal now. I'm rich. I don't drink any more. I'm not diverted or distracted."  
O'Hara, who once struck it rich on Broadway with "Pal Joey," is writing a comedy for the London theater now, because "I want to do it just to have a play on in London before I die."

Rumer Godden, the British novelist ("The Green-gate Summer," et al.) believes that a little starvation never hurt any aspiring writer. Consequently, she told a Washington Post man at the Library of Congress the other day, she is "dead set" against grants for young writers, and regards the American fondness for creative writing courses with suspicion.

"Unless writers have learned to struggle, they don't get tough," she said. "And if they don't learn that, they don't survive." If she had grants to give? "I would give them to someone who was 10 or 15 years into a career and badly needed a little peace. Or to old writers who weren't in the current vogue."

proved in current practice.  
As quoted by David Perlman, science correspondent of The San Francisco Chronicle, Dr. Ehrlich advanced some extraordinary beliefs which he himself feels will "outrage" American public opinion.  
Despite a steady fall in proportion of farm people and farms among almost 150 million city and suburban dwellers, the United States still has an abundant food supply, a surplus to ship to less fortunate countries. But demographers say the surplus is steadily falling, and will be exhausted in a few years.

Dr. Ehrlich has a striking figure on world population: "Saying the population explosion is a problem of the underdeveloped countries is like telling a fellow-passenger, 'Your end of the boat is sinking.'"

## CAPITOL NEWSMAKERS

# Milk, Sweet Wine, Bugs Keep James Coke Hopping

By EDWIN S. CAPPS  
Capitol News Service  
SACRAMENTO — There may be those who think California's State Department of Agriculture is an agency which shows farmers how to grow bigger tomatoes or how to get more milk from a cow.

But research functions are carried on generally by the University and the "how to" activities are in the extension service and county agricultural commissioners' offices.

The department actually is primarily a regulatory agency and has a maze of rules to enforce, ranging from the minimum price for milk to intercepting noxious weeds and pests at the border.

At the helm of the department is James Earl Coke, 67, former assistant secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and long active in farm marketing and financing. He had been president of Consolidated Agricultural Industries, a San Francisco marketing organization, since 1965 and, for the 10 years prior to that, was vice president of the Bank of America in charge of agricultural loans.

Coke is quick to admit he thinks the department is too much involved in regulating agriculture in California. As one example, the department is charged with making certain that sweet wine is not to be sold below cost.

The sale of wine generally is under the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, except for this one provision. The previous administration had tried to fix a price of 55 cents per gallon as the minimum cost.

"But the court held that was unconstitutional and threw out the minimum price," Coke said. "I'm glad it did. There is too much regulation now."

One of the regulatory programs under the department which affects all segments of the public is that on milk. The department has control of pricing at all

levels the price the producers are paid and the price the distributors charge the consumers.

The department actually sets the prices, based on evidence and testimony presented by the producers or distributors. It then must see that neither retailers nor wholesalers sell at costs below the minimums set by the department.

In addition, under new legislation approved this year, Coke must present a plan by mid-December for pooling of all milk in the state. At present, dairy producers sell milk for Class I usage, or sale as fresh milk, and other milk for Class II usage, for manufacturing or processing.

The fresh milk sales bring the premium return to the producers and they naturally want to sell as much as possible for the top dollar. The milk pooling plan ultimately would result in each dairy producer selling the same percentage of his milk for the two uses and prices.

"One of our problems now is deciding how many pools there should be in the state," Coke said. "And there will be problems in reaching the ultimate situation of each producer receiving the same blend price—the same percentage of milk sold for each class."

On the retail level, Coke and the department recently issued an order which will provide for a one-half cent per quart increase in all but Del Norte, Humboldt and Imperial counties. This price increase will be passed through and be paid to the producers.

The milk stabilization act, formerly milk control act, which provides for the department's setting of minimum prices, is another area where Coke feels there may be too much state regulation.

"If the milk control or stabilization act were brand new and proposed now, it never would pass," Coke said. "However, the entire industry now is geared for operation under the act and it probably would be impossible to repeal it or phase it out."

Along with the price of milk, the public also probably is most aware of the Department of Agriculture because of its "bug stations" on major highways entering the state. And the border quarantine stations have been under attack by some legislators recently who feel they don't accomplish enough for the inconvenience they cause.

"We're studying the border quarantine stations now," Coke said. "They have been doing the same thing for many years with no change and we want to find out if there are some possible improvements or if they're doing a worthwhile job."

"One of the problems is that, while all cars are checked coming into the state on the highways, there are no checks of planes coming into private airports," he said. "In addition, there is no inspection on trains. Now it would be too costly for the department to inspect all of them. But we hope to have some recommendations."

One of Coke's first tasks in the department was a reorganization. Previously, the department had operated with 19 bureaus. Coke now has grouped these into four divisions.

Thus the director, his assistant, Richard Lyng, and the four division chiefs now can sit down at a table and speak for the entire department.

"When I was assistant U.S. secretary, under Ezra Taft Benson, one of my assignments was to reorganize the federal department, so I did have some experience along this line," Coke said.

## AFFAIRS OF STATE

# Monagan Moves to Strip Power From Racing Board

By HENRY C. MACARTHUR  
Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO — Announcement by Senator Albert S. Rodda, D-Sacramento, that he will introduce legislation next year to abolish the California Horse Racing Board, and place the function of supervising the sport under the Public Utilities Commission is further evidence that at least some legislators are angered at the board.

Cause of the anger stems from the board's action in denying additional racing days to the California State Fair and Exposition, which needs added revenue to as-

sist in meeting its bond obligations.

It is entirely within the purview of the legislature to abolish the board if it desires to do so, as the constitution provides:

"The legislature may provide for the regulation of horse races and horse race meetings and wagering on

the results." (Art. I, Sec. 19b)

Whether Rodda will find any takers on his proposal is a good question at the present time. The horse racing lobby, particularly that portion of it which represents the large tracks of the state, is exceedingly strong in Sacramento.

But nonetheless, his proposal points up the dissatisfaction of state officials with actions of the board.

Assemblyman Robert T. Monagan, R-Tracy, has a resolution before the house asking for a full-scale investigation of the board, contending that the intent of the legislature in voting additional racing days, was to provide at least some of those days to the State Fair, and to county and district fairs which offer racing.

Monagan has not gone so far as to recommend elimination of the horse racing board, but he is concerned over its lack of co-operation with the legislature.

Rodda points out that additional racing days were granted to the Tanforan meet at Bay Meadows, so

that the meet overlaps the Fair meet.

The senator also charged that the horse racing board is encouraging Hollywood Park interests in building up a racing monopoly in California, looking toward control of racing in both southern and northern California.

He pointed out the Tanforan and Pacific Racing associations have been incorporated into Bay Area Sports Enterprises, which controls the northern California tracks.

Now Bay Area, he says, is in the process of being incorporated into the Hollywood Track in a merger which will give Hollywood Park a strong enough position to dominate racing all over the state.

Rodda also said the horse racing board takes its action during secret meetings, "under circumstances which prevent interested parties and the public from ascertaining the reasons for the actions, or the individual votes of members."

Meetings of the Public Utilities Commission, he pointed out, are open to the public. The commission, he states, is thoroughly familiar with the duties of regulating businesses which are vital to the public interest, and there is no reason why it should not take on the regulation of racing, which is also of great public interest.

If such action were taken by the legislature, the senator points out that much of the danger of monopoly would be eliminated.

## ROYCE BRIER

# Experts Suggests We Drop High Birth Rate Incentive

There are now just over 200 million people living in the United States, and it is only in the past 10 years that we have become aware that there are getting to be too many.

Moreover, there is a maldistribution of people owing to certain conspicuous trends in population growth which have been evident for many decades. This makes the country quite different from that of 1900, when the census was 76 million living in the same area.

There has been a steadily falling ratio of rural to urban people which has resulted in the crowding of great metropolitan areas, such as New York, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. These five areas alone contain about 35 million people, a sixth of the total. In the areas and others comparable, there are whirlpools of human mobility which present problems in everyday living so far unsolved.

The rising population is primarily due to a rising

birth rate and falling death rate in this century. The trend is much more marked in many other countries, notably those in Asia and Latin America. Here the problem is high rate of growth and almost static food supply, resulting in political and social chaos.

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million city and suburban dwellers, the United States still has an abundant food supply, a surplus to ship to less fortunate countries. But demographers say the surplus is steadily falling, and will be exhausted in a few years.

Dr. Ehrlich has a striking figure on world population: "Saying the population explosion is a problem of the underdeveloped countries is like telling a fellow-passenger, 'Your end of the boat is sinking.'"

As for the outer world, Dr. Paul Ehrlich, a Stanford University specialist in food biology, believes periods of world famine are at hand and cannot be in-

proved in current practice.