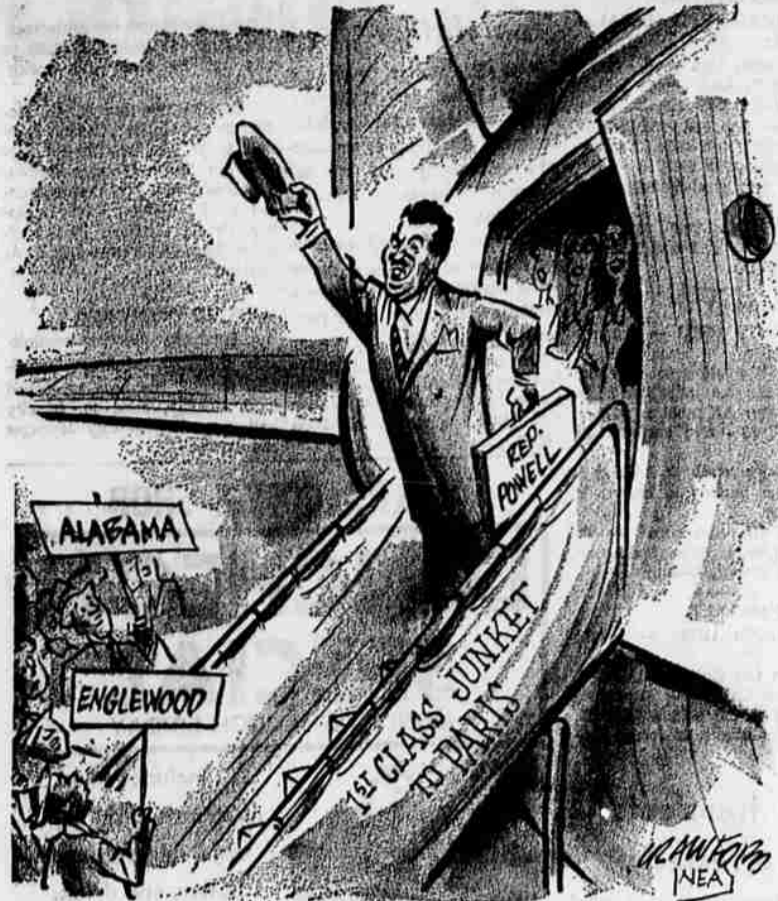


'The time to fight is now, au revoir!'



More race riots on the way, unless action is speeded up

A new factor has entered the picture in relations between the white and Negro races in this country, a factor which is not limited to the South and which promises new and bitter conflict in the West and North unless action toward integration of facilities and opportunities is speeded up.

The factor is the attitude of the young Negro — the student and his friend just out of school — who feels his opportunities are too few and are coming too slowly. This is what caused trouble in Philadelphia only last week, trouble which was only ended when Negroes were given a token number of jobs in previously all-white labor unions. This is what will cause trouble in Los Angeles within the next few weeks.

Part of this is easy to understand. It is a factor which can be removed from contention quickly by people of good will. But another facet is enormously complicated, and apparently capable of no quick or easy solution.

The first part of the two-way problem is job opportunity. For far too many years the Negro has been the last person hired, and the first laid off of the job. Unemployment rates among the colored population of this country are double the rate among whites. This is due in part to the jobs available to Negroes; most of them find work opportunities only at the low end of the skill scale. In part it is due to ingrained, although perhaps unspoken, prejudice among employers. And in part it is due to the attitude of labor unions, which have frozen Negroes out of almost all the skilled trades. But this is the easy part of the problem. A determination to solve it, plus public and government pressure where necessary, can help immeasurably.

The second bone of contention is what amounts to housing and

school segregation in large Northern, Western, and Eastern cities, segregation which is almost as complete as that which exists in the South.

There is no doubt much of this segregation is due to the unwillingness of the white population to cooperate in ending the situation. But a considerable part of it, most of it, is due to the lower economic status of the colored population, a status which forces its members into substandard housing in what amounts to a series of colored ghettos. The normal American pattern of placing a child in the school nearest his home, when that school has space available, finishes off the job.

Either of these is difficult enough. Together they approach impossibility of solution, at least quick solution. The housing situation cannot be helped without raising the economic status of Negroes, as well as improving the state of mind of those residing in now all-white neighborhoods. The school situation cannot be helped without massive transportation of youngsters around major cities, a job which is both difficult and expensive.

It's apparent a considerable number of Americans are bothered about the problems. In spite of the outbursts of the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Councils, a substantial number of moderate Southerners are working to straighten out that region's mess. And in spite of the Black Muslims and their outpourings of racial hatred, there is evidence a great many Negroes are pleased with the progress to date.

But that progress has come too slowly to please the younger members of the colored race, as is evidenced by the makeup of the crowds in Birmingham, in Philadelphia, in Washington, D. C. It had better be speeded up.

Perhaps we shouldn't worry

A few days ago, in this space, we discussed the opinions of two men about the treatment received by tourists visiting the Central Oregon area. The editorial prompted the following comment from the Eugene Register-Guard:

Nice People

The Bulletin, over in Bend, puts its readers through some self-examination as it questions if Bend people are sufficiently friendly to tourists. The charge

was made that too many Bend people who deal with the public are rude or, at least, cool.

It may be some comfort to Bend people to know that on this side of the mountains visitors to Bend usually remember tradespeople there are uncommonly friendly and helpful. Most of us wish our own citizens who deal with tourists would be as consistently cooperative.

Perhaps we shouldn't worry, if the opinion of the Eugene editor is general enough.

Not necessary at all

The Oregon Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Justice Kenneth J. O'Connell, has removed a stigma from Grant county. Until the Supreme Court decision, Grant county stood characterized by the state's Tax Court as a place where killing a man, and defending yourself from the resulting criminal charges, was considered "ordinary and necessary."

The Tax Court decision was the outgrowth of the celebrated "high

noon" shooting near John Day a few years ago. The decision was appealed, resulting in the ruling by the Supreme Court.

Bringing legal action against another, O'Connell wrote, is an "ordinary and necessary" thing to do, resulting in a legitimate tax deduction. But shooting, that's another matter altogether; not "ordinary and necessary," and not a tax deduction.

Capital Report

Oregonians put forth some hasty peace feelers to Ohio Congressman

By A. Robert Smith

Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Ever since Rep. Mike Kirwan, D-Ohio, took out after Oregon public works projects last summer following Sen. Wayne Morse's attack on Kirwan's pet project for a national aquarium, Oregonians have been puzzling over how they might get back into Kirwan's good graces.

They considered this of some importance because the powerful veteran congressman from Youngstown, Ohio, is virtually in charge of doling out millions of federal dollars annually through his high ranking position on the House Appropriation Committee.

An Ohio colleague of Kirwan suggested arranging to have an Oregon college give him an honorary degree. Another suggestion was to have Oregonians make some noteworthy contributions to the Democratic congressional campaign committee, over which Kirwan proudly presides.

But Sen. Morse hopefully has made a peace offering to Kirwan that is much more direct and to the point by defending a budget appropriation for Kirwan's aquarium from attack by another Ohioian with whom Kirwan has long feuded, Sen. Frank Lausche, D-Ohio.

It occurred during Senate con-

sideration of the Interior appropriations bill which contained \$310,000 for preliminary designs and planning of the aquarium to be located on the banks of the Potomac in the nation's capital. Sen. Lausche got up and moved to delete this amount for what he called "a fishpond" that will eventually cost \$10 million. When the roll was called, Lausche's amendment was defeated 58-22.

In explaining his vote in behalf of the aquarium money, Morse recalled his opposition last year and said: "But the Senate overruled those who opposed it, and the committee on appropriations this year, passing upon the subject, fulfilled its responsibility and appropriated the funds necessary to accomplish the will of Congress and of the President. So once the question has been decided substantially, I felt that we must go ahead and build the aquarium, although I think it is a mistake to locate it in Washington."

The only move to cut back Oregon money this year came in Kirwan's committee report in March when he suggested a review of the O&C forestland formula by which 18 western Oregon counties get 75 per cent of timber receipts and the federal treasury gets 25 per cent. During hearings on the bill, Kirwan had declared that this

formula "should be changed" to reduce the counties' share.

This declaration alarmed the Oregon congressional delegation and O&C county officials. They recognized they might have difficulty withstanding a strong attack on this formula because national forest timber cutting returns only 25 per cent to the local counties and many congressmen who are accustomed to this practice would vote to reduce the O&C counties' share accordingly.

Along with Kirwan's suggestion was a reduction of \$340,000 in the amount requested by the Bureau of Land Management for forestry management work on the O&C forests, plus a suggestion that this amount be taken out of the counties' share.

Rep. Robert B. Duncan, D-Ore., after discussing the O&C issue with county and Interior Department officials, concluded that the counties had too much at stake to risk a fight on the floor of either House or Senate over this relatively modest sum. Interior officials indicated they might be able to avert the cut so that it wouldn't hurt the counties at all. So they let it ride this year.

And now that Wayne Morse has helped save the money for the aquarium, perhaps there will be no problem about funds for Oregon projects in the future.

Washington Merry-go-round

Radioactive levels are hearing subject

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — A congressional hearing will be held this week of vital interest to mothers all over the nation. It will deal with the question of radioactive levels in the United States and whether they have become too dangerous.

The hearing will be held before the Joint Atomic Energy Committee of Congress with Dr. Paul Tompkins of the Atomic Energy Commission as the chief witness. Behind the hearing is the fact that more and more radioactivity is filling the atmosphere as a result of Russian and American testing. And, like the national debt limit which was increased by Congress last week, the radioactive levels of the nation will have to be increased.

At the present writing no witnesses are scheduled to testify against raising the radioactive level. All the witnesses will be pro-government experts who will testify that there is no danger from pumping a little more radioactivity into the bloodstream of the nation.

Tragic Court Trial

In Knoxville, Tenn., last week, U.S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor heard a very significant damage suit brought by two widows of atomic workers in the Union Carbide plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., together with one worker suffering from leukemia.

Mrs. Wilson Beckham and Mrs. Howard Pierce were suing for \$500,000 damages on the ground that their husbands had developed cancer from being exposed to too much radioactivity. H. T. Mahoney, who joined them in the suit, testified that he was first exposed to radiation in 1957, suffered from headaches, and in 1959 his illness was diagnosed as leukemia. He has not worked since.

During the course of the trial, Dr. Irwin N. Sax, formerly with the Atomic Energy Commission, now employed with the New York Public Health Service, testified that the rate of lymphatic disease among employees of the K-25 plant at Oak Ridge is as high or higher than among the Japanese after the first A-bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

One person who turned up at the trial, though not a plaintiff, was Olin G. Smith, a broken hulk of a man who had been subjected to radioactivity while making metal shapes of U 235. Today he cannot be subjected to daylight, must be covered up wherever he goes.

These are some of the pathetic penalties the American people have had to suffer as a result of letting the atomic genie out of the bottle. President Kennedy expressed doubt at a recent press conference as to whether it could ever be put back again.

Sugar Shortage?

Department of Agriculture experts have given a detailed report to the White House that there is no need for alarm over a sugar shortage. Secretary of Agriculture Freeman also reported that the upward price spiral in sugar has reached a turning point and

he expects a steady downward slide.

Actually, we have 500,000 more tons of sugar available now than at this time last year. However, to stop the price squeeze Freeman has purchased one million additional tons of foreign sugar from Australia, Argentina, India, Mexico, and other countries, under the "Global Quota" of the 1962 sugar act.

Freeman also has temporarily lifted acreage restrictions on cane and sugar beet production in the United States. This will help to stabilize the market until the cane and sugar beet harvests in October. Big candy and soft drink makers have been yelling the loudest about higher sugar prices, but they actually provoked the price boom by a wave of buying to boost their inventories, thus causing speculative buying by other industrial sugar users.

Another problem is the fact that in the past we could always depend upon the three-million-ton yearly quota of sugar from Cuba to balance our domestic supply and keep prices down. We can't depend upon this anymore. Note — Congress will probably amend the sugar act to further increase foreign imports.

Ireland gets set for visit by Kennedy

DUBLIN (UPI) — Irish officials this month will show President Kennedy proof that one of his ancestors was caught, tried, and jailed by the British as a rebel.

Civic officials in New Ross, the County Wexford home of the Kennedys, said Sunday they have the document: a page from the Wexford County jail records.

The President will visit New Ross on his June 26-29 tour of Ireland. His grandfather came from New Ross to the United States, and many distant relatives still live there.

The Kennedy who got in trouble with the British, according to the records, was James Kennedy of Dunganstown, a nephew of the President's grandfather.

He served nearly three months at hard labor in 1888 for "resisting and obstructing the sheriff." Ireland at that time was ruled by the British and the Land War, a period of civil disturbance and anti-British agitation, was in progress.

The jail record is preserved in the Kennedy ancestral cottage in Dunganstown, a part of New Ross.

James Kennedy, then 21, was a son of John Kennedy, whose brother Patrick was the President's grandfather. James, who played a prominent part in resisting the British landlords in the New Ross area, died in 1937 at the age of 80.

His nephew, also named James, lives a short distance from the Kennedy cottage.

Racial trouble erupts in north Florida city

GAINESVILLE, Fla. (UPI)—A Negro man was shot, a white man was beaten, bottles were thrown and a car was smashed Sunday night in a four-hour eruption of racial violence in this north Florida city, the home of the University of Florida.

Large bands of whites and Negroes formed and nearly clashed in the downtown section during the trouble, which started when Negroes attempted to buy tickets to a segregated theater.

City officials promised strict control over more theater demonstrations expected today.

In the midst of the trouble, the city commission held an emergency meeting and set up a biracial committee of eight whites and four Negroes to work toward a peaceful solution to racial problems.

"The law will be enforced," vowed Mayor-Commissioner Byron Winn.

Officials in Tallahassee and Daytona Beach, where theater picketing already is under way, also looked to police control and cooperation by officials of both races to keep down trouble. There was near violence last week in Tallahassee.

In the Negro section of Gainesville, a crowd of close to 1,000 Negroes gathered as word of the downtown trouble spread. The Negroes pounced on a stalled car carrying three white men, wrecked the car and beat one of the men.

It was here, witnesses said, that a Negro pulled out a pistol and shot another Negro, Joseph Simmons, either accidentally while aiming at the car or because Simmons was trying to help the white men. Police said they were investigating.

Simmons was treated for a wound in the forearm and released from a hospital.

Mormons plan Moroni statue at '64 fair

NEW YORK (UPI) — The pavilion of the Church of the Latter Days Saints at the 1964 New York World's Fair will be topped with a gilded replica of the statue of the angel Moroni, a revered Mormon prophet. It was announced today.

The 8 1/2 foot statue will be made of fiberglass instead of hammered copper such as the figure atop the Salt Lake Temple in Utah which was made 71 years ago.

The same 40-inch plaster model from which sculptor Cyrus Dallin made the temple statue will be used as the model for the fair statue.

The theme of the Mormon exhibit at the fair will be "Man's Search for Happiness."

JFK miscalculated civil rights pressures—now has emergency

By Lyle C. Wilson

UPI Staff Writer

President Kennedy miscalculated the civil rights pressures by so wide a margin that he finds himself now confronting a dangerous and frightening emergency.

The emergency is both dangerous and frightening because it threatens civil disorder, riotous mobs in city streets. Civil disorder is spreading in the South. There is the solemn threat of it in Northern cities. The capital, itself, has been put on notice by Negro spokesmen that racial conditions must change in Washington to prevent a race riot.

Kennedy's miscalculation was political. The 1960 Democratic presidential platform carried to extraordinary extremes the promise of legislative and administrative action in behalf of civil rights. Negroes applauded the platform and voted for Kennedy.

He probably would have lost some big states and the presidency without their support.

Rights Issue Delayed

Kennedy decided to postpone civil rights legislation during his first two White House years to avoid arousing Southern members of Congress. Their angry reaction would have delayed and perhaps killed much of Kennedy's other legislative proposals. Meantime, the President moved fairly hard and fast with administrative measures in behalf of civil rights, with special emphasis on the right to vote.

The Kennedy administration's biggest play for the Negroes, however, was in the field of emotional propaganda. Some Negroes were named to relatively high federal office. Negro leaders were welcome socially at the White House. The President

dropped in unexpectedly one day on a group of young Negro college women who were having lunch. News stories and news pictures kept the nation informed of the President's attention to Negroes.

This political play seemed to be working well until this year when it suddenly fell apart. Negro leaders who had accepted Kennedy's early civil rights strategy as a political necessity for him, suddenly became disenchanted.

Even the President's best friends began to tell him. His anxious telephone calls to Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. on those occasions when her husband was jailed in the South were effective for a time. But just the other day, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was telling a California audience that the President had not done enough to outlaw segregation.

Still Helping Meredith

The Kennedy administration continues to support with armed men the ambition of James H. Meredith to study at the University of Mississippi. But Meredith is on record now that Kennedy is not doing enough. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy peculiarly has identified himself with civil rights. Negroes with whom he met a few days ago to discuss the situation were unimpressed. They pronounced RFK naive and lacking in understanding of the race situation.

It is proposed that President Kennedy personally integrate the University of Alabama by taking a Negro by the hand and leading him through the process of registration.

The end result of the political situation: Kennedy evidently will move hard and fast now for civil rights legislation. The frightening question is this: Is it already too late to prevent riots in the streets?

Committee makes plans for mammoth Goldwater rally

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The national Draft Goldwater Committee today announced plans for a mammoth July 4 rally in the nation's capital aimed at convincing Sen. Barry Goldwater to run for president.

The committee said groups from almost every state had announced they would attend the rally on behalf of the Arizona Republican and it would be "a truly national declaration of popular sentiment."

Sens. John G. Tower, R-Tex., Rep. John Ashbrook, R-Ohio, and Gov. Paul Fannin of Arizona were listed as speakers for the affair, which will be held in the National Guard Armory.

Actors Walter Brennan, Chill Wills, William Lundigan and Efrim Zimbalist Jr. will provide entertainment, according to Peter O'Donnell Jr., chairman of the committee.

Byrnes sounds Cuba warning

NEWBERRY, S. C. (UPI) — James F. Byrnes, former U. S. secretary of state, said Sunday the presence of Russians in Cuba may make Latin America republics doubt this country's ability to protect them from Communist encroachment.

"They will be subverted one by one until all of South America is lost and the Communist goal of isolating the U. S. has been attained," the former South Carolina governor said at commencement exercises at Newberry College.

Byrnes said he hoped President Kennedy "will take whatever steps are necessary to force withdrawal of all Soviet offensive weapons and combat troops from Cuba." He said the President can act with assurance that Americans will support any action he takes.

demonstrate growing public support for the nomination of Senator Goldwater as Republican candidate for president in 1964," the committee said.

"The rally will also serve as a formal kick-off for the committee's campaign to secure millions of signatures, petitioning Senator Goldwater to seek the Republican nomination."

In another development in the presidential sweepstakes Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., said he hoped that Gov. William Scranton of Pennsylvania would accept the call if he were asked to run for president or vice president.

Scott, appearing on a bi-monthly television program with Sen. Joseph S. Clark, D-Pa., described Scranton as "one of the ablest Republicans we have."

"If he's ever called for higher duty, it would be my hope that he would feel impelled to accept it," Scott added. However, he said there was no movement afoot in Pennsylvania to generate interest in Scranton as a national figure.

Barbs

If you don't want to be sailing on a sea of trouble, throw out your anger.

Grandparents enjoy it when a flock of grandchildren rush in for a visit and also when they go home.



Vacation is coming for the kids, but Mom will keep right on doing her homework.

Live happily enough to make life worth-while and you're more likely to forget what it costs.

Medley

A crossword puzzle grid with clues for 'ACROSS' and 'DOWN'. The grid is partially filled with letters. Clues include: 1 Shade tree, 4 Well (Fr.), 8 Breed of equines, 12 Pain, 13 French verb 'to be', 14 Language, 15 Toddler, 16 Fit to withstand stormy weather, 18 Redactors, 20 Demolishes, 21 Limb, 22 Sea birds, 24 Caravan hillside, 25 Continent, 27 Dry, as wine, 30 Alongside, 32 Took long steps, 34 Classified, 35 Retainer, 36 Eyes (Scott.), 37 Communists, 39 Completed, 40 Solitude, 41 River in Switzerland, 42 Thieves' slang, 43 Transgressing, 49 Fringing, 51 Ensign, 52 Tropical plant, 53 Oak, for instance, 54 War god, 55 Stitches, 56 Oracle, 57 Vehicle, 6 Expunges, 7 Novel, 8 Rich fabric, 9 Rodents, 10 Pain, 11 Tunisian rulers, 17 Decorated, 19 Negotiate, 23 Peris, 24 Container, 25 Musical instrument, 26 Serpent, 27 Narcotic, 28 Parades, 29 Beak, protuberance, 31 Appraise anew, 33 Fortification, 38 Wish, 40 Legal digests, 41 Cholera, 42 Coarse fabrics, 43 Stage part, 44 Expand, 46 Arrow poison, 47 Feminine, 48 Toothed wheel, 50 Rights (ab.)

THE BULLETIN

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HEADS TRUCE TEAM

JERUSALEM, Israel (UPI)—Gen. Odd Bull of Norway arrived Sunday in Jerusalem to take over his duties as chief of the United Nations truce team supervising the uneasy Israeli-Arab borders. He replaced Gen. Carl Von Horn of Sweden.