'And crown thy good with brotherhood — *from sea to shining sea.'*

Brotherhood attainable goal, editor says

(Last of a series.)

What is the real situation regarding racial discrimination in Mississippi? Has it improved, or is it deteriorating? Will progress continue, or, as some Mississippians claim, has the Negro been stopped dead in his tracks in his attempts to reach his goals? Ten days in a state does not make anyone an expert. But on the basis of ten days of hard digging, conducting interviews from breakfast until nearly midnight, it is possible to draw some conclusions.

Mississippi is split upon the question. There are Negroes who are completely unsatisfied with their present position, and with the speed with which it is being improved. There are whites who would like to turn the clock back to the immediate post-Reconstruction days. There are those who look upon the Negro as a transplanted savage from the Congo. There are others who exert quiet leadership to assist Negroes to gain equal opportunities. The question is so touchy that some families are unable to discuss it reasonably. One man said he could not talk about discrimination at a family gathering because the family contained militants on both sides of the question.

One of the main drives of the Negro is for an equal education. An equal education to him means integration of the school system. An equal education to much of the state's white population means still-segregated schools, with Negro school standards being raised to comparable levels with those of white schools. The Mississippi Negro feels youngsters should go to schools nearest their homes. (The Northern Negro, on the other hand, feels school boards should shift children from school to school, transport them across districts, to level out the proportion of Negroes to whites within a city or district.)

Many Mississippi whites would not object to the beginnings of school integration. But the state's political leadership, and the base of its support, will not have it. Even those who would be willing to accept some integration wish to avoid, at all costs, what they call "social integration," which to them means mixed marriages. In this feeling Mississippians are not alone. Most of their white cousins in other states would agree. Actually, the history of integrated schools in other sections of the country indicates very little miscegnation occurs. The Mississippian who doesn't want to "mix the races" apparently either does not realize or is unwilling to recognize that in actual fact the races have been mixed to a far greater proportion in the South than they have in the North.

No matter what his views on the subject, the resident of the state can find, and quote, substantial authorities on his side. As one person put it, this country has two great heroes, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. We admire Washington because he led a successful revolt against constituted authority. We admire Lincoln because he successfully put down a revolt against constituted authority. This can explain, in part, how learned men on both sides of the question can sincerely advocate the breaking of the laws of either the United States or the State of Mississippi with no apparent inner conflict.

The Negro's second great drive in the South is for the right to vote. In this progress is slow. It is made slow because so many cases involving the exercise of that right are in the hands of the U.S. Supreme Court, and until those cases are decided there will be little change. The NAACP and other organizations are trying to persuade Mississippi Negroes to register and vote. But out of a potential 400,000 Negro voters, only about 60,000 are registered, and only 20,000, or five per cent of the potential, actually vote.

The third drive of the Negro in Mississippi is for the right to an equally good job, at equal pay rates, with the white. He has this right in some parts of the state, and with some employers. He is fighting to get it elsewhere. This right is guaranteed in writing by employers who are producing supplies for the federal government, but the guarantee is meaningless in many instances. One Jackson plant, working on a government contract, as recently as three weeks ago employed 235 white persons, only two Negroes Some employers say, quite frankly, they would give up government contracts rather than abide by the equal employment opportunity provisions of those contracts.

One reason for the bitterness of the conflict is the militancy of the younger Negro. It is hard to blame him; he and his ancestors have been discriminated against for 100 years. He sees signs of progress, and he wants to move to equality quickly. But he has moved ahead of his leadership in many instances. The young Negro is unwilling to wait, and this unwillingness is a source of considerable potential trouble in the months and years ahead.

The entire white population of Mississippi is sensitive to the criticism it has received in recent years. Mississippi has its bigots, but it has no monopoly on the bigot. Many more moderate white residents of Mississippi resent "demands" when they might be willing to accede to "requests." The Mississippian resents being pushed by outside pressure on what he feels is primarily a local problem. Yet he will admit the problem would not be solved at all were it not for that same outside pressure. And one Negro leader says "they (the white bigots) would ruin America to save themselves."

A considerable portion of the white population of Mississippi appears to be resigned to the inevitability of Negro progress. But many want to delay that progress. Most will agree the Negro in their state has been a victim of prejudice and exploitation. A large percentage of the white population is beginning to view the problem as a moral issue; when viewed in that light by enough Mississippians progress should come rather quickly, by present standards.

One would be mistaken if he assumed pressure from the local Negro population for an end to discrimination is uniform over the state. In cities like Laurel, where job discrimination is disappearing most rapidly, many Negroes, though not completely satisfied, are not too militant. In the Mississippi Delta, where agricultural paternalism still exists to a considerable degree, there is little pressure from rural Negroes, and considerable from urban residents.

While the pressure to end discrimination comes from the young Negro in greater force than from his father, the young white is more willing to give the Negro his goals than his father. A growing level of education for the Negro has enabled him to see what he has missed. A growing level of education for the white has allowed him to decide the old ways cannot, in all justice to either Mississippi or the Negro, be continued.

Mississippi has many things of which to be proud. Her history contains solid accomplishments. The state is moving into an industrial age rapidly. Its resource use and management is much wiser than it was only a few years ago. Most white residents of the state are quite bitter that these plus factors have been lost sight of by the residents of the rest of the country in recent years. They resent the picture which has been painted of them to the nation and the world.

Mississippi small towns suffer from the ills of the small town everywhere. Many young people are leaving for better opportunities in the larger cities. In the case of Mississippi, which has only one large city, Jackson, this too often means the bright, able, youngsters — of both races — leave the state. Some stay in the South, in cities like Memphis and New Orleans. Others go to semi-Southern cities, like St. Louis. Still others, particularly the Negroes, head North, to New York, Chicago, Philadelphia. Mississippi has educated them. Then Mississippi loses them.

Mississippi residents, almost universally no matter their views on the racial question, are quite critical of Northern newspapermen, magazine writers, and teevee reporters. And there is no doubt that some of the media representatives from above the Mason-Dixon line have been unfair, have gone to Mississippi to prove their own prejudices against the white Mississippian and his state. But not all of them. The sensitivity on this issue is so great that any question too often appears to be violent criticism to the local residents.

There's no doubt normal relations between the races in Mississippi have deteriorated in recent years. Some of this has come as a result of inflammatory statements by the state's political leaders; some has come from inflammatory material in some of the state's newspapers. Still another portion has come from the drive of the Negro, a drive which is strong and growing in strength. Still another part has come from the natural resentment of anyone who is "told" what he must do rather than "asked" to help improve a bad situation.

What possible benefits, you ask, could a small Oregon newspaper get from having its editor spend time in Mississippi on this subject, a subject which is not at all involved in the area in which the newspaper is published? The benefits, this newspaper feels, are considerable. The editor had a number of misconceptions about the state, misconceptions he no longer has. He was not completely aware of the complexity of the racial problem. (He may not be completely aware yet, but he has a far greater understanding of the problem.) He has far greater sympathy for the state of Mississippi and its residents, both white and Negro, than he had before he made the trip.

He knows trouble still lies ahead, serious trouble, for both races. But he is convinced the situation has improved in some respects, will continue to improve in others. He feels we can, throughout this country, finally attain "brotherhood, from sea to shining sea."

'It's a rough crossing. Can you see the shore yet?'

Some help for U.S.

The Russians have declared themselves out of the race to put a man on the moon. It's more important to them to increase the output of food and civilian goods. What's happened in Russia is what some experts have been predicting for a long time. Forty-five years of privation is OK, but the people finally want their own living standards increased.

Russia has been a big exporter to other nations, particularly those of Eastern Europe. Increasing population, and an inability to increase agriculture's production, made this year's wheat deal inevitable. It appears now that Russia will be a good customer, for several years to come, for wheat from Canada, Argentina, Australia, and the U.S.

A smart move

Members of the governing body of the Oregon State Bar have decided to hold next year's annual convention in Oregon, rather than Vancouver, B.C. The decision is a smart one, but perhaps not for some of the reasons ascribed.

It makes little sense to have Oregon lawyers travel across a neighboring state to hold a convention in an adjoining nation. This was not scheduled as a conference on international law. We wonder how the IRS would have looked upon the whole matter.

Washington Merry-go-round

Treaty for exchange of consulates is in works

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Next move on the Kennedy - Khrushchev agenda to ease the cold war is a consular treaty, followed by the probable opening of direct commercial air travel between New York and Moscow.

The consular treaty would permit the United States to station consulates in various parts of the Soviet, while the Russians would be able to establish consulates in the USA.

Not for 46 years, after the United States broke diplomatic relations with the new Bolshevik government following the 1917 revolution, has the United States maintained a consulate on Soviet territory; nor have the Russians on ours.

The American embassy in Moscow handles consular matters, and U.S. citizens have not traveled to any great extent in other parts of the Soviet, nor have there been extensive trade relations.

However, the consular treaty will permit the opening of consulates in various parts of the USA and USSR.

Pan American Airways and the Russians have been negotiating for some time for a direct commercial line between Moscow and New York. The chief stumbling block has been Russian desire to fly on to Havana. Aside from this, the agreement is virtually concluded.

Two Ex-Cabineteers

President Kennedy received a personal call from two of his first cabinet members the other day — Justice Arthur Goldberg, now on the Supreme Court, and Abraham Ribicoff, now senator from Connecticut. Goldberg had been Secretary of Labor during some of JFK's most hectic labor negotiations, while Ribicoff was Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare during the early skirmishing over federal aid to education.

"You fellows!" exclaimed the President pretending to be peeved. "You fellows! Enjoying the easy life! Well, I sure miss you."

Privately both men have missed the hectic, exciting life of the cabinet too.

Inside the Wheat Deal

The Canadians still have about half a billion bushels of wheat which they can sell the Russians but haven't the port facilities to move it. The Russians may buy it — if U.S. shipping companies continue to insist on high rates — and ship it under bond through U.S. ports, then load it on foreign ships. Moscow is also buying about 300,000 tons of U.S. flour from West Germany. This is a cheaper deal for the Russians than shipping wheat from the United States in American bottoms. West Germany isn't permitted under an agreement with the USA to sell wheat to Russia, but it can sell flour made from U.S. wheat. . .The United States will have about 750 million bushels of wheat left on hand next June. This is ample to keep the price of bread down — though some bakers are already using the Russian wheat deal as an excuse to up prices. . .Out of our normal expected export of 675 million bushels of wheat, (excluding any Russian sales) one half will bring no revenue to the U.S. treasury. It's for Food for Peace and sold under public law 480 which provides payment in local currencies — (Helps to pay for the junkets of congressmen).

Russian - U.S. Politics

The talks between Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko were among the most tightly guarded of any in recent years. But out of them came one general conclusion:

Kennedy is not going to rock the boat for Khrushchev in a way that would strengthen the Red Chinese; and Khrushchev is not going to rock the political boat for Kennedy in a way that would strengthen Sen. Barry Goldwater.

There was no official agreement on this; in fact, it wasn't even discussed in these terms. Top statesmen don't do things that way. Nevertheless, and reading between the diplomatic lines, this was the chief conclusion on both sides after the talks were over.

Subsequent checks at the Kremlin by the American Embassy in Moscow have borne out the conclusion that Gromyko was happy with the talks and that the British newsman misquoted him as saying at the Prestwick Airport that the talks couldn't have gone worse. Actually Gromyko was referring to the disarmament talks, which haven't been going at all.

Sagebrushings

Richard Boone may travel —back to Bend, once again

By Ila Grant Hopper
Bulletin Staff Writer

Bend may be back in the business of hosting TV personalities, if actor Richard Boone has his way. If he can round up three good scripts suitable for filming in the local area, he'd like to come back to Central Oregon.

In Boone's new TV series, the "Richard Boone Show," the Lincolnesque actor is program host. In some of the scheduled 30 episodes, he will star; in others he will play supporting or bit roles.

Weary with six years of hero business as Paladin in "Have Gun, Will Travel," Boone fills his new hour show with original dramas in contemporary American settings. His company is a repertory group of some 14 or 15 regulars who play a variety of roles — a type of staff new to television, but standard in the legitimate theater.

Boone's last visit to Bend was in 1961, when his "Have Gun" company concluded a third summer in the Deschutes Country, filming segments for the Paladin series. Sites included Fort Benham on the Deschutes — since demolished because it was becoming hazardous — Shevlin Park, Tumalo Reservoir, the Vandevert Ranch on the Upper Deschutes, and Magill Point on the river north of Bend.

Boone was delighted with the versatile terrain in the Bend area, and had praise for the "marvelous scenery and locations within easy access."

Anyone have three good scripts?

Mrs. Craig Coyner of Bend, recently returned from the national convention of Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, D.C., has gavel — will travel. As state regent of the Oregon Society, she can pack at the drop of a hint.

At the DAR state board meeting this week in Bend, Ruth told some amusing stories about her pilgrimage to the national capital.

In the posh Washington hotel where the DAR's were meeting, the Grandmothers' Club was also holding its national convention. The Daughters, who dislike being stamped as banner-bearing dowagers, were pretty condescending about the "little old ladies" who shared their convention headquarters.

After the Washington conference, many of the Daughters visited Colonial Williamsburg, in Virginia, and participated in the Battle of Yorktown celebration in Yorktown.

While the women were in Williamsburg, Yugoslav President Tito, on his first formal state visit to the United States, toured the city in a landau with his aide. One of the most crucial moments in a DAR ceremony was interrupted by a 21-gun salute to Tito!

But the most soul-shaking incident was when some of the DAR wheels were crowded out of their hotel quarters, in order to make room for Tito's entourage. No less dignitary than the national DAR president was delegated to what some of the Daughters called "the furance room."

Barbs

A girl may not be athletic, yet be very fond of good sports.

A New York night club is putting a kick into a glass of milk, charging a dollar for it.

First parents are anxious for a new baby to talk and later on for it to keep quiet.

It sometimes requires no more than a loose tongue to indicate a man is tight.

(When the hotel management discovered that the top DAR officer had been banished from her suite, she was re-established in appropriate quarters.)

A memory expert, who spoke awhile back at a meeting of a local service club, imparted to his listeners some of his secrets for remembering hundreds of telephone numbers, social security identifications, license plate numbers and the like. An hour or so after making his speech, he was back at the restaurant where the luncheon meeting was held. He had forgotten his hat.

THE BULLETIN

Friday, November 1, 1963

Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor — Del Usselman, Circ. Manager

An Independent Newspaper

Robert W. Chandler, Editor

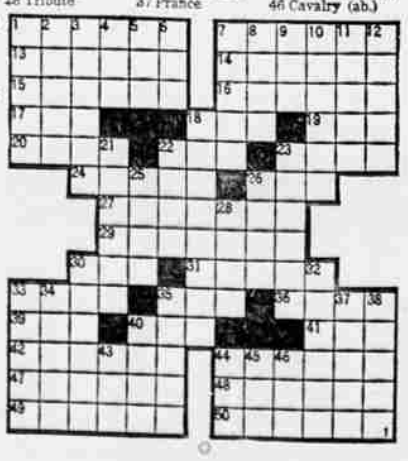
Glenn Cushman, Gen. Manager — Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager
Loren E. Dyer, Mech. Supt. — William A. Yates, Managing Ed.

Entered as Second Class Matter January 6, 1917, at the Post Office at Bend, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879. Published daily except Sunday and certain holidays by The Bend Bulletin, Inc.

Politics

ACROSS
1 —— Rights
7 Inflationary
13 One of Gilbert Islands
14 Adduce
15 Disputed
16 Microspores
17 Mountain in Asia Minor
18 Accomplished
19 Anger
20 Old song
22 Couch
23 Queen Elizabeth's nickname
24 Abraham's son
26 Air (comb. form)
27 Assails in numbers
29 —— financing
30 Stitch
31 Insipid
33 Candlenut trees
35 Whale (comb. form)
36 —— problems
39 Churn
40 Possesses
41 Impair
42 Bricks (Sp.)
44 Repeat (music)
47 Picture taker
48 Idols
49 Corrects
50 Harsh

DOWN
1 Impart color
2 Slow (music)
3 Asiatic wild sheep
4 Greek letter
5 Ovine female
6 Dreary
7 Tasty
8 Walk heavily
9 Sick
10 Truster
11 Mellowers, as of wine
12 Acts of smooth breathing
21 Stage whispers
22 Undercut ball (golf)
23 Arouse
25 Over again
26 Eagerly expecting
28 Tribute
30 Biblical maiden
32 Harm
33 Swiftly
34 Lady
35 Houses (Sp.)
37 France
38 Uneven
40 Crowd
43 Mr. Franklin
44 Roman god
45 Core (archeol.)
46 Cavalry (ab.)

Answer to Previous Puzzle

L	A	T		R	O	M	P		A	N	E	T
A	D	O		A	G	U	E		M	A	D	E
D	A	L		N	E	S	T	L	I	N	G	S
E	M	E	R	G	E	S		E	S	S	E	S
			R	U	E		E	T	A	S		
A	R	A	S		C	O	D	I	N		C	A	P
M	U	T	T	E	R		B	E	C	A	M	E
E	D	E	S	S	A		E	D	I	T	O	R
N	E	D		S	L	A	T		V	A	N	E
			S	E	E	S		V	I	M		
S	A	T	I	N		I	R	E	L	A	N	D
P	R	E	T	E	N	D	E	R		R	O	E
O	I	S	E		T	Y	E	N	S		A	V	E
T	A	T	S			E	S	T	E		N	A	P