

Herald and News

Editorial Page

A Very Black Future

(The Sacramento Bee)

This is an age of mass technology and automation. Yet one out of every four who begin high school in California will drop out before he gets his diploma. A tragic waste in opportunity in human capacity.

This fact known, the State of California is beginning to move in on the problem, even if tardily. Governor Edmund G. Brown wants to "find out what's wrong and how to keep them in school." State Senator J. Eugene McAteer of San Francisco wants to find out, too, and has introduced legislation to finance research.

The legislature should support this study. The dropout, as he has come to be called in professional education circles, is more than a problem to his school, his family, his community—oftentimes even to the police. He is a problem to himself.

Never has the demand for education been more severe in getting a job and, that job landed, in getting ahead. Never has the competition for desirable jobs been more acute. Where a high school diploma opened many

doors only a generation ago, today it barely suffices.

The boy or girl who drops out will find applications will be rejected except for the most mundane and often menial tasks and the first question asked by a prospective employer will be "Education?"

At the outset it was observed the dropout is a problem not only to all of society but to himself. He is. Often he is emotionally mixed up and this has contributed to his decision to leave school. He does not know leaving school is no solution but he will find out as his frustration grows.

He will become more and more discontented as he learns his opportunities are sharply limited. Never will he know, unless he corrects his error, the sheer joy which comes with learning for learning's sake, and here he has missed as much in a spiritual sense as he has in material opportunity.

No state study will end all the dropping out. But the state should be concerned about reducing the number of dropouts to absolute minimum.

Wilderness Bill Readied

(The Sacramento Bee)

United States Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico is readying a new wilderness area bill for introduction in congress at an early date. The senate passed a similar measure in 1961 by the overwhelming vote of 78 to 8. Notwithstanding this clear senate mandate for action the house interior committee refused to let the bill go to the floor for a vote.

The wilderness bill has assumed a significance beyond its intent to set aside a part of the public domain for preservation in its natural state for the perpetual enjoyment of the people.

It has become symbolic of the question of whether a comparatively small group of livestock grazers, miners, petroleum drillers and lumber operators can prevail against the welfare of nearly 180 million other Americans.

From its original version the senate bill was watered down to an irreducible minimum beyond which it no longer could have served the purpose of saving a part of America's still unspoiled wilderness from exploitation and destruction by selfish private interests.

Congressman Wayne Aspinall of Colorado explained the reluctance of the house interior

committee by saying the wilderness legislation should be held up until congress enacts a measure defining the roles of congress and the executive branches of government in the field of land management.

That is, to a large extent, so much hog-wash. For as Dr. Ira Gabrielson, one of America's foremost conservation experts, pointed out, laws have accumulated on the books for nearly a century establishing clearcut guidelines for the use, management and disposition of public lands.

In fact, in few areas of government are the rules spelled out more definitely, so it is obvious opponents of the wilderness bill have raised this as a stalling action in the hope the public demand for preservation of some of the nation's remaining wilderness will just naturally pass away.

It is not apt to. As the population grows and the traffic, noise, grime and smog of the cities increase, the desire of the people to seek a respite in nature's wilderness will rise commensurately.

The greatest crime which this generation could commit against the generations to come would be not to take steps to set aside a portion of the land to preserve America as it was for science and the enjoyment of the people.



IN WASHINGTON . . .
The Forgotten Half-Billion

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Since the Kennedy Administration took office, non-defense spending has risen from \$34 billion a year to a requested \$43.3 billion for the coming fiscal year.

This is a sizable jump for an administration which has been preaching frugality. Even in this day of runaway spending, \$9.3 billion is no small sum. It almost equals what we pay on the national debt each year.

The question asked is not whether non-defense spending has increased too rapidly but whether the increase was warranted at all. Congress has frequently questioned specific items and programs in the budget, but this document has become so complex that it is hard for a Senator or Representative to come to grips with the facts and needs.

This past week, however, a Democrat and a Republican—Senator Milton R. Young of North Dakota and Senator Spessard Holland of Florida—opened the door a crack on the false urgency of White House requests for funds.

In the closing days of the last session of Congress, the Budget Bureau sent to the House and Senate a supplemental appropriation bill. Senator Young told his colleagues:

Representatives of the department of the Federal government, testifying in behalf of these supplemental appropriations, claimed that they were so urgently needed that they could not possibly wait until the new Congress convened in January of 1963.

House and Senate approved these desperately needed additional funds, though in slightly different forms. But Congress adjourned before the two bodies could agree on a conference report ironing out the differences. The departments and agencies, therefore, did not get the \$50 million which they had so passionately argued for. And that was the end of it.

"We are now in the second month of the new session," Senator Holland pointed out on the Senate floor. "There has not come to our attention any request for supplemental appropriations at the present session of Congress to take care of the items represented by the earlier requests which were included in that \$50 million bill which was not enacted." Senator Holland has twice reminded the Director of the Budget, but somehow, no one seems interested in the appropriation any more.

Because the House and Senate disagreed—a terrible thing, we are told by White House efficiency experts—the American taxpayer saved more than half a billion dollars. Included therein was \$1.5 million for the Food and Drug Administration. According to Senator Kefauver, the entire nation was in terrible peril because the FDA lacked adequate funds. But the country has managed to survive, just as it would if \$10 billion were trimmed from the non-defense budget and another \$5 billion from the military budget.

If the truth be told, this would make almost no difference in the workings of the Federal government. Washington is spotted with agencies, created for a temporary purpose, which continue to exist. They do make-work but actually

live in a kind of bureaucratic limbo. The Hoover Commission turned up agency after agency whose functions were being duplicated or which could be more usefully and economically employed if merged with other Executive groups.

Once an agency has been created, however, it acquires a kind of immortality. When no work can be found for it, the agency engages in "studies" which are always described as vital.

Discussing the Case of the Forgotten Half Billion, Senator Holland summed up neatly: "If these various requests, and others which I shall mention, had been so critical as they were painted to us last year, the country would have come to an end by this time."

The members of the House and Senate committees examining the President's \$99 billion budget might well copy those words on their shirt collars—to be referred to when next an Administration spokesman predicts national ruination if his appropriation is reduced.

Miscellany

- ACROSS
- 1 Pinner's son
- 4 Masticate
- 8 Mountain
- 11 "High windy hill"
- 12 Feminine name
- 13 Wander
- 15 Army training school
- 16 Granddads
- 20 Bowling zones
- 21 Anger
- 22 All right
- 24 Indian
- 26 One
- 27 Greek letter
- 30 Response
- 32 "Wait till the sun shines"
- 34 Egghead
- 35 Mournful sounds
- 36 Female saint (abbr.)
- 37 High cards
- 38 Substance
- 40 Nimble
- 41 Fastener
- 42 Page number
- 43 Made a law
- 49 Pappel
- 51 Vine
- 52 Carpets
- 53 Well
- 54 English letter
- 55 Variety of bean
- 56 Heavens body
- 57 Make mistake
- DOWN
- 1 Instrument
- 2 Single time
- 3 Reduce to pulp
- 4 Part of face
- 5 German title
- 6 American inventor
- 7 Move from side to side
- 8 Impressive
- 9 Diving bird
- 10 Window part
- 14 Manuscripts
- 17 Elastic filament (abbr.)
- 19 Vestige
- 23 Negroite
- 24 Wrath
- 25 Snug retreat
- 26 Service reserve unit
- 27 Mournful
- 28 Transgressions
- 29 Superlative ending
- 31 Brew holder
- 33 Reasoning
- 38 Small hole
- 40 Mama's boy
- 41 Peermaker
- 42 To a remote point
- 43 Composition
- 44 Word (comb. form)
- 46 One of Columbus' ships
- 47 Constantly
- 48 Stainer
- 50 Certain doctors (abbr.)

Answer to Previous Puzzle

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sigs

With the stop lights at Eleventh and Pine now a topic of discussion can anyone give me one good reason for the signals at Sixth and Elm streets? What a nuisance and what a waste of taxpayers' money! Perhaps I can at least cross the intersection.

Jim Wyman.

EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .
Education Issue Gets Additional Confusion

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—As the House Education and Labor Committee carries on its scheduled two weeks' hearings on the Kennedy administration's omnibus school and college aid program, a welter of conflicting and contradictory proposals are emerging.

This may indicate that everyone agrees that something will have to be done to aid education at all levels. But it is obvious that a number of compromises will have to be made or nothing will be done. And this isn't anything that will correct itself just by leaving it alone.

Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., ranking member of the House Education Committee, and some of his colleagues oppose the idea of an omnibus bill. They want it broken down into separate parts: aid for primary and secondary schools, aid to vocational and specialized schools, revision of the present National Defense Education Act program; aid to areas affected by federal government employment and extension of college student loans.

The catch in this idea is that last year a half-dozen separate aid-to-education bills were before Congress, the way Representative Frelinghuysen wants it now. The Senate reported out or passed most of these bills. But the House Rules Committee finally told the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in effect: "You can have only one of these bills. Which one do you want?" The answer was they wanted them all.

The House nevertheless passed only one—a five-year low-interest loan plan for college construction. A compromise version of this, including a scholarship program, was worked out with the Senate. But near the end of the session the House sent this back to committee for reconsideration and there it died.

One of the quirks in the present situation is that Sen. Barry Goldwater has come out for a national scholarship program to enable more high school graduates to attend college. The administration wanted some scholarships last year but Congress balked. So the

administration dropped the subject this year, except for a research program to see if it was necessary.

Two other Goldwater ideas not in the administration program are tax relief for families with children in college and a tax credit for the part of state and local taxes paid to support primary and secondary education costs by the states.

Best chance for passage now is given to extension of the National Defense Education Act, due to expire June 30.

This program is 12 years old. Under its provisions, some 60,000 new classrooms have been built and local school board aid has been given to educating about two million children of federal employees and armed service personnel in affected areas. The total cost has been \$2.85 billion. This type of aid congressmen like.

General aid for primary and secondary school construction and increasing teachers' salaries is under scrutiny. The modified Kennedy program gives the states final say on how and where the money would be spent. The proposal may find more support this year from congressmen who fear federal control of education.

But this four-year, \$1.3 billion program still faces opposition because its benefits would be confined to public schools. Parochial and most private schools would be excluded, except for classroom equipment loans, and they claim they are just as hard up.

Congressmen from predominantly Catholic districts can be counted on to make the same fight for this they did last year and to try to block aid for public schools unless everybody gets it.

Lobbies on both sides of the aid-to-education issue have lined up to testify for and against the Kennedy program.

The opposition, as stated by U.S. Chamber of Commerce and like-minded organizations, is that massive federal aid is not needed.

The support, from National Education Association and others, is that state and private resources are not adequate to take care of the seven million college, the 85 million primary and secondary school students expected to enroll in 1970.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .
Garment Workers' Leadership Closed

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

White-manned, bicycle-riding David Dubinsky rules with an iron hand a union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, that contributed more than \$200,000 to assorted Democrats seeking public office last fall. He controls the Liberal Party of New York, without whose endorsement President John Kennedy may have considerable difficulty carrying the Empire State in 1964.

One of those particularly cognizant of Dubinsky's power and influence is Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz, a personal friend of Adlai Stevenson, Wirtz, says Missouri Congressman Tom Curtis, a Republican, refuses to protest the discrimination against Negroes and Puerto Ricans by officials of Dubinsky's ILGWU.

On Nov. 16, Curtis wrote to Wirtz, enclosing a copy of testimony given to a House Committee last summer by Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It spelled out in detail discriminatory practices of the ILGWU leadership. Curtis said:

"I would be interested in knowing what actions are taken or contemplated by the Labor Department in connection with the charges which Mr. Hill has made in his statement to this Congressional group."

Secretary Wirtz didn't bother to answer Curtis for one month. On Dec. 14, Wirtz replied stating that his department "strongly endorses the principle of equal opportunity." He quoted his predecessor, Arthur Goldberg, to the effect that "we favor, not only equal opportunities for employment, but equality of opportunity in unions as well."

Concluding, Wirtz repeated that he did "not believe it proper or equitable that Americans should be denied any available employment because of race, color or sex." He did not mention what steps were contemplated to combat ILGWU discrimination. He did not, in fact, mention the ILGWU at any time in his letter to Curtis.

Congressman Curtis says the Wirtz letter is "mere lip-service. It is the typical, if I may say so, lip-service given by the present executive and his administration in the White House to these serious matters in an attempt to turn them into votes."

Note: According to Hill, tens of thousands of Negroes and Puerto Ricans forced to join the ILGWU to get jobs have been betrayed by their union. They are covered under contracts negotiated by the union that permit wages lower than the Federal minimum.

Negroes are not permitted in three main locals whose members receive high wages. These are Local 10, for cutters; Local 69, for pressers; and the pressers' branch of Local 89.

Number 10, incidentally, is the local which Dubinsky joined when he first came to this country in 1911, and which he later served as manager-secretary.

Over a period of years, Negroes who are members of other locals have been attempted to join Number 10. Almost without exception they have been turned down.

On July 2, 1962, the New York State Commission for Human Rights, which administers the State's Fair Employment Practices statute, found a probable cause against Local 10 in the test case of Ernest Holmes, a Negro who had been repeatedly turned down for membership.

Holmes had been rejected despite the fact that he worked on the cutting tables of the union shop. After a 15-month investigation the State Commission found that there were virtually no non-white members in the local.

There is not, said Hill, a single Negro or Puerto Rican local manager in the ILGWU, although membership of many locals is overwhelmingly non-white. Many locals, as a matter of fact, are almost 100 per cent Negro or Puerto Rican. Even these, however, are run by white aides of Dubinsky.

Hill pointed to Puerto Rico as another instance of ILGWU's Jim Crowism. The international union there operates two locals (500 and 601) and all members are Spanish-speaking. Both of these locals, however, are denied Puerto Rican leadership. Jerry Schoen, a New York local official, was sent by Dubinsky to run the show.

A Moral: Throw Away That Key!

(By JOHN GOULD)

In The Christian Science Monitor

A gladsome tidbit leaped at me from the printed page, and I learned that the American public carries 12 1/2 million pounds of keys in its pockets and purses each day—and loses three tons of them a week. Something there is that doesn't like a key, and wouldn't this be a splendid place if nobody ever had to lock anything up? The American public would weigh 12 1/2 million pounds less, and everybody could laugh at locksmiths.

We don't lock up here, at all. The old house, that burned, didn't even have locks on the doors; and when we hung the entrances to our new home I put the keys on a braai in a summer kitchen beam, and there they are. They've never been down. Well, if somebody comes with malice aforethought, he'll get in, locked or unlocked. Besides, if we locked the front and back doors he could come by the shed, and if we locked the shed door he could come by the cellar. There's always a ladder in the barn, and the upstairs attic windows don't have locks.

One time we had some city guests here and as we all started up for repulse the lady said, "Aren't you going to lock the door?" I said we never did, and she said for goodness sake she'd not sleep a wink all night if she thought a door was unlocked. What would we do if a neighbor decided to walk in, she said. I said he'd think it funny if we had a door locked on him.

But I went down and made as if to lock the front door, and she said she never slept more soundly than she did that night. Of course, I'd left the back door open so the dog could come in and out. It was summertime, and she didn't know that some of the old-time stuff has been undermined, but there is still a philosophy in Maine that being put to forcible entry is insupportable. The woods camp is traditionally left

open should somebody get lost or caught in a storm, and a proper owner will leave the woodbox full, the lamps trimmed, and at least some flour in a tin can.

Sometimes the bears get the flour. In bear country the man who locks up a camp, shuts the windows and props the shed door is inviting destruction, for bears don't like to be locked out.

They'll leave a place looking as if a couple of sticks of dynamite went off. Best thing to do is tie the doors open with a rope, so the wind can't blow them shut, and leave a bear feeling wanted. A hungry old black bear, coming out of his den in the evening, doesn't lift latches and swing hinges—he just wades on through. I suppose our old farm philosophy is much the same—that if anybody comes he has some reason for coming, and it looks unkind to make him stand on the cold steps while you unlock.

Summer people, with a deep sense of possession, don't always understand this. Back during the war a lobsterman hove on his trawl warp and found he was tied into something he couldn't budge. It turned out to be a submarine which was just putting out to sea, so he jumped overboard. Almost at once he perceived this was a January mistake, for the ocean was even colder than it is in Maine in July, but he kicked himself over to an offshore island where Mr. and Mrs. Moneybags from Hingham Suburbs had a cottage which they had carefully locked up before they went home.

This fisherman shook in his clothes as the ice jiggled like a clockwork and surveyed the situation. To him, lock and key were cold and dismal words. Then he went down to the beach and got a rock about the size of a clam basket, and he came back and smashed down all four doors to the cottage. He found this exercise warmed him up a good deal, and gave him time to make

"Wasn't that nice?"