

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Riding For A Fall

If some of the labor unions aren't riding for a fall, something has gone awfully wrong with the thinking of the people of this supposedly free nation.

Take, for instance, this recent event: The little town of Forest Grove, Ore., has a 48-member glee club. Over the years it has developed an international reputation. It is 100 per cent amateur, the members being housewives, businessmen, professionals, and so on. Its funds come from voluntary donations.

The club was invited to appear in a big Los Angeles hotel to sing to a convention of dentists. Any revenues were to go into a pot

to pay the club's way to Europe, where it has been invited to perform in various cities and countries.

And what happened? A union said that it would picket and close the hotel unless the club members, each and every one, joined up and paid an initiation fee of \$175 per person along with dues of \$36 a year. The Los Angeles appearance was cancelled.

If this isn't an example of a cruel and callous use of monopoly power, what is? And if this doesn't show the need to include organized labor within the framework of the antitrust laws, or something akin to them, what does?

Federal, State Power Clash

The newest events affecting the racial situation in Alabama suggest that this country may be moving into one of the most turbulent ordeals in the whole of its domestic history.

The bloody riots at the Ole Miss campus last fall could be only a foretaste of what is in store.

For the stage has been set for a naked clash between federal and state power. If that conformation comes to pass, there can be no predicting the full outcome. But it could be very, very grave.

History never quite duplicates itself. The defiance by Gov. Orval Faubus at Little Rock disappeared quickly when President Eisenhower acted. Though Mississippi's Gov. Ross Barnett several times defied U.S. marshals, he yielded at a late stage.

Alabama's Gov. George Wallace says, however, that he will plant himself at his state university's door to bar entry of Negroes — now set for June 10 — and will not yield.

What will happen if he stands that ground?

Alabama's Atty. Gen. Richmond Flowers says serious violence may occur. This seems a reasonable forecast, since the state already has seen riots over racial issues this year — and they occurred at Ole Miss in spite of deliberate plans to avoid them.

We are unlikely to see again any extensive use of federal marshals such as was resorted to by President Kennedy at Oxford, Miss. The experiment failed, and the troops which first appeared at Little Rock came in at the end of Ole Miss.

There can be little question but that the Army would be called on speedily to break

a defiant stand by Wallace and quell any resulting civil disturbance.

In past interviews Wallace has said he knows this consequence may follow. He wants this test, at any cost. He says he thinks the forcible removal (and perhaps arrest) of a governor would stir the nation to the peril he finds in the U.S. government's course.

Implicit in this is his idea that, once awakened, a majority of Americans would call on the President, the Congress and the federal courts to change course to a direction acceptable to the forces sternly resisting desegregation.

Everyone concerned with this desperately serious problem, whether near to it or standing at some distance, must ask himself: Is this, or is it not, a nation whose individual parts (states) are stronger than the whole?

Would a majority of people rise, as Wallace hints, in support of a course that would confirm state superiority?

Or would a majority support the federal power as supreme?

There is not much time before the next crisis. By all means imaginable, letter, telegram, public opinion poll, the country's clear answer to these questions ought quickly to be made known.

We are deciding not just a matter of civil rights. We are deciding again what kind of a nation we want the United States to be.

Reason, the elemental reason of a solid-thinking people, should inject itself into this controversy before a hard collision comes — and perhaps brings with it ungovernable violence and a train of events deeply injurious to all Americans.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Purely Personal. Prejudices: The chief difference between art and entertainment is the demand that each makes upon us: entertainment permits us to remain passive, while art requests that we meet it at least halfway; it should be no wonder, therefore, that the great majority should always take the line of least resistance, and prefer the passive receptivity to the active approach.

Some languages can be learned, and others only imitated; I am convinced that French cannot be truly learned after the age of 10, but only poorly imitated, because the lips, the tongue and even the nose are uniquely positioned in speaking the language properly.

Seeing a revival of a Eugene O'Neill play reminds one how much our psychological grasp has expanded in the last 30 years: half of what he says is already commonplace knowledge, and the rest has been discarded as obsolete.

Most academicians talk about the "value" of an education in the humanities, but the best reason was given by some anonymous dean who said: "The primary purpose of a liberal education is to make one's mind a pleasant place in which to spend one's leisure."

Love and justice are impossible at the same time toward the same object; if we know an object with love, we cannot help bestowing upon it more than justice.

Male authors who write about

Foodstuff

ACROSS
1—feng yang
8—Squid
10—Bacon
12—Bacon
13—Habitat plant
14—Sea bird
15—Sailor
16—Villaging
18—Dejection
20—Straggle
21—Burmese wood
22—Scottish sheep
24—Principal
26—Black
27—Silent
28—Shy
29—Killer of acid
30—Dill weed
31—Mud volcano
32—Butter vetch
33—Florida county

DOWN
2—Plate
3—Ocean current
4—Small tumor
5—Out job
6—Looking fixely
7—Farden
9—Mediterranean
11—Landed
17—Great Lake
19—Sheep
23—Foodstuff
25—Small weight
26—Join closely
27—Reply (ah)
29—Golf club
30—Vermont
31—Flowers
32—Legal term
33—Frother
34—Photographic device
35—Dutch city
36—Hills of lake
37—Golf club

STRICTLY PERSONAL

women in a patronizing or critical tone are generally those who have been unsuccessful in their personal relations with women, and turn a philosophical position; even so profound a talent as Nietzsche's was not exempt from this unconscious perversion.

Nobody today has a right to insist that all we have to do is to "read the Bible" and follow what it says in order to obey the word of God—unless such a person has himself read the Bible in its original language, in its earliest manuscripts, with no vowels in the text, no punctuation, no capitalization, no spacing between words, and nothing but consonants.

A rare and sensible perspective on one's attainments was expressed recently in an interview, by Kingsley Martin, long-time editor of "The New Statesman" of England, who remarked: "Life consists of achieving things and then realizing how small a thing you've achieved."

Even though America may have the highest level of medical care in the world, not more than 10 per cent of the population at most is receiving the most advanced and sophisticated treatment known to medical science—and this small percentage is concentrated in three or four large cities.

Those who end their letters with the phrase, "As ever," are giving reassurance that they have not changed to people, perhaps, who wish they would.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS
1—HONOR
2—ARENAS
3—CATECH
4—TORTISE
5—LOOSE
6—TIGER
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55—TIGER

DOWN
1—Golf club
2—Vermont
3—Flowers
4—Legal term
5—Frother
6—Photographic device
7—Dutch city
8—Hills of lake
9—Golf club
10—Whitpool
11—Body parts
12—Small space
13—Christmas
14—Decreased
15—Staff
16—Female equine
17—Biblical name
18—Leave out
19—Labor
20—Casualty
21—Numbness
22—Shoeshorn
23—Indians
24—Scotch

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Experienced

With the full realization that few experiences in life are more boring than to hear older people cite their past achievements to prove their points, I feel that in this case I must do so.

I served as one of seven members on the state committee, later called the Holy Committee, which first conceived and inaugurated reorganization in Oregon. Then in my seven years as a member of the State Board of Education we worked constantly with this question, and after the bill became a law, we held countless meetings and hearings around the state, a large number of which I attended. I believe I attended every open meeting of the Klamath County Reorganization Committee, constantly trying to see the solution to our unusual situation.

It has long seemed to me that the one most equitable financial and best in the long run from our educational standpoint, would be a complete county unit with the entire wealth of the county, including industry, forests, utilities, and business, educating all of the children of the county.

In every case of reorganization, some people have felt that they would be injured, mostly economically, sometimes with real justification. However, in our case, I do not feel that their fears will result in as much damage as has been anticipated, certainly not enough to offset the advantages of better education.

Moreover, for many years the levy of District No. 1 and District No. 2 for education has exceeded that of the county unit, and there seems to me no valid comparison between taxation for schools and that of the water levy on farm property. You may think I take this stand because I live in Klamath Falls and our millage may be decreased, but such is not the case. All I care about is the welfare of education.

Almost any plan of reorganization inevitably results in administrative difficulties, problems which are solvable, as we have seen for over a quarter of a century that the many problems of a county unit have been most successfully met under the able and efficient leadership of fine administrators such as Carroll Howe and Cliff Robinson. No one can truthfully say that, with the inclusion of the entire county, inequities would occur which would be much different in facilities and curriculum from the seemingly necessary ones that exist now because of distances, population, and geography, and I believe many or all of these will be solved under a one real county unit.

I long dreaded the day when reorganization would occur in Klamath because of the bitterness and suspicion which I have seen in other communities, and it is my sincere hope that our people can act both objectively and without rancor. All of the city and county schools have long offered fine educational programs to our children, and it is my belief that one county unit will provide improvement, will be a real advantage for years to come.

Whatever plan is adopted by the electorate, I assure you that I, for one, will accept it with complete acquiescence and cooperation.

Lucille O'Neill,
1554 Portland



Air Fare Wrangle Is U.S., Britain Issue

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The hassle between the United States and the United Kingdom on transatlantic air fares is the worst mess international civil aviation has been in since World War II.

For a time the Americans and British were standing eyeball to eyeball, threatening to deny landing rights to each other's planes. Then Washington blinked and backed up.

It will be some time before the issue is settled. Every government has the right to deny its air space to planes of another country.

The question of whether international air fares are to be set by governments or by operating civil air transport lines still is to be resolved.

There are two alternatives. President Kennedy has asked Congress to give the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board the power to fix rates to and from the United States, subject to its approval. Air Transport Assn., which is the American private industry trade organization of civil aviation companies, wants the government to have only the power to suspend objectionable rates while negotiations are carried on to adjust them.

Chairman Warren Magnuson, D-Wash., of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has introduced bills to carry out both the government and the ATA proposals. When Congress finally decides what powers CAB shall have in this field, it will settle a long-standing controversy.

Existing organizations for establishing international air travel rates were set up at the end of World War II. First the prewar European International Air Transport Assn.—IATA—was revived in 1945 for area rate traffic conferences.

In 1946 the Americans and British met at Bermuda to work out the first international air transport agreement. This was

the pattern which later was expanded to take international air carriers of about 25 countries into IATA. It has operated successfully for 18 years and fixes rates by unanimous agreement of airline operators.

The current controversy arose from a new package of rate adjustments negotiated by IATA. Foreign carriers, nearly all of which are government subsidized and operating at a loss, wanted a sharp increase in all fares.

The American carriers wanted to continue existing rates but finally agreed to go along on a deal they considered good.

It knocked \$25 off the first class luxury transatlantic fare. It continued existing group and economy excursion rates which is where the volume traffic and profits are. It cut the 10 per cent discount on round trip fares to 5 per cent.

The last item amounted to a \$27 increase on the transatlantic fare. Foreign carriers insisted on this. American carriers opposed it but gave in.

Here, however, the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board under Chairman Alan S. Boyd entered the picture and disapproved the 5 per cent discount. CAB believes the best way to promote air travel is to push rates downward.

Then the U.S. State Department got into the act in support of CAB through C. Griffith Johnson, assistant secretary of Economic Affairs.

Presumably, though this hasn't been admitted, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Kennedy got involved.

A decision was made to force a showdown with the British, who were prime backers of the smaller round trip discount.

The British Minister of Transport made a hot speech in Commons and rallied European support to defy the United States. A threat was made to deny British planes if they sold round trip tickets at the 5 per cent discount, but the administration chickened out.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .



Congressman Powell Travels First Class

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, sent to death for treason 10 years ago, will be honored in massive demonstrations next month.

American Communists plan the celebrations for June 19, 10 years to the day that the pair met death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison.

New York's staid old Carnegie Hall will be the scene of a gala rally in their honor. Speakers, who include Dr. Harold Urey, noted scientist, will reverse the Rosenbergs' memory and urge freedom for Morton Sobell, now serving a 30-year sentence for espionage.

The anniversary celebrations include: A gathering at the graves of the Rosenbergs at Westwood Cemetery, Pine Lawn, Long Island, on June 16.

A "youth appeal" at the White House June 15.

Meetings in other U.S. cities. Protests by world leaders around the globe. A typical leader: famous philosopher Bertrand Russell, British anti-bomber.

Lord Russell, who believes the Rosenbergs—like Alger Hiss—were framed, has made a special movie short in which he appeals for Sobell's freedom.

The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell reached a new low in racist demagoguery the other day. Addressing an outdoor rally in Englewood, N.J., the clapper Congressman leveled serious charges against U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson.

The ambassador, said Powell, was a typical white liberal, glib, facile, who felt only contempt for his black brother.

To prove his point, Powell told his audience that Stevenson's 30 man UN staff included only one Negro. Powell charged further that Stevenson, out to improve his liberal image, recently asked President Kennedy for three Negroes—light-skinned Negroes, at that—to work in his office as clerk-typists.

"He didn't want them as full secretaries and he didn't want them black," Powell told his audience of 400 Negroes meeting in Englewood's MacKay Park.

The facts, however, are something else. There are not 500 employees, but 112, under Stevenson's direction. Among them are not one, but 12 Negroes.

Ambassador Stevenson has not once spoken to President Kennedy about the necessity for "light-skinned Negroes" in his office, both Adlai and JFK agree.

The whole story, it appears, is a fabrication.

Powell's demagoguery did not end with his attack upon Stevenson, however. Greeting a group of Negro kids who "sat-in" predominantly white Englewood schools in protest against residential segregation, Powell said: "I'll bet you've never shaken hands with a Congressman before, because your Congressman would never shake hands with you."

Powell knows full well that Congressman Frank Osmers, who represents the district, harbors no anti-Negro sentiments. The Congressman, a moderate Republican, has actively supported all civil rights measures before Congress. He has had substantial Negro support in his election campaigns.

Powell tried to whip his audience (estimated at 95 per cent Negro) into a frenzy with appeals such as this: "The white man is afraid. He's not afraid of the physical black man. He's afraid of his conscience. He's afraid when he dies and goes before the Lord, God will say, 'Go to hell, damn you.'"

The Congressman lashed out at whites who help make up the leadership of organizations fighting for greater Negro rights: "It is as ridiculous for a white man to lead the Negroes' fight as it would have been for a British officer to lead the American Revolutionary troops."

Powell then left for Paris, on another taxpayer junket, this one to attend a meeting of the International Labor Organization. He told his audience of his plans, according to the New York Herald Tribune's Terry Smith:

"They tried to stop me . . . this Sunday . . . the luxury flight to Paris . . . with lots of relatives . . . at the government's expense . . ."

Someone in the audience shouted "first class!"

"Yes, first class," said the Rev. Mr. Powell.

QUESTIONS

AND

ANSWERS

Q—What is the postal agreement between the United Nations and the United States relative to the sale of U.N. stamps?

A—The U.S. Post Office Department retains all revenue from the sale of U.N. stamps for postal purposes; the United Nations retains all revenue derived from philatelic sales of U.N. stamps.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Right-Wingers Blacklisted

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Back in the dear dead days when being a Communist, a fellow traveler, or a chronic joiner of party fronts was considered as undesirable as using the wrong deodorant, a number of individuals banded together to publish news letters like Counterattack or (like AWARE) to prepare dossiers. A small book, listing the front affiliations of people in radio-TV, appeared. It was called Red Channels and caused more excitement on Madison Avenue than a Lady Godiva with midriff barge.

These activities raised the liberal fringes to heights of indignation. The American Civil Liberties Union financed a high-priced study of this Red-listing. The book produced was somewhat garbled, but the ACLU stood behind it on the theory that it is better to be wrong than right-wing. There was an agonized outcry that the publication of these lists and the dissemination of information about pinks and pinkies were somewhat violative of the First Amendment and perilously close to treason.

But that was, to quote Christopher Marlowe, in another country and besides the wench is dead.

I have been keeping my ear to the ground and a damp finger to the wind attempting to discern some kind of reaction to a new development in what the ACLU and its friends would call black-listing. An organization called Group Research, Inc., non-profit and including among its incorporators an individual connected with the ACLU, has gone into business with a bang. COPE (Committee on Political Education), the political arm of the AFL-CIO, is pushing GRI's product with energy, even passion. And what, dear readers, is that product?

1. "A directory on individuals, organizations, and publications" of those dirty, vicious, fascist, reactionary name-callers of the right-wing.

2. A semi-monthly newsletter on ditto.

COPE, in a memorandum to

friends and associates, urges all and sundry: "When you hear that a right-wing speaker is coming to town, check him immediately in the directory and alert friendly groups. Inform your local newspaper by personal visit if possible of the character, background, and connections of the speaker." This is what the ACLU, Americans for Democratic Action, and other sterling adherents of free speech and the free marketplace of ideas deplored so violently in the 1950s when employed against the far left.

But read on in the AFL-CIO memo: "Labor union members combatting (extremist groups), either heading them off before they really get started or by limiting the damage they do and helping dry them up. Preventive action is best, of course. . . Ordinarily it is best not to pass resolutions or take a vote." (Of course not. The white hood of the night rider is more effective.)

Instead, the anti-conservative witch-hunter can do much better "arranging a meeting at which community leaders actually sign a warning statement, for release to the press, in advance of a right-wing meeting." (Would this kind of warning do? "The tar and feathers are ready. This means U.")

The COPE memo urges that "editors and broadcasters should be visited with facts about right-wingers which they presumably do not have at hand." (Facts purchased, of course, from Group Research, Inc.) "They should be urged to publish such material." (And if they don't, Buster, you know what to do!) "In many cases, exposure alone will turn the tide." Counterattack, AWARE, and Red Channels argued in precisely the same manner — but "exposure" was considered somewhat belated by the ACLU, the ADA, and their camp followers.

The aim of all this activity is simply to drive away the right-wing, to create a climate of public opinion which will make it difficult for a conser vative to

be heard, to silence all right-wing opposition. It will be violative of the Bill of Rights to protest the appearance in your local high school auditorium of the peripatetic leaders of the Communist Party. Read the screams in the 1950s from the agonizing liberal-left when anti-Communist groups attempted to prevent this. But it will be good clean fun if William F. Buckley Jr., editor of National Review, or Admiral Arleigh Burke, former Chief of Naval Operations and now head of Georgetown University's Center Strategic Studies, tries to open his mouth. Both these men are on a long blacklist prepared by GRI and the AFL-CIO.

In fact, almost everyone to the right of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey is on the list or is honored by a GRI dossier. Soon they'll be asking conservatives to wear distinctive armbands and to get off the sidewalk when liberal-labor folks come down the street.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Friday, May 31, the 151st day of 1963 with 214 to follow.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1907, a flotilla of "taximeter cabs" imported from Paris, arrived in New York, the first "taxis" to be seen in an American city.

In 1913, Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan declared the 17th Constitutional Amendment in effect. It provided for popular election of U.S. senators.

In 1961, Radio Moscow claimed that television was first invented by a Russian in 1907.

In 1962, Adolph Eichmann was hanged in Israel for his part in the mass murder of six million Jews during World War II.