

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Who Controls Our Schools?

General federal aid to primary and secondary education seems an unlikely prospect for some time to come.

Congress will not consider it this year. Yet it is still high in the realm of public debate.

A principal argument against it, of course, is that such assistance inevitably means U.S. control of education.

With countless opponents this fear is obviously genuine, though others evidently use the argument to cloak other objections they do not care to voice.

Often the problem is expressed in this kind of question:

"Do we want to turn control of our schools over to federal bureaucrats in Washington?"

There are perhaps few educators who do not share concern that the federal government might become too assertive, once established in the field.

Nevertheless there is an opposite side to this coin. It can be stated in the question:

"What kind of control are we getting at the state and local level? And who asserts it?"

The query is pertinent because in recent years, in many places, a whole host of people of dubious qualification have attempted to dictate to school boards, administrators and teachers what should and should not be taught in our schools.

A university like Stanford, can, as it recently did, refuse such "guidance" in the form of strings attached to money gifts. Public schools, dependent on public funds, are

unhappily less able to resist often serious pressures from militant outsiders.

Many of these outsiders have very strong notions about history, politics, economics, sociology and other practical matters.

The question we in Klamath Falls and in any community should ask with regard to such complainants is this:

"What are their true credentials? What do they know of the subjects they want taught in their particular way? Is there any support, in the objective evidence, for such teachings?"

The classroom is not the courtroom. There are no strict rules of evidence. But a school, if it is to lay any claim to the name at all, must offer its students as much solid, verifiable fact as can be brought to bear on any topic under study.

It also must be a place given over to the free interplay of ideas and opinions. It ceases to be a school when outsiders can intervene to limit it to only those ideas and opinions they approve. The natural response then must be:

"Who are they to say?"

Many are ignorant amateurs who want to repeal a history they do not like and to warp the present to their own unsupportable views. Their assault on the schools already has gone a long way.

Klamath Falls and every community in the nation should be making sure that knowledgeable, balanced, fair-minded persons decide what is to be taught in its schools. And no one else.

Don't Give Too Much!

Did you ever hear of the Poultry Products Section, Inspection Branch, Poultry Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture? It's hardly likely that you have. But the Mione Packing Company, in Newberg, certainly has.

Mione sells chickens packed in glass jars, and it has found a market which it pleases. But a while ago an inspector from the Poultry Products Section, etc., etc., found that it was guilty of illegal labeling. The labels said the jars contained a pound of chicken.

But, when weighed, it was found that there was more—17 1/4 ounces.

A Mione spokesman explained that the jar supplier hadn't been able to provide a container holding a precise 16 ounces. So the company was giving the buyer more than was claimed. And, boy, that's illegal! Mione has changed its label, showing that there are 17 1/4 ounces of chicken inside, not just 16, and the trouble is apparently over.

Such are the ways of bureaucracy. Write your own moral.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Another Blow At Exiles

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Having torpedoed the Cuban Revolutionary Council and, in effect, forced the resignation of the Washington - picked Jose Miro Cardona, the administration seems determined to make sure that no strong coalition of exile groups will rise from the ashes. This, certainly, would appear to be the only explanation for a series of moves by the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Without determining what the Cuban exiles want or what would be most effective in building up an anti-Castro force in this hemisphere, the administration planners have decided unilaterally who the new leaders should be. The job now is to impose these leaders on the exiles—and this may take some doing.

The man chosen to take the place of Miro Cardona — never exactly a fireball in popularity among his compatriots — is Manolo Ray, a former Public Works Minister under the Castro Communist regime. Manolo Ray broke with Fidel and escaped to the United States. He boasted of a large underground in Cuba which could arise at his signal to topple Fidel Castro. He gave the signal during the Bay of Pigs invasion, but nothing happened.

Among the Cuban exiles, Manolo Ray is considered the man least likely to achieve unity. He preaches a doctrine of "Fidelismo sin Fidel" (Fidelism without Fidel). As such he represents the small extremist left wing of the exile group. He has said that if ever he achieves power in Cuba, he will continue the socialization begun by Castro. He differs from his former leader only in his protestations of friendship for America and suspicion of the Soviet Union. To some, he is known as the Cuban Tito, but a Tito without power. The exiles believe that the administration hopes to give him that power.

It is reported that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy is

good friend, Enrique Ruiz Williams, is serving as a kind of intermediary in negotiations to install Manolo Ray as head of an exile coalition. Ruiz Williams, a Bay of Pigs veteran, has conferred at length and secretly with Mr. Kennedy in recent weeks. Whether the maneuver will succeed remains a question. Its effect so far is to convince Cuban exile leaders that they can expect no constructive help from the United States now or in the future.

They are still upset over what they consider tell-tale indications that Washington hopes they would just fade away. The current issue of the Cuban Information Service newsletter, an excellent compendium of anti-Castro news, says: "Marshall Wise, director of the Cuban refugee program in Miami, was quietly eased back to his former post in Social Security. He was relieved of his position immediately following his public declarations which praised Cuban exiles . . . coincidence?"

The exiles, moreover, can see no signs of administration urgency in cutting free-world trade with the Castro regime. The British are sending two shiploads of spare parts to Cuba to repair the rapidly disintegrating public transport system. The Chileans are negotiating for shipments of food and manufactured goods in exchange for Cuban sugar. U.S. Coast Guard vessels are being used to block the small-boat traffic to Cuba which supplied men and arms to the underground forces and ferried back Cuban freedom fighters who had to leave the island in a hurry.

Time, the exiles say, is running out for them and for the United States. It is already admitted that up to 10,000 French-speaking Africans were being trained in Oriente province, very close to Haiti. (The State Department continues to deny it, but Adolf A. Berle, head of one of State's task forces, cannot be brushed aside as "an unreliable

exile" when he reaffirms this disclosure.)

Cuba can be won only by strengthening the Cuban exile organizations and allowing them to build the kind of coalition they want. Dictation from Washington may simplify the administrative work of those who like simple solutions to complex problems. But it weakens the will to fight among the exiles. As a matter of fact, most Cubans would settle now for benevolent neutrality on the part of the administration. If a man like Manolo Ray is shoved down the throats of exile leaders, it can be the end of any possibility for concerted action—and a tremendous gain for Fidel.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Sunday, June 9, the 160th day of 1963 with 205 to follow.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:
In 1942, Selective Service officials issued a new order placing men with children last on conscription lists.

In 1948, Congress passed an act providing for "pay-as-you-go" income tax deductions, authorizing employers to withhold income tax payments from weekly salary checks of their employees.

In 1948, President Harry S. Truman touched off a controversy when he labeled the 80th Congress "the worst we have ever had."

In 1959, the first ballistic missile submarine, the nuclear-powered George Washington, was launched at Groton, Conn.

A thought for the day—Novelist Victor Hugo said: "The sublimest song to be heard on earth is the fluting of the human soul on the lips of children."

'Those Fellows Just Don't Know How to Integrate!'



OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

He Knows

(Beaumont Enterprise)
Dr. James R. Killian Jr., chairman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology corporation, speaks with authority when he says there is a national determination to support educational institutions. MIT concluded a three-year fund raising campaign with the announcement that it had received the whopping sum of 98 million dollars in gifts, grants and pledges, with all contributions coming from private sources. Surely the future of our schools is bright when this can happen. Success of the campaign is even more impressive when one learns that the total exceeded by 32 million dollars the original goal of 66 million dollars. Unprecedented in private education in this country, it surpassed the record \$82,500,000 collected by Harvard College in a fund raising drive that ended three years ago.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Which federal department with cabinet status has the smallest number of employees?

A—The Department of Labor with approximately 8,500 employees.

Q—In astronomy, what is meant by "parallax"?

A—The difference in direction that the same object seems to have when seen from two different points.

EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .



Lumber Import Bill Questioned By Morse

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — First test for the new era of improved relations between the United States and Canada may come over a proposal now before Congress to require that all U.S. lumber imports be labeled to show country of origin.

This is a hangover from the U.S. Tariff Commission's unanimous decision of last February, finding that imports were not injuring the U.S. lumber industry and denying requested relief through increased customs duties. This was the first case heard under the new U.S. foreign trade expansion act.

Rebuffed here, American lumbermen sought redress in Congress. Over 40 bills have been introduced by congressmen with lumber interests in their states.

They call for import labeling, inclusion of lumber as an agricultural commodity which would entitle it to AAA protection against imports, restrictions on the use of foreign lumber in federally financed housing and construction projects.

The proposal that has advanced furthest is an amendment to the Tariff Act of 1930, introduced by Senators Len N. Jordan, R-Idaho, Warren Magnuson, D-Wash., and others.

It would include "sawed lumber and wood products" with "new packages of imported articles" which would be required

to carry a label showing country of origin. Hearings have been completed before the Senate Finance Committee and a report is expected soon.

But the always original Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., who has consistently supported his state's considerable lumber interests in the past—recently took the floor to question the Jordan-Magnuson approach. He argues that the reported declines in domestic lumber production and employment are not caused by import competition.

He blames a combination of new building materials and a shift from sawed lumber to plywood and other wood products which bring the mills higher prices.

Morse calls for a conference of northwestern U.S. and British Columbia lumbermen who cut from the same Pacific Coast forests to find new markets.

As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Morse goes even beyond this to line up as an internationalist supporting the best possible relations with Canada. In this stand he backs up the Kennedy administration, in which not only the Tariff Commission but also the Departments of State, Treasury and Commerce have opposed lumber import labeling.

Practically all the attention to President Kennedy's Hyannis Port conference with new Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson was focused on the Dominion's acceptance of United States nuclear warheads for mutual defense missiles. Also discussed were trade, shipping and other economic issues. And the desirability of giving Pearson's new government strong support is considered important at this time.

A further argument presented is that if the Jordan amendment is favorably reported by the Senate Finance Committee, it will make more difficult the negotiations of the President's special assistant on trade relations, Christian A. Herter.

Most of Canada's lumber exports formerly went to the British Isles. But the postwar increase of Russian lumber exports to western Europe have cut this trade. And the great increase in U.S. construction has created heavy demands.

Nearly 90 per cent of Canada's lumber exports—principally soft woods, now come to the United States. Though this is only about 15 per cent of U.S. lumber use, it is an important U.S. dollar earner for Canada.

Over 40 per cent of Canada's exports to the U.S. are forest products. About the same percentage of U.S. exports to Canada are iron and steel products.

U.S. investments in Canada and U.S. trade with Canada are now larger than they are between the United States and all six European Common Market countries. Even so, Canada has an unfavorable trade balance with the United States of over \$1 billion a year.

Curbing U.S. lumber imports from Canada would only make this balance worse. Furthermore, it would increase lumber prices. For this reason it is also opposed by the U.S. National Association of Home Builders.



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

One thing that went relatively unnoticed in the bizarre shooting at Bogatay's a week or so ago is the rather quiet way in which the attacker was stopped after she fled the store and was disarmed by Gene Yates, a store clerk, and Kenny Gordon, KUHS senior who happened to be in the vicinity. Not too many of us are anxious to tangle with somebody who would just as soon use us for target practice. At the time, Gene and Kenny had no way of knowing whether the assailant had emptied her gun or not.

It could be said, with some justification, that the most disappointed people in the world are those who get what's coming to them.

In the mail, in some newspapers and magazines, and over the air, we see and hear countless offers for someone to teach us how to make a million bucks or so. The world is cluttered with books with titles about How To. (Among the most disappointing for me, so far, is the one on How To Raise A Lawn). They promise to tell you How To Make Money in the Stock Market, How To Make A Fat Living As A Writer, How To Get A Husband, How To Be Beautiful, How To Be Happy, How To Maintain A Successful Marriage, and so on.

Why these authors should be so generous with their secrets is puzzling. It seems that anyone who knew how to make a good living on five acres, or how to handle the women, would be mighty jealous of that knowledge and keep it to himself. Especially the latter. One also might wonder about these fellows who know how to make a fortune in the stock market—why haven't they done so themselves?

Songs have been written about lazy rivers and lazy men, but no song has ever been written about lazy women.

If you can't guess the reason, I can't help you.

I've noticed that whenever a local controversy is stirred up, we get plenty of excellent letters to the editor, pro and con. And this is good. I wonder, though, why we don't get more letters from readers who have opinions they're willing to share regarding state, national and international situations or instances. I'd like to see more letters along this line.

With the month of weddings upon us, I am reminded that the father of the bride is the forgotten man. (For instance, did you ever see a wedding story that described what the father wore? I'll say not.) His responsibilities, however, show he's an ever-present part of the proceedings—to a degree that may astonish him. Duties of the father of the bride fall in two areas, official and financial. His primary role is to give the bride away. This stems from Teutonic times, when a man's daughter literally was given in return for land, cattle or valuables.

The custom of giving the bride away still rests with her father—as does the financial responsibility for much of the wedding. A recent weekly supplement said that some "average" weddings now cost in excess of \$5,000. Father's line of duty includes: buying the bride's trousseau and going-away clothes; ordering and sending invitations and announcements, although it is usually the bride and her mother who make the selection. He arranges for the ceremony, including the organist, vocalist and flowers for the church. He assumes the cost of the reception, including decorations, food, wedding cake, and the choice of champagne. He pays for music for the reception, and finally, the photographer.

I made reference back there about father never being mentioned in the wedding story. That's not always true. One time, back in Minnesota, the daughter of the community's most prominent barrister got married. I was publishing a weekly in the town. The man's wife was pretty much of a snob. So we decided to have some fun. I wrote a rather hilarious spoof of the ceremony, down to describing the father's paunch and the color of his underwear worn for the occasion, and completely omitted any mention of the bride's costume and that of her mother. We printed about 200 copies of the paper with this account before we switched type for a "proper" story. We sent copies to the bride's friends and relatives.

All hell broke loose. I've never done it again.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Delaney, Rockefeller 'Strange Bedfellows'

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

If politics make strange bedfellows, no stranger pair has ever slipped between the political sheets than Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller and Hubert T. Delaney.

Last year Delaney endorsed Rockefeller for re-election as New York Governor, a move that stunned Republicans and Democrats alike.

Republican Rockefeller, a tough anti-Communist, is the frequent target of Soviet-inspired propaganda attacks. Democrat Delaney, a Negro, was a New York City judge until 1955.

The Rockefeller-Delaney affair continues to this day. Only recently the governor appointed Delaney to an important post within his administration — chairman of a special five-man commission created by the legislature to investigate low-cost public housing.

Quered by my associate, Bill Schulz, the governor's press secretary said he did not know if Rockefeller were aware of Delaney's left-wing record.

Mayor Robert Wagner refused to reappoint Delaney, a member of his own party, to the bench in 1955. The mayor's decision was bitterly assailed by Benjamin Davis, a Communist spokesman.

Delaney's affinity for left-wing causes has not diminished in recent years. Only a fortnight ago, he offered an emotion-packed eulogy at the funeral of Harry Sacher, an identified Communist whom he had represented in the past.

His face streaked with tears, his voice choked, Delaney said: "He was a champion for all. Many people have principles but they deviate here and there. Harry has never deviated."

That is certainly true. Sacher was identified under oath three times, by Thomas O'Shea, Mortimer Reimer and Louis Budenz, as a Communist. Given the opportunity to refute these allegations, Sacher refused to answer questions of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in April, 1955.

Delaney was joined in his eulogy by Louis Weinstein, a veteran Communist who is business manager of The Worker. Weinstein spoke of Sacher's role in defending the 11 top Reds against Smith Act charges in 1950.

He understood that the Smith Act trial was connected with the Cold War, with McCarthyism, with

the suppression of 20 million people in our country. He will be remembered when the J. Edgar Hoovers, the Judge Harold Medinas and the Louis Budenzes are long forgotten."

Delaney's record, which measures one and one-half inches thick, in government files, dates back to the 1930's. He is a wheelhorse in the National Lawyers Guild, a group cited as "the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party" by the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1950. Six years later, a Senate group labeled the Lawyers Guild as pro-Communist. Yet Delaney has since then served as a vice president of the New York Chapter and a member of the National Executive Board. He won its Roosevelt Award in 1957.

Delaney has assisted the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, another group cited as Communist by two Committees of Congress. He has lent his name to the Council on African Affairs, an outfit tagged subversive by the Attorney General.

He has addressed meetings of the Teachers Union, thrown out of the CIO as Communist-controlled. He has been a board member of the George Washington Carver School, an institution described as an adjunct of the Communist Party by the Attorney General.

He served the American League for Peace and Democracy, a group called Communist and subversive by official authorities. He has been hooked up with the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, a cited organization, and its successor, the Southern Conference Educational Fund, another pro-Red group.

He supported the Co-ordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, a cited group which sought to aid the Spanish Reds almost three decades ago.

More recently he has honored W.E.B. DuBois, the Negro leftist who last year publicly admitted his Communist Party membership. He has attacked the House Un-American Activities Committee and called the Rosenbergs' execution "cruel and unusual punishment."

He has represented a number of identified Communists, including Sacher and Steve Nelson, convicted of conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government.