

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Confrontation In Alabama

Whatever tests between state and federal authorities on the civil rights issue may still lie ahead, they seem unlikely to be made in the personalized terms employed by Alabama's Gov. George C. Wallace at Tuscaloosa and Mississippi's Gov. Ross Barnett last year in Oxford and Jackson.

When Wallace called off a plan to bar the door to a Negro student at the University of Alabama's Huntsville branch, it probably signaled a historic turning point.

Wallace's confrontation with United States officials at Tuscaloosa was difficult and emotion-charged. The whole nation must be grateful that it was managed without stirring violence.

True to his word, the governor is maintaining strict order in the critical areas. Admirable restraint and responsibility shown by university students and Alabama citizens contribute importantly to the atmosphere of calm.

Wallace candidly acknowledges he stood in the doorway at Tuscaloosa partly to redeem a 1962 campaign pledge. But he also says he hoped thereby to arouse the country to a new appreciation of certain constitutional issues between the states and the federal government. The governor finds the core of the dispute in the 10th amendment to the U.S. Constitution. It says powers not expressly delegated to the federal government under the Constitution, or not prohibited to the states by it, are reserved to the states, or the people.

Authority over education is not one of the

powers given to the federal establishment. Wallace says the U.S. insistence on entry of Negro students into Alabama's schools amounts to use of federal authority in the education field. He argues that, in consequence, this presents federal usurpation of state powers.

The arguments of the federal authorities in both the courts and the executive branch are that in directing the entry of the Negroes into these schools they are not in any way affecting the operation of Alabama's educational system as such. They say the state is free to control teachers, curriculum, and school administration.

The federal contention goes further to say that what U.S. officials seek is simply to assure to the Negroes involved the general rights of citizenship given to all Americans.

It is argued that these are federal rights which know no state boundaries and go with the person wherever he walks, whether in his home, in the voting booth, in a public place or a public institution such as a state-supported school. Government lawyers offer the 14th amendment to the Constitution as the legal support for this argument.

Governor Wallace wants this controversy adjudicated in the manner prescribed by the Constitution—which means in the courts. It is a dispute which has been there before. But perhaps the country will benefit hugely if, as the governor wishes, these issues are thrashed out again and strong, clear, thoughtful words are spoken from the bench for all the nation to hear.

Step Toward Intertie

(Portland Oregonian)

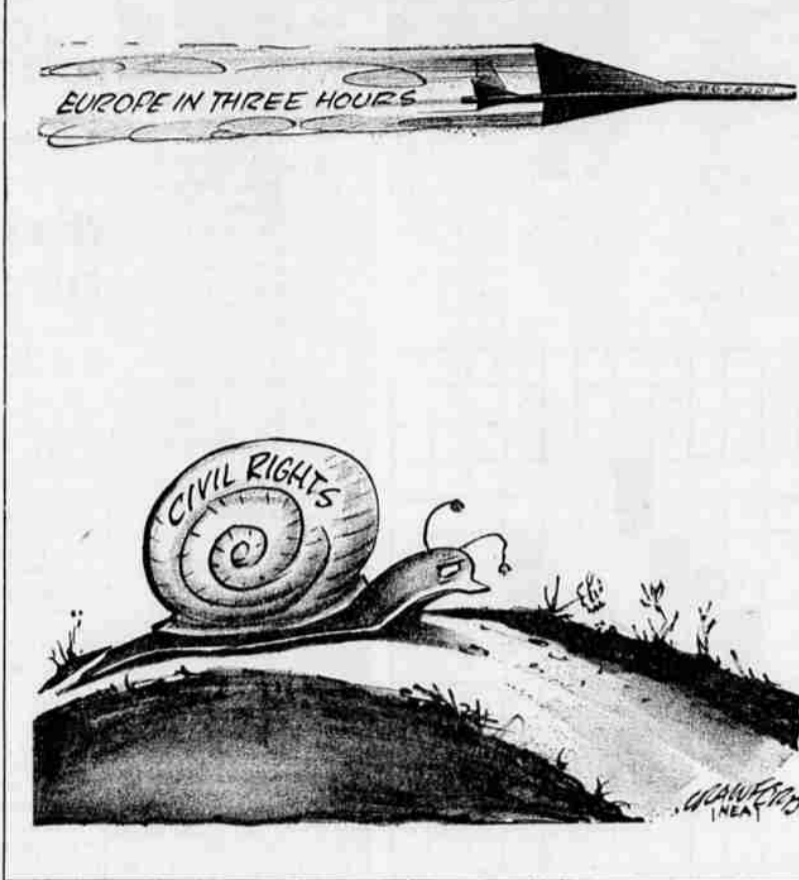
The Administration bill to establish the Pacific Northwest as the primary marketing area for federal power from the Columbia Basin system won an unexpectedly easy victory in the House Reclamation Subcommittee, 15 to 3. But the most vigorous opponents of this measure needed by the Northwest before transmission lines are built to California to sell surplus power in that market were holding their fire.

Reps. John Saylor of Pennsylvania and Craig Hosmer of California, both Republicans, have an armload of amendments, both frivolous and vicious, with which they will seek to kill the so-called "Northwest preference" bill before the main Interior Committee votes on it in about two weeks. Failing there, they will carry the battle to the floor in the hope

of prejudicing the votes of many representatives who do not know the facts and will be gullible on this issue when it is presented, falsely, in a "government power" light.

The subcommittee did vote an amendment, subject to review of the main committee, instructing Secretary of Interior Udall to make every effort to negotiate non-federal transmission lines to the Southwest. This, Interior is willing to do—but not before the present bill to protect the basic, prime-power supply of the Northwest from California raids is adopted. The adoption of this bill will not forestall, however, a mean fight on federal appropriations for intertie lines. The subcommittee action was encouraging for the Northwest. But there are barrier reefs to cross.

Some Take the High Road



WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK . . .

Applause Meter Hijinks



By WASHINGTON STAFF

Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Nervous over the reaction to New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's marriage, one top backer tried recently to get the best he could out of the old applause meter when he introduced the governor's new wife, the former Margaretta Murphy.

State Republican Chairman Fred Young, addressing the party's annual fund-raising dinner in New York City, told the assembled Republicans:

"Now I want to introduce two of the most charming, gracious and intelligent women this state has ever known—the former first lady, Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey, and the current first lady, Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller."

The applause was warm and long. But no one knew what part was meant for whom.

A British political leader visiting Washington says that he has just to keep up on the new words in U.S. government officials' vocabularies.

Last year when he came the bureaucrats were all saying that they were having "dialogues" about controversial issues. What they meant was that they were having debates.

This year the fashionable word among the deep thinkers is that they are writing "scenarios" on how to handle specific situations. What they mean is plans.

There's a difference between American and British politicians and diplomats on what the word "consultation" means. To the Americans, it means just "conversation." The Brits want it to mean also, "participation."

town to picket the White House, a snoop who came by saw no pickets so he asked the White House guard where they were. Replied the guard:

"Oh, they're inside touring the White House first."

Sen. Norris Cotton, R-N.H., says the \$10 million government aquarium which is to be built in Washington reminds him of the magnificent palace built by Frederick the Great of Prussia. At the very moment his enemies were arrayed against him and he was squeezing the last cent from his serfs to maintain his armies with unconscious irony he named it "sans souci" meaning "without worry." Says Senator Cotton — "this may be a fitting epitaph for the 60th Congress."

Trying to make sense out of agricultural policies has proved to be a completely frustrating business to both American and European negotiators on tariff and trade. But one French economist has finally reduced the situation to utter absurdity by four hypothetical theorems:

1. Anything which is nonsense in any other sector is the height of sophistication as regards agriculture.
2. Every farmer has the right to produce as much of everything that is not needed as he pleases.
3. As soon as he produces more than is needed, raise the prices above the levels that people can afford to pay.
4. Give aid to the developing countries so that they can produce more of everything that is not needed for sale at prices that are higher than can be paid in a free world market.

Virginia Sen. Harry F. Byrd had his own comments about President Truman and others at the birthday party given in his honor by the National Press Club. "I've spoken to all the presidents during the 30 years I've been in the Senate," he said, "and they've spoken with me. But I didn't agree with any of them."

When teamsters wives came to

STRICTLY PERSONAL



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

One of the interesting psychological side lights on Gordon Cooper's space flight is the fact that he nearly didn't get to make it. After his flight was successfully completed, a wire service story from Cape Canaveral reported:

"His kidding on the ground since the program started is such that some of the humorless members of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration were against his selection for such a serious assignment." It was only the "strong intercession" of others, the story went on, that eventually won him the assignment.

It is a common mistake of ponderous and humorless men to equate mere solemnity with "seriousness." The Rev. Sydney Smith, one of the wittiest and most erudite clergymen of his time, once explained why he never attained a bishopric while inferior men did: "I sink by my levity," he remarked, "while others rise by their gravity."

In our own time, Bernard Shaw was perhaps the most deadly serious of writers — yet in many quarters he was considered flippant and frivolous because he wrote in a sardonic and humorous manner. At the other end of the philippic spectrum, G. K. Chesterton was long suspect for his mirth, while being a passionate and profound religious commentator.

Is it any wonder then that seasoned observers friendly to the Kennedy Administration feel that nothing has been done about Cuba because those in the seats of the mighty do not care to—or are afraid?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q — Has the origin of the name "bourbon whisky" been traced?

A — It was first made by a pioneer preacher at Georgetown, Ky., in 1788. Georgetown at that time was part of Bourbon County.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

HST In Rare Form At Warm-Up For His 80th

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Plans to make former President Harry S. Truman's 80th birthday, May 8, 1964, a real wingding are already under way. This came out, along with a lot of inside political stories, at the 22nd anniversary reunion of the Senate's World War II Investigating Committee on National Defense. Truman was in Washington for the affair as guest of honor since he was the committee's first chairman. He made the committee famous, and it made him vice president.

Charles Patrick Clark, associate counsel on the original committee staff, hosted this year's black-tie dinner for 40 old Truman cronies, and was its master of ceremonies. It was Clark who announced that the committee's 23rd anniversary dinner next year will celebrate Truman's 80th.

Vice President Lyndon Johnson, at this year's dinner, gave Truman a large measure of credit for the Democratic victory in 1960.

After the Los Angeles nominating convention, Johnson revealed, Sen. Kennedy told his running mate, "Go see Harry Truman and ask him how to run for vice president."

"Get as far away from home as you can," Truman advised Johnson. "Go to Boston. That's where I opened my campaign. The Irish will receive you with open arms. Then get Jack to go to Texas. They won't be as afraid of a Catholic if they see one."

John McCormack (Speaker of the House) got some fellows out," Johnson told the Truman guests. "He hired enough to fill the hall and he even had a horse out in front."

Johnson riding a horse in Texas wouldn't be news. But Johnson doing a Paul Revere in Boston was news. Every paper in Texas carried the pictures. And that helped Kennedy and Johnson carry Texas as well as nine other

states, where Johnson made 103 speeches on his way back home.

Former Sen. Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, Truman's first Senate boss as chairman of the Commerce Committee, paid tribute to the ex-President because, "he had guts. The more I live in Washington," said Wheeler, "the more I think it's more important to have guts than to have brains."

Responding to all these and a lot more tributes, Truman, pink-cheeked and in his rare, old form, said in reply, "What in hell can a man say or do after all that? But one of these days," he continued, "I'll be in a position where I can't hear what you say. I hope you'll go on saying it anyway."

"When a man has a responsibility to 100 million people he can't please them all," Truman reminisced, in a mellow mood. "He has to make decisions. A third to a half of the people always have to raise hell about it."

"Now they're being very kind to an old man. I wish they had been more so then."

Truman paid some beautiful tributes to former President Herbert Hoover, who had responded to his call for help. "I asked him to do for me what he did for Woodrow Wilson — feed the people of Bulgaria and Romania and Iran and Syria and Azerbaijan. And then I asked him to plan the reorganization of the federal government. And we put three-fourths of his recommendations into effect."

"I got President Hoover to come down to Independence and dedicate the Truman Memorial Library. While he was there he came to the house where Mrs. Truman was entertaining her bridge club. And one old gal there asked him what an ex-president did. Hoover's reply was:

"He takes pills and dedicates libraries."

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .



Bob, Hoover Have U.S. Commies On Run

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Gus Hall is a tactician man, not given to broadcasting his likes and dislikes. If he were, the party boss of U.S. Communists would rank Attorney General Robert Kennedy about as high on his list of favorite people as Floyd Patterson would sound Sisson.

For Kennedy, a one-time boxer, has backed Hall against the "opes" and opened up with both hands. He has Hall and Moscow's other agents in serious trouble.

In recent months, the Attorney General has initiated legal action against 27 top-ranking Reds, asking the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) to require them to register as members of the Communist Party.

Based on evidence turned up by Kennedy and J. Edgar Hoover, the Board has thus far ordered 14 to register. It has not yet ruled on the other 13. If the board's decision is upheld by the courts, the 14 must register. If they refuse—as they have indicated they will—they face prison sentences of five years and fines of \$10,000 in the event they are convicted.

Hearings a fortnight ago demonstrated the spadrocks of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Kennedy's Internal Security Division. The FBI sprung four agents to testify against four Party leaders. Perhaps the most important witness was Allen Prince, a red-haired Brooklyn lad who has reported to the FBI for ten years.

Before he left the Party last year, Prince was regarded by Hall as one of the country's most promising young comrades. He served as a member of the Party's New York Youth Commission and chairman of his party branch. His wife, Helen, also worked for the FBI as an undercover agent. Like her husband, she left the Party to testify before the SACB.

Prince was a chief witness in proceedings against Mortimer Daniel Rubin, the Party's bright young Director of Youth Activities. He told of secret meetings in which Rubin charted strategy to win recruits. Rubin, Prince said, reported directly to Party boss Hall, who was particularly concerned about youth progress in New York City.

Prince was used to identify Irving Potash, labor commissioner of the U.S. Party. Two other undercover agents—Floyd Rogers and Lucius Armstrong, also identified Potash, who is no stranger to U.S. law-enforcement officers.

He was convicted under the Smith Act of conspiring to overthrow the U.S. Government. Upon his release from federal prison he was deported to his native Poland. Shortly thereafter, in 1957, Potash was smuggled back into this

country to attend the super-secret, closed door 17th Convention of the Communist Party, USA. Nabbed by the FBI, Potash was convicted of illegal entry and served two more years in jail.

Again, deportation proceedings were initiated, but Poland's Wladyslaw Gornulka (who has received more than half a billion dollars in U.S. foreign aid) thwarted American efforts to get rid of Potash. Gornulka refused to accept him, and Potash remains in this country today. According to sworn testimony, he travels throughout the country, addressing secret Communist meetings, giving orders on infiltration of American industrial plants.

Neither Potash nor Rubin bothered to deny the charges made against them. Neither, for that matter, have any of those against whom Kennedy has moved, although they have been given every opportunity to refute the allegations and to present witnesses in their behalf.

The Reds' only hope is for the Supreme Court to hold the proceedings unconstitutional. Government lawyers are confident, however, that the statutes in question will be upheld.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Monday, June 24, the 172nd day of 1963 with 190 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

Those born today include Henry Ward Beecher, American preacher and opponent of slavery, in 1811.

On this day in history: In 1497, explorer John Cabot reached North America and claimed to be the first European to visit the continent since the Norsemen.

In 1863, Gen. Robert E. Lee started to cross the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry in preparation for his Civil War invasion of Pennsylvania.

In 1948, Russia blocked all rail and road traffic between West Berlin and West Germany.

In 1948, Republicans chose Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York to run for the presidency for the second time.

A thought for the day — The French writer, Henri Beyle Stendhal, wrote: "One can acquire everything in solitude — except character."



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Don't Care—Or Afraid?

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Freedom House, a New York organization which does not find it impossible to be liberal and anti-Communist, has issued a report at a meeting it called of 25 writers, publicists, and academicians — "seasoned observers and analysts"—to discuss the Cuban problem. On the minds of Freedom House directors was the fact that though the American people united solidly behind the President to force the withdrawal of missiles and troops, "more than half a year has gone by and the job has not been completed." Of this group, 14 were friendly to the Administration, 7 opposed, and 4 would not say.

When the deliberations had ended, a poll was taken on a number of key points. "Is Washington fully committed to a policy to bring down Castro in practical terms?" Eleven answered no, and three gave a qualified yes. Only three gave an unqualified yes. Three abstained. "Does Washington have a plan on Cuba?" Only one participant gave an unqualified yes, whereas 13 gave an unqualified no and two more a qualified no.

"Can Castro's regime be toppled without an invasion by the U.S.?" Yeses from 21, without qualification—and not a single no. "Can Castro-Communist subversion be contained without action larger than presently exists?" To this question, 19 unqualifiedly said no. "Were the hit-and-run raids contributing to creating difficulties for Castro?" Twenty yes answers. "Did raids not based on U.S. soil endanger the peace?" Unqualified no, 18; unqualified yes, 1.

The pattern of the answers—and other questions corroborate this—is quite clear. These friendly experts believe that the Administration is not really trying to overthrow Castro, that it is not containing subversion, and that the

reasons it gives for its dilatory tactics are simply cover-ups.

This should come as a shock to those who insist that only a handful of pug-nosed Republicans in Congress are really disturbed by the Cuban situation. And it throws doubt on an argument heard here frequently that Cuba will not be an issue because people know that there is nothing President Kennedy can do about it.

The other side of the same coin comes from Cuba itself, from a new Free Cuban Commando group operating successfully in the Escambray mountains. Pedro "Chungo" Ramirez, head of this group, says:

"Eighty per cent of the (Castro) militia is composed of men who serve only out of terror. Their morale is very low. Given the opportunity and the assurance that they were on the winning side, we could count on massive defections." Nevertheless, defections do occur among those who would rather die for Cuba than live in slavery under Castro.

Without the arms they once got from the United States, the various guerrilla groups are extremely short of weapons — even lacking clothes, shoes, food, Ramirez says. "Our sources of supply are the (Castro) militia themselves." The only weapons available must be taken from members of militia units who are killed in combat or who defect to the commandos. The guerrillas (or peasants) supply what they can in the way of food and shelter. They also serve to identify Communist agents who attempt to infiltrate the guerrillas by claiming to be idealistic recruits.

Ramirez points out that in this battle for his country, "100,000 Communist troops would have difficulty wiping out the guerrillas in the Escambray." Commando units operate in groups of 12 to 15

and "extreme mobility is our chief weapon."

But what they really need is proper support from the outside. This means guns and supplies, certainly, but most important of all what they need is the knowledge that the Kennedy Administration is on their side. This knowledge would cause widespread defections.

Instead, they see that the Administration has turned its back on them, pleading fear of a nuclear war. They believe Fidel Castro when he says, "Who has failed? They, the U.S.A., has failed. Who has won? We have won. Well, then, are the conquered going to impose conditions on the conquerors?" This kind of propaganda is pervasive—and murder to the cause of freedom.

The Cuban people know that the United States had already conquered, that it lost its nerve, and that the conquerors gratefully accepted the conditions of those who were in full retreat. The last laugh was Castro's and Khrushchev's.

Is it any wonder then that seasoned observers friendly to the Kennedy Administration feel that nothing has been done about Cuba because those in the seats of the mighty do not care to—or are afraid?

BERRY'S WORLD



"I'd like to do something about reapportionment."