

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Ailing Cities Put On Spot

A fresh opportunity is at hand for state, county and local governments to show their stuff in competition with a federal authority against whose encroachments they complain.

Special Senate and House subcommittees on intergovernmental relations are beginning a long series of field inquiries into basic problems confronting the various levels of government in the nation's major metropolitan areas.

What the subcommittees want to hear is not Washington solutions but "grass roots" proposals for improving regional co-operation in solving such problems.

For example, if there is widespread opposition to plans for federal mass transit legislation, the probers will ask simply:

"How do you in your area propose to meet the crushing transportation needs of the present and future? Do you have the legal power and the organizational capacity to deal with these needs?"

Authorities and interested parties at the various levels below Washington will be on test. For many of these assert vigorously:

"Leave us alone. Leave these matters to us. We are better able than the federal government to solve our difficulties."

The answer to that, in the present circumstance, is that their case is unproven.

Many American communities are in deep trouble and show little sign of knowing how to extricate themselves. Slums grow faster

than they can stamp them out. Automobile traffic strangles them. Air pollution comes near to smothering them on certain days. Financial burdens weigh them down.

Author Mitchell Gordon, in a new book called "Sick Cities," notes that one town equipped its postmen with gas masks because its air was unfit to breathe. It is a fact of life today, he adds, that every urban American who lives to be 60 can expect sometime to be victim of a crime ranging from theft to mayhem.

In less than two decades, says Gordon, nine out of 10 Americans will be living in urban metropolitan regions. Conditions then may well be utterly intolerable unless citizens and their communities act now to crack some of their most desperate problems.

Many of the "solutions" thus far tried, like widening streets and highways, only turn out to intensify the problems.

But in many ways — control of sprawl, of road patterns, of pollution, of recreational facilities — effective solutions are clearly barred by antiquated regional and local governing practices.

If these echelons of government have the capacity to clean away the deadwood of decades and grapple imaginatively with the huge dilemmas of city and town and county, the men of Congress now plunging into the field — coast to coast — will be only too happy to hear it.

Growth Of Scholarships

(The Times, San Mateo, Calif.)

One of the tragic wastes of our society is the high school graduate who has shown promise in his studies, but does not go on to college because of a lack of funds. The tragedy is compounded by the fact that each year thousands of scholarships in the United States are unused because no one applies for them.

Thirty million dollars in scholarship grants were unused last year, and \$450 million available for low-cost college loans were untouched. Contrary to what a skeptic might deduce, few of these scholarships were limited to pink-haired Siberians who wanted to study the natural animosities of the albatross and the goldfish.

Two requirements of most scholarships are good grades in high school and a need for financial aid. The second requirement can frequently be overcome if there are no other takers and the applicant shows particular promise in his field.

Lack of publicity concerning some of the available scholarships contributes to their disuse. But the truth is, as most student counselors are aware, lack of perseverance on the part of the student and his parents is most frequently to blame.

Hundreds of organizations — fraternal, education, scientific, military, and governmental — offer scholarships each year. There are constant additions to the list. Every college will supply a prospective student a potential scholarship list upon request, and many colleges offer their own scholarship and loan services.

"Undergraduate College Scholarships" is a pamphlet available from the Office of Education, Washington 25, D.C. As to loans for higher education, the possibilities range from interest-free loans for students who have finished two years of college from the Hattie M. Strong Foundation to long-term loans available through 1454 participating colleges and universities in all 50 states under the national defense student loan program.

Continued awareness of the increasing value of college training is reaching into the home and the high school. But until a greater number of the thousands of capable students who risk their futures on a high school diploma desire to take advantage of the opportunities awaiting them in higher education, neither the parent nor the teacher can be satisfied with the role he has played.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Strong Leadership Need

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

The proposed Negro March on Washington in August to force the hand of Congress places President Kennedy very painfully on the horns of a dilemma. If 100,000 Negroes picket the Capitol and sit-in on the cold marble floors of its corridors, the possibilities of civil rights legislation will probably go out the window. Many Congressmen who feel that such legislation is necessary and warranted will not tolerate this kind of pressure tactics. They will certainly not vote for cloture if Negro leaders attempt to put a pistol to the head of Congress.

On the other hand, if no legislation is enacted, Mr. Kennedy can kiss away his chances for re-election. The tension and rioting that have been on the increase will undoubtedly continue at a stepped-up pace. The President will either have to condone it or send troops to major cities north and south of the Mason-Dixon Line. This would lose him votes by the millions. Whatever racial difficulties exist today, the nation is not ready to accept martial law without protest. Whether fairly or not, both Negroes and whites will blame Mr. Kennedy.

What then is the solution? The Rev. Martin Luther King insists that the March on Washington cannot be prevented, no matter what he says or does. And other Negro leaders have argued in the same manner. But is this true? If Mr. King and the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were to urge their followers to stay home—and if the Congress on

Racial Equality (CORE) were to add its voice—would there be any substantial gathering here in Washington? The question answers itself.

Certainly, some of the extremist groups would attempt to capitalize on the responsible behavior of the NAACP and other Negro associations and committees by opposing it. The Communists, who for years have attempted to recruit Negroes by offering a "solution" now taken over by the Black Muslims for a "Negro republic" in the South, will seek to take hold of any possible demonstrations.

But to mount a massive March on Washington will require the kind of planning and logistical support that only the NAACP, the King organization and CORE can provide. A sober statement by these groups warning that trouble at the Capitol will harm rather than help would automatically cool off some of those now demanding it. And the tedious and necessary business of renting buses, arranging train schedules, finding lodgings, and providing food for 100,000 demonstrators could not be handled by ad hoc Communist and/or Black Muslim agitators.

The concern now felt by the Kennedy Administration has begun to bubble to the surface. Attorney General Robert Kennedy faced the criticism of the Negro leadership when he cautioned them that a march was "premature" until Congress had a right to debate the civil rights legislation proposed by the President. But behind the scenes, the talk is considerably more emphatic.

Some of the President's advisers are, in fact, considerably resentful of the kind in which the Rev. Mr. King and others have put the Administration. They have always thought of themselves as the Negroes' best friend and they cannot comprehend why this is not understood. Negro leaders, however, take a somewhat different view. They note that before his election, Mr. Kennedy had promised that a civil rights bill would be his first order of business. Once in office, he insisted that statutes then on the books were sufficient to cope with the problem.

The President's turnabout, after the riots in Birmingham and Philadelphia, has not impressed those who believe that he is now acting out of fear rather than from principle. As long as fear seems to be the motivation, the pressure will grow and the demonstrations increase in number and size, no matter what the eventual consequences. Irritation at the President's dilemma will achieve little.

Strong leadership is required now based on a thorough understanding of the issues, sympathy for all citizens whether black or white who must come to grips with an explosive situation, and a proper regard for law and constitutional principle. A show of the courage which seeks to do the right regardless of political consequences will do more to quiet the country and help it arrive at just solutions than all the pious sentiments and violent non-violent demonstrations.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . .

Integration Tough Job

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — New York City's experience with its Commission on Intergroup Relations—COIR—offers pointed case histories on how efforts to foster and achieve integration work out.

New York is the most polyglot city in the world with a population of over eight million. It has Jewish, Negro, Puerto Rican and many European minorities whose complex problems make the racial relationships of most American communities simple by comparison. In addition, New York is headquarters for the United

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

(The Sacramento Bee)

United States Senator Kenneth B. Keating of New York has charged that the antiquated system of electing the president of the United States by a vote of the electoral college gives no assurance the choice of the people will enter the White House.

Keating is entirely correct. The New York senator also is accurate in his suggestion for eliminating this hazard—an amendment to the constitution to provide for the direct election of presidents by popular vote.

There is no reason to continue the anachronism of the electoral college and every reason to abolish it.

Under this system all the votes of a state support the winning candidate, even if he wins by only the slimmest margin. All of the votes of the loser are ignored when the final and decisive vote is cast in the electoral college.

This creates a threat to majority rule. It also makes possible deliberate manipulation to frustrate the will of the people. There is no absolute requirement that the electors from a state cast their ballots for the candidate who received a majority of the votes.

The latest proof of this danger comes in the proposal being pushed by Governor Ross Barnett of Mississippi who would withhold the 33 electoral votes of five southern states in 1964, forcing the election of the president into the house of representatives.

The only factor favoring college is inertia. The need for change does not appear to be a matter of urgent necessity to most Americans.

Yet the fact remains it could be matter of urgency in any given presidential election. Delaying the will of the majority of the voters certainly would be a disaster. Unless the system is changed nothing could be done if the unhappy day should come and the electoral college picked a man not selected by the voters or permitted by the house of representatives to do the same thing.

The time for action is now before it is too late to prevent the choice of the people being ignored.

Nations, where representatives from many of the 100 countries have found they are not always welcome as neighbors or in restaurants and other public places.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, COIR's first director and author of the new, award-winning book, "Changing Patterns in Prejudice," found that many of the problems tackled by his group and other welfare agencies did not always work out as planned.

New York state's housing integration law, for instance, has not ended segregation. But since its passage, the law has given formerly restricted minorities added self-respect. Dr. Marrow explained it this way in an interview:

"It enabled a colored mother to tell her wondering children, 'Yes, we can live anywhere we want to. It's just that Daddy can't get a job that pays enough money for us to move into a better flat.' That satisfies childish pride on one point, though it raises another problem."

What frequently happened when colored families moved into integrated housing developments, says Marrow, is that the whiter simply moved out. What had been solidly white apartments soon became solidly Negro or Puerto Rican. The idea of reserving some of the apartments for white families was suggested, to force mixing. But this was rejected by the minority groups, which didn't want mixing by plan or quota.

"People of the same ethnic background like to live near each other," explains Marrow. "So there are voluntary segregated communities all over New York. They are cultural islands. They are not ghettos, because the people who inhabit them can get out if they want to. Compulsory integration to a kind of checkerboard pattern isn't what these groups want. First, they want better housing."

"Harlem Negroes don't necessarily want to live with whites. They want to live with other Negroes. Even the more successful, higher class Negroes who

call themselves 'middle class'—doctors, lawyers, professional people and businessmen — want to continue living in Harlem where their patients, clients and customers live. They don't want to move to Westchester."

Viewed in this light, integration may not cause the complete revolution in living standards some people have feared.

The question of integrated education is something else.

"The problem is how to accelerate the Supreme Court mandate for 'deliberate speed' in integration," Marrow believes.

One thing that has to be done is give Negro children better teaching services until they catch up. This means special tutoring. It means more exposure to culture. It means smaller classes.

Says Marrow: "That means more money. New York City estimated that cutting average class size by one child and giving remedial reading courses with other aids for just two years might cost a third more per child."

Most states and local communities can't meet these extra costs. It is therefore considered likely that any moves toward faster school integration will put increased pressures on the drive for more federal aid to the states for public school education.

Another likely development, Marrow believes, is the possibility of more school segregation developing voluntarily, even after integration is imposed by law or order. This happened in Baltimore, which put through what was considered a model school integration plan. The whites simply moved. They were afraid integration would lower educational averages.

"Don't confuse what can be done by law," warns Marrow in conclusion, "with what can't be done by law."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q — What is a hootenanny?
A — It is a meeting of folk singers, especially for public entertainment.

BERRY'S WORLD



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

Klamath County citizens apparently are so accustomed to arrangement in the sheriff's office

and carelessness in the office of district attorney that they feel any effort to change things is useless. The recent "incident" involving the young Indian who was held in Klamath County jail for 105 days with no charge against him, is only one of a series that dramatically emphasizes the ineptness of our officials in both departments. It is fantastic and inconceivable that a u c h a thing could happen. But it did.

Equally inconceivable, I think, is the lack of outcry from Klamath citizenry. We have all kinds of do-gooders running around sniffing out grand schemes for the alleviation of "suffering" of their fellow-man. But, here is a simple case of justice flagrantly wronged. So far, I haven't heard a peep except what we printed in the paper.

I have heard some people express amusement at some of the antics of our "sheriff." I wonder how they'd like to be unjustly locked up for 105 days (or 115 minutes for that matter) by some arrogant official who is too inept or too careless to recognize the limits or the extent of his responsibilities?

Now that Profumo is gone, and a new Minister of War named for Britain, would it be unnecessary to say that England has been Profumo-gated?

A Little League father has finally figured out the strike zone used by the umpires. If the father catches it, it's a strike.

Sale of our crib the other day reminded me of those famous last words: The saddest words of tongue or pen: "We sold our baby buggy, then . . ."

Parents, you'll be interested. I'm sure, in a new feature that gets underway in the Herald and News tomorrow. It's called Little People's Puzzle, and is an educational word-and-picture game that entertains the children while it helps them learn to spell.

Recently, samples of the puzzle were given to 210 third, fourth and fifth graders in a central New Jersey school. The great majority of the children agreed with the little girl who wrote on the back of the puzzle, "I would like to have them in the paper during the summer 'cause they are fun to do."

We'll be publishing the puzzle six times a week. Encourage the kids to take turns having a whack at them.

The average man has probably thought twice about running away from home—once as a child, and once as a husband.

I notice that several Oregon towns are seeking ways to out-law selling via the telephone. So far as I know, nothing has been said about curtailing the activities of the radio survey teams that call while you're watching TV.

July Fourth comes on Thursday this year (as if you didn't know). There goes another week's work put off until the next week.

The "temporary" war-level taxes, which produce about \$4 billion in annual revenue, were to have been decreased or dropped in 1964. Instead they have been extended on a year-to-year basis. Which goes to show that "temporary" taxes, whether of federal, state or local origin, get to be an unbreakable habit.

Time waits for no man, it is too busy waiting for women.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Russian Farm Program Is Complete Failure



By FULTON LEWIS JR.
Squash-playing Orville Freeman is not one who easily accepts defeat.

When Minnesota voters gave him the boot in 1960, lame duck Governor Freeman went into seclusion, and did not come out until he was named Secretary of Agriculture by President Kennedy.

When farmers from coast to coast turned thumbs down on his control-laden "solution" to the nation's farm problem six weeks ago, Freeman decided to get away from it all. He will leave a fortnight hence for a month-long working vacation behind the Iron Curtain.

The stocky, bespectacled Secretary will lead a team of eight advisers into Moscow on July 11. From there he will tour the Soviet Union, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, and "take a careful, thorough look" at farm methods in a collectivized society.

Freeman will learn one thing: Soviet agriculture is a colossal flop. Little more than six months ago, Nikita Khrushchev announced that Nikolai G. Ignatov had been fired as Deputy Premier. Ignatov is only the latest in a long succession of "experts" who have been unable to make collectivized agriculture work.

One of this country's leading experts on Soviet farming explains why. "You can read hundreds of pages of Soviet blarney on agricultural trivia," says Prof. Demetri Shumkin of the University of Illinois, "and find no recognition that agriculture is done by human beings."

Drunks and other misfits have been appointed to key jobs in Soviet agricultural planning, says Shumkin. "Legal coercion of the peasantry, veracity, incompetence and dishonesty have often been noted."

The abject failure of collectivized agriculture can be seen from the following statistics. While the overwhelming majority of Soviet farmers work on collectivized farms, 50 per cent of the milk, 47 per cent of the meat, 82 per cent of the eggs, and 62 per cent of the potatoes are supplied by a comparative handful of private farmers who have but 4 per cent of the country's crop land.

Soviet "planners" have been unable to mechanize collectivized agriculture. Not only is machinery in short supply, it is poorly maintained. It is often left out in the open to rust throughout the severe Russian winter. Neglect of machinery has in fact become

such a problem that it was made a criminal offense.

There are chronic shortages of spare parts and it is often easier to buy new implements. The Soviet press at harvest time is filled with reports of breakdowns in badly-needed farm machinery.

In 1959, for instance, when the Soviet Union had considerable trouble harvesting the grain crop in Kazakhstan, 32,000 combines and 11,000 reapers were not in use in that region. At least 18,000 tractors could not be used because they needed repairs.

Consumption of electricity on Soviet farms is less than one-third that on American farms. And, as Khrushchev has said, "one cannot demand high productivity of labor and hack corn with an axe."

Note: The Freeman jaunt is reminiscent of one taken last summer by Interior Secretary Stewart Udall. The 10 most efficient power-generating establishments in the world are located in this country. Rather than visit them, however, Udall toured the Soviet Union to learn "as much as we can and see as much as we can. We have so much to learn from your Soviet specialists in this field."

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Sunday, June 30, the 181st day of 1963 with 184 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 1914, Adolf Hitler began his bloody purge of Germany, eliminating many political and military leaders who had once supported him.

In 1950, President Harry Truman announced the transfer of U.S. troops in Japan to Korea to assist in the war against North Korean invaders.

In 1958, the Senate approved the bill to make Alaska the 49th state.

In 1960, the Belgian Congo became the Republic of Congo, soon to be the scene of bloody internal strife.

A thought for the day—German author, Thomas Mann, said: "Opinions cannot survive if one has no chance to fight for them."