

# Editorial Page

## The Nation Mourns

The nation mourns. From the depths of its anguish and bereavement come sorrowful words of tribute and praise for a courageous leader cut down in the full measure of his life by an assassin's bullet.

Shock . . . disbelief . . . sorrow . . . heartbreak . . . no words can capture the emotions of grief of this nation and of the world in this tragic hour.

The raging whirlwind that has hovered over this nation for many long agonizing months has reaped a tragic, gruesome harvest that has indelibly stained the proud history of a proud people.

The swirling tides that divided this nation over such issues as civil rights, Cuba, national defense have been stilled, awed by the magnitude of this terrible hour.

A nation, once divided, is now united in tribute to one who attained his nation's highest honor, but who paid the extreme measure for this service to his country.

He moved through the stormy route to the White House with the confidence of youth, the vigor of dedication and the hope of building a better tomorrow.

Change evoked controversy and now . . . catastrophe.

We were privileged to have met President John Kennedy when he was still a

possible candidate seeking the Presidential nomination of his party.

He came to Klamath Falls and we had occasion to meet with him and question him of his views.

We followed closely his meteoric rise as he won the nomination and then captured the presidency in the nation's closest election.

We differed with him on many issues. We were highly critical of him at times over foreign policy and the level of national spending.

But our differences were those of free Americans endowed with the privilege of being able to disagree.

Our grief in this fateful hour is the grief of 200 million Americans who rise as one voice in sorrowful protest against this infamous act.

Let us reflect on this time of national bereavement and abandon the paths that have led us to disunity, despair and now deepest tragedy.

The assassin's bullet has ripped the earthly shroud from John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the man, but has clothed him in the immortal garb of a martyr.

From the darkness of this hour there will come light . . . but now the nation mourns.

## Tale Of One City

There seems to be real basis for hope that Cleveland, Ohio, may have achieved a major breakthrough—at least for larger cities—in the country-wide search for a solution to the knotty problem of integrating schools with a minimum of trouble.

A new integration policy now being put into effect by the Cleveland Board of Education not only has stopped picketing and other evidence of racial conflict in the school area, but has been hailed by integration leaders there as "a tremendous and courageous step."

Such rapport in matters of civil rights has been all too rare and is definitely encouraging.

Key feature of the Cleveland plan is creation of a Citizens Human Relations Council, representing many ethnic groups, whose major objective is to develop and put into effect by September, 1964, a plan to achieve "meaningful integration" of Cleveland classrooms.

The Council will study current practices in other cities and then make recommenda-

tions to the school board on in-training programs for teachers, development of inter-group pupil contacts, and means of ending whatever discrimination may exist.

The board of education also satisfied integration demands in such areas as mixing of children in bus transport classes, alleged discrimination in trade school training, hiring of workers by school contractors, participation in the federal lunch program, and integrating school texts and other materials.

It is too early, of course, to properly assess permanent benefits of the Cleveland plan, even in Cleveland. And it will be interesting to see how closely the school board and the integration leaders will agree on just when "meaningful integration" becomes meaningful.

But when discord and distrust yield—even in one city—to cooperation and mutual effort—even in one area of civil rights—it is a big step forward.

The whole country will be watching to see how it works out.

## "What ever happened to the Bird this Thanksgiving?"



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

## Congressmen Pare School Aid Funds

By PETER EDSON  
Washington Correspondent  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.  
WASHINGTON (NEA) — American Education Week, Nov. 10-16, may celebrate congressional approval of U.S. government aid to education programs for the next three years. But there may also be some expressions of mourning by the professional educators over what they wanted but didn't get.

The five-year, \$5-billion omnibus aid to education package which President Kennedy submitted to Congress last January is being cut way back. Of the 24 programs proposed, only six are being enacted, with many modifications and some extensions of old programs.

The major curtailment is that new aid to primary and secondary schools is out for classroom construction and teacher training. Decision to drop these programs, to have cost \$1.5 billion, was taken last May. There is little chance that they can be revived even next year, though it may be tried.

Federal aid for testing seventh and eighth graders to determine their capabilities was dropped. New guidance and counseling services for public and nonprofit private schools were also dropped.

Grants to the states to provide teacher training for handicapped children — principally the deaf and blind — were eliminated, though aid for the mentally retarded has been provided in separate legislation.

All new programs proposed for adult education were cut out. This excludes additional aid for extension service courses in land grant colleges and state universities, adult basic education and special aid for adult education libraries.

An administration plan to pay half the wages of needy students given part-time employment in college communities was not even considered by Congress.

The plan to provide federal aid for two years of college-level education of semiprofessional technicians in engineering, science and health was dropped. But a much broader program for expanded federal aid to vocational education at high school and junior college levels was substituted by Congress and has been considered separately.

All administration proposals for federal aid to improve educational quality were dropped. They would have provided training of specialized teachers for both gifted children and ill-learned. Two programs to strengthen educational research and improve the gathering of educational statistics were dropped as unnecessary.

Extension and some expansion of the lines of authority get only mention in the Eisenhower memoirs.

Another proposal to grant a tax credit for the costs of college education is still under consideration. It was not part of the original Kennedy program but it is gaining steadily increasing support in Congress. Twenty-two senators have now introduced bills for this purpose. But it is being handled as part of the tax bill now before Congress.

The main aid to education programs which Congress has seen fit to approve, costing \$1.2 billion over the next three years, include:

- \$800 million in matching grants for the construction of college classrooms, science laboratories, foreign language facilities and libraries, with \$155 million of this reserved for junior colleges.
- \$300 million in loans for such facilities.
- \$145 million for graduate school expansion.
- Earlier in the year, Congress authorized a \$266-million program to construct medical school facilities and provide loans for medical students.

In summary, many essentials have been provided to aid education. But most of the educational frills are cut out.



THE GLOBAL VIEW . . .

## Who Muted Robeson

By LEON DENNEN  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.  
NEW YORK (NEA) — What happened to Paul Robeson? The famous American Negro singer and actor who once said that he considered Communist Russia as his "second motherland" has disappeared from public view into the dim world behind the Iron Curtain.

A Paris news paper has reported that the "great colored singer Paul Robeson" was disillusioned with Russia and communism. He is quoted as having expressed disappointment to have found racial discrimination being practiced in Red Russia. He was shocked to have discovered that minority peoples in the Soviet Union, such as Jews, Armenians, Georgians and others, were being forced to adopt Soviet Russian "culture" instead of their own.

"I am disillusioned because I found in Russia a different form of oppression which is all the more dangerous because it operates in the name of a bogus liberation," Robeson is reported to have said.

This account was denied by Eslanda Robeson, the singer's wife, and by persons who described themselves as "Robeson's friends."

But Paul Robeson himself remained silent. The man who said that he chose Communist Russia as his "second mother-

land" because he championed Negro rights did not even break his silence during the historic civil rights march on Washington.

One of Robeson's last appearances in public was at the end of 1959 when he played his famous role as Shakespeare's Othello in Britain. In April 1961, he was reported to be in a Moscow hospital suffering from exhaustion. Five months later he was said to be resting in a nursing home near London.

However, since then, Robeson has disappeared from public life. His wife makes no secret of the fact that she intends, for the present at least, to keep him cut off from the outside world.

"Nearly everyone everywhere who knows anything about Paul Robeson knows by now what his political views are," Mrs. Robeson told the news agency of Communist Czechoslovakia. She denied that her husband was ever a Communist. But, she added, "He is a firm friend of the Soviet Union, of the People's Republic of China and of the socialist world."

Yet no western reporter was ever permitted by Mrs. Robeson to speak face-to-face with the singer or to discover whether in fact he still holds the views she attributes to him.

The circumstances of Paul

Robeson's recent departure from Britain ostensibly for a "rest" in Communist East Germany were, to say the least, murky.

At no time before the take-off or after the landing in East Berlin was he exposed to public scrutiny. Though a reporter for the London Sunday Telegraph was on the same plane, he was not permitted by Mrs. Robeson to interview the singer.

After he was given a passport to leave the United States in 1958, at the age of 60, he undertook a heavy schedule of concerts in Europe and Russia. He may well have overtaxed his health.

But the fierce determination with which his "protectors" keep him from all contact with the public and the press suggests that he found his faith in Russia and communism misplaced.

It is indeed possible that, after more than a decade, he saw through the Communist fraud. Emotional man that Robeson is, he probably allowed himself to voice his disillusionment. His "exhaustion" may thus be as much political as it is physical.

Is Robeson therefore being held incommunicado by his "friends" and "protectors?" Until he speaks himself, we shall not know the truth.

For the time being Robeson's deep bass voice is silent.

## Letters To The Editor

### Save The Does

There have been several articles in the Herald and News about the deer herds of Oregon which have been very interesting. I would like to say that most of the statements are true, to some extent.

After living in Oregon for 60 years and most of my life in the outdoors, I am interested in our deer herd. I have been watching the deer diminish each year at an alarming rate.

They say that because of a shortage of feed they have to kill off the does to keep the herd down. Well, that is a false statement for I pass through this country from east to west each year and have observed thousands of acres of deer feed that has not been eaten—particularly on the Oregon and California sierras. I have found from four to eight inches of new growth on browse plants in that area where most local deer migrate.

It seems there are private interests which do not want

hunters shooting on range and timberlands, out in order to get them out they must first eliminate the deer.

There are so many factors involved in deer elimination in Oregon that it would take too long to point them out, but I hope the sportsmen in Oregon will read the article relating to statements made by C. E. "Red" Milhorn (editor's note: Herald and News, Nov. 7), president of the Oregon Fish and Game Council, about this matter.

If the killing of does continues we will not have a deer herd of any size in the state during the years ahead.

Let's stop killing does and let the herd build up—at least for two or three years.

Arthur Barkhurst,  
Box 82, Keno.

### Stop Spenders

It is my understanding in 1959 the governor's salary was \$10,000 per year with an allowance

of \$100 per month for expenses, tax free. At the end of the year there was a \$50 million surplus in the State Treasury.

In 1963 the governor's salary was \$22,500 plus \$7,200 per year for expenses, tax free. His home is guarded on a 24-hour basis by the state police at a cost of over \$24,000 per year to the taxpayer.

He retains a special attorney, which is not legal, because he does not like the opinions of our elected attorney general, at the cost of \$15,000 financed by the taxpayer. Of current news is the deplorable conditions of the state finances and the search for more money for over-extended government.

What I don't understand is how the taxpayer lets the governor get away with it. It looks to me like we are supporting a pretty expensive governor, and for why? To figure out new ways and means of taxing us.

We have been lied to, brow-beaten and taxed by the people we elect to watch our affairs, and kept taxes down. It helped some to show the high spenders by the referral \$60 million tax hike in October of its whole-hearted defeat, but there are still some who want to rush in with more taxes.

If the men we elect went a little more by our constitution, instead of haling the things through on the people, we wouldn't be taxed to death. If we recalled these people maybe some of them would learn, and I'd start with the governor of this state.

We have paid through the nose ever since he took office. See how the governor's salary has been raised and for what? What good came of it for the taxpayer who foots the bill? Isn't it time we stop it?

Let's hear from some of the other taxpayers and how they feel. There are tax cuts that could be made. If the Tax Committee would live within its budget and cut those high salaries, we wouldn't need higher taxes.

Mrs. B. J. Squires,  
2804 South Sixth Street.

## WASHINGTON CALLING . . .



## Conflict Continues

By MARQUIS CHILDS  
WASHINGTON—At the center of the American political drama since the system of divided powers has existed is the conflict between the President and the Congress. The longest mile in the world separates the Capitol from the White House, and modern means of communication such as the telephone have done little to shorten it.

While still another President is making this melancholy discovery in the quarrel over foreign aid, the tribulations of his predecessor in the White House are a painful memory. Dwight D. Eisenhower, during his first term, was almost constantly engaged in brush-fire wars with Congress and in particular with members of his own party in the legislative branch.

The late Sen. Joseph McCarthy was a thorn in the side of the first Republican President to hold office since 1933. He intervened in State and Defense, keeping the executive establishment in an uproar. When he sent his free-wheeling agents, Roy Cohn and David Schine, on a tour of European embassies to ferret out possible subversives and un-American books in USIA libraries the United States became the laughingstock of the world.

In the same way that the current case of Otto F. Otepka suggests the intervention of Congress in the day-to-day conduct of foreign policy, so did Scott McLeod, the State Department's then head of security, become involved with the Senate's Internal Security Subcommittee. This was in the row over the President's nomination of Charles E. Bohlen to be Ambassador to Moscow. On the

call of Bohlen's nomination 11 Republicans and only two Democrats voted against the President's ambassador.

A more serious war was over the Bricker amendment which would have embedded in the Constitution a grave restraint on the treaty-making power of the executive. Former Sen. John Bricker of Ohio, a Republican stalwart, was joined by other stalwarts in both parties, suspicious not necessarily of the powers of the President then in the White House but of all Presidents. For months the threat hung over Eisenhower's head.

In his memoirs of his first four years in the White House, "Mandate For Change," just published, Eisenhower recounts these brush-fire wars with Congress and his own party, but they come out in muted form as though in a television drama the triumph of the good guys over the bad guys was inevitable.

There is, too, a great deal that the former President has forgotten or chosen to ignore. After 1954, when the Republicans lost control of Congress, the Democrats frequently came to his rescue.

A so-called compromise of the Bricker Amendment, almost equally objectionable to the President and his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, was rejected by a single vote, thanks to the vigorous efforts of the opponents. Foremost among these was the late Sen. Thomas C. Hennings of Missouri, one of the most distinguished constitutional lawyers ever to serve in that body. Neither Hennings nor the other Democrats who worked to block this blurring

of the lines of authority get only mention in the Eisenhower memoirs.

The tone of the book throughout is one of determined innocence, a resolute "see no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil." The role of the innocent who wants the best for everyone is undoubtedly one reason for Eisenhower's continuing popularity and why, if it were not for the 22nd Amendment, he might have run for a third term and would almost certainly have been elected.

But in the perspective of the good guys versus the bad guys, with virtue bound to triumph, little light is shed on Eisenhower's dilemma in the conflict between executive and legislative branches of government. If it were not for Emmett Hughes' "The Ordeal of Power," with its account of Eisenhower's frustrations and rages, the picture would be that of one so noble as to be above the passions of the battle.

The present occupant of the White House is no innocent. With 14 years in Congress and now three years in the White House Mr. Kennedy has as much practical knowledge of the conduct of government as any man to hold the office. Yet, he seems as unwilling or as unable to challenge the Southern milliners and the Senators railing herd on the foreign aid bill as was Eisenhower in the long battle with McCarthy.

One of the angriest sub-rosa matters in the Senate is that the President is not challenging, not "leading." But the historians may decide that the division of powers is a dilemma beyond the power of a President to resolve.



## WASHINGTON REPORTS . . .

## Reds Turn To Youth Drive

By FULTON LEWIS JR.  
WASHINGTON — Meeting behind closed doors in a dingy New York hotel in December 1959, leaders of the Communist Party USA agreed it was imperative that new blood be quickly pumped into Party arteries.

Spurred on by Moscow's chief U.S. aid, Gus Hall, the Communists agreed to "all possible encouragement and aid . . . to the party and non-party youth in their efforts to get up Marxist youth organizations."

Soon afterward, some of the country's most promising young Communists met in Chicago to set up the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. Bright young Reds began to fan across the country, stopping off at college campus after college campus to spread the gospel according to Marx.

Marxist groups were set up in Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and New York. It is the New York group—Advance—that is now under federal examination. Acting on a petition from Attorney General Robert Kennedy, the Subversive Activities Control Board is conducting hearings to see whether or not Advance must register as a Communist action group.

A steady stream of FBI undercover agents have taken the witness stand to back up the Attorney General's contention that members of the Communist Party have "guided and directed the internal activities and affairs of Advance and exercised domination and control over the formation of its policies."

The SACB was told about a meeting held in the home of Mike Stein, a leading young Communist, shortly before officers were "elected" to head Advance. Present were some of the most trusted young operatives in the metropolitan New York area.

They were addressed by William Albertson, a middle-aged official of the New York State Communist Party, who informed them in no uncertain terms whom they would support for Advance officers. In the "convention" that followed, Albertson's slate was elected. Each one of the major officers of Advance has been identified in the current SACB hearing as a Communist.

One of the government's most valuable witnesses has been Dean Roberts, a baby-faced young man who joined Advance at the suggestion of the FBI. Roberts attended classes at the New York School of Marxism with other Advance members and was told that "violent revolution" would be utilized to defeat the American imperialists.

Another government witness has been Alan Prince, a red-haired young man who also joined the Communist Party at the request of the FBI. He rose quickly in the party hierarchy to head a Brooklyn cell and help direct New York youth activities.

Perhaps the most telling testimony has come from Aaron Cohen, who first joined the Party in 1943. He left in 1957 convinced of its evil, rejoined shortly thereafter at the request of the FBI.

He has provided voluminous detail about Party operations.

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### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What was the duration of the sea battle between the Constitution and the Guerrier?  
A—About 30 to 40 minutes.

Q—Who is credited with introducing the table fork to America?  
A—Gov. John Winthrop in 1630.

## BERRY'S WORLD



"Sometimes I get the feeling that you think of me as just another pin head!"