

Editorial Page

Patriotism In Textbooks

A speaker of renown, Earnest L. Wilkinson, president of Brigham Young University, pointed out in a recent address that many of the people who wrote important chapters in American history are rapidly fading from the scene. Many modern textbooks used in our schools today ignore a surprising number of these heroes and cherished incidents.

The recent assassination of President Kennedy stirred up some enthusiasm for patriotism here and in other places around the nation. As pointed out by the Daily Herald, Provo, Utah, "This is heart-warming because people have a way of drifting into complacency — patriotically-speaking. The complacency of recent years has ranged all the way from simple indifference to vicious, outspoken contempt."

Dr. Wilkinson used the following examples to show what has happened to the famous incidents of yesterday which fail to be recounted in many of our history books today:

1. A month before the fateful conflict at Lexington and Concord in 1775, Patrick Henry, the great Virginia patriot and orator, delivered a historic address which has come ringing down through the generations. It ended with these words:

"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

Patrick Henry's words might be as applicable in our peril today, as they were in colonial times. Yet, his statement appears in only 3 of 45 modern textbooks, according to a survey quoted by Pres. Wilkinson.

The survey, made by This Week Magazine, showed that the Patrick Henry statement appeared in 12 of 14 school textbooks in the period prior to 1920. Why has it been ignored by so many modern text writers?

2. One of the most touching and patriotism-promoting stories in all history is that of Nathan Hale, a school teacher, who answered George Washington's call for volunteers to go behind British lines on a spying mission. Caught and convicted by the enemy, he bravely faced his execution with these imperishable words: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

Nathan Hale's utterance appeared in 11 of the pre-1920 texts but in only one of the modern books surveyed. Why deprive our children of such a precious gem of American history?

3. John Paul Jones figured in the fiercest naval battle of the war for independence. Although his ship was battered and bloody after an all-day battle, Jones refused to surrender. His answer to British demands to quit was: "I have not yet begun to fight!" He and his compatriots went on to victory.

John Paul Jones' statement appeared in nine of the old history books and in none of the new ones surveyed. Why delete such an epic of courage and patriotism?

It is our hope that the history books used in Klamath Falls and neighboring schools make some mention of great people like Patrick Henry, Nathan Hale and John Paul Jones. A lot of our citizens, youth and adults alike, are reasonably articulate in stating "we have the greatest nation in the world," but too many of these same folks are not willing to make any sacrifices for the nation they claim they love so much.

We agree with President Wilkinson and the Daily Herald that it's high time for Americans "to unite in a powerful and well-organized campaign to boost patriotism — to recapture the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution; to increase appreciation for the freedoms we have; and to honor the founding fathers for their decency of purpose, their vision, their courage and their sacrifices in laying the cornerstone for the democracy we enjoy today.

There's no better place than in the schools. We should insist that the textbooks carry freedom's message; that patriotism is highlighted not minimized.

The Provo Herald goes farther in saying we should insist "that all our teachers are loyal Americans and that every opportunity be used to install in our children a deep and abiding love of country."

Our educators might take a moment from their terribly busy schedules — and with the help of their associations, the PTA, and other parent groups — spearhead a campaign to insure that America's story is told to the children with due honor and patriotism in our history books. Texts which do not narrate such outstanding events as Patrick Henry's classic speech, Nathan Hale's heroism or the courageous statement of John Paul Jones should not be given preference.

We should call on every way possible to teach our youngsters a burning love for their country. Every last one of them should be proud to say, "I am an American!"



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Robert Kennedy's Plans

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

There has been much speculation that Attorney General Robert Kennedy is already beginning to maneuver for the 1964 vice presidential nomination. This, it was assumed, made considerable sense if he plans to remain in politics. But two high administration sources, talking frankly behind the cover of a "no attribution" pledge, see it differently.

This is their analysis: —Discout all talk of a Bob Kennedy vice presidential candidacy. They assert. The attorney general has already said that it would be a dead end for him. If the Democratic ticket must be "balanced" by a Catholic, he suggests Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota or Gov. Pat Brown of California.

—The high administration sources say that President Johnson can count on support from the Kennedy family without offering the vice presidency to young Bob. The attorney general has already been assured that he will not be shunted aside after a decent period.

—However, Mr. Kennedy realizes that he is no longer the second most powerful man in Washington. He knows too that it is imperative for him to re-establish a political base. Soundings are already being taken very quietly to test reaction in Massachusetts to his candidacy for governor in 1964. The Democratic incumbent, Gov. Endicott Peabody, would have to be given some quid pro quo, but he is a close friend of the Kennedy

family and would probably step down—though not happily.

—The Kennedys are also looking to other states, other races. At a Kennedy family council, it was decided to re-examine the possibility of running brother-in-law Sargent Shriver for governor of Illinois. This again would require bumping an incumbent Democrat, but there seems to be no fear that he will refuse. The question being discussed is simply, "Can Shriver make it?" If he can, then he would be in a strong position to aid Bob Kennedy's presidential candidacy in 1964.

—No plans are being made for Sen. Edward Kennedy. The Kennedys themselves consider him a lightweight, and so do Massachusetts politicians. One of the administration sources referred to him as "a bit feather-headed in political understanding." There is also the question of the Harvard scandal which Massachusetts voters were ready to swallow but which would cause trouble should Ted Kennedy seek higher office. When he is offered as a speaker, he is more often than not turned down, with apologies. The strategy is to keep him in the Senate.

—The big question: Would Massachusetts object to one Kennedy in the Senate and another in the governor's mansion? The Kennedys have a hunch that the state would not object, at least at this time. Kennedy hunches are usually excellent, and this one includes a belief that in a few years it may be much more difficult

to project Bob Kennedy. Therefore, it is vital that the new political base be established as quickly and as solidly as possible.

—With Robert Kennedy holding the Massachusetts governorship, he can immediately prepare for the 1968 presidential election. He will have the prestige of elective office and the contacts with other delegation-controlling governors to help him swing the nomination.

This is how two important administration officials, both personally close to the Kennedy family, analyze the present situation and look into the future.

All this presupposes continuing support for the attorney general from President Johnson. If he decides that this is a liability to him in his wooing of the South, it can change. It also presupposes Mr. Johnson's election in 1964.

An outgoing president cannot always choose his successor. But he can very definitely torpedo any would-be candidate not to his liking. This is why Richard Nixon could never declare his independence of President Eisenhower, even though his delegate strength was sufficient to win him the nomination. The situation will be increasingly fluid as the country begins to find out more about President Johnson, what he stands for, and how he intends to get it. The evaluations offered here will change frequently in the months to come. What makes them interesting is the evidence they present that the Kennedys intend to remain in politics—and at the highest level.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Hard-Sell Continued Overseas On Johnson's



By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — U.S. Information Agency — the government's international public relations arm—has pulled out all the stops to make the world better acquainted with new President Lyndon Johnson.

This effort began Nov. 22 after President Kennedy's assassination when the Vice President took the oath of office that made him head of the American government. It reached a high point with Voice of America's worldwide, live broadcast of President Johnson's speech to Congress early Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 27.

In those five days Voice of America was on the air 22 hours a day and USA worldwide wireless dispatches were greatly extended beyond their normal 10,000 words a day.

Monitored in 111 American overseas posts, this full news coverage formed the basis for information services provided foreign governments to project a daily picture of the important events happening in the United States.

The total effect was to assure the world that the change in Presidents had not changed American foreign policies and that the American government remained strong.

Foreign reaction to the broadcast of President Johnson's speech, as analyzed by USA's research staff, has been generally favorable.

Moscow expressed cautious approval of Johnson's pledge to implement the Kennedy ideas and ideals and to work for removal of the main causes of U.S.-USSR friction.

This theme was rebroadcast in many languages by Radio Moscow. But some Communist doubts were expressed on the new President's statement that the United States would keep its commitments from Viet Nam to West Berlin.

Western European news media showed much encouragement and increased confidence in U.S. leadership after the Johnson speech. This came after the sophisticated European press had expressed great disbelief that the events in Dallas happened just as reported and for the motives given.

There were other minor dissonances. Yugoslavia was grateful that Johnson did not mention Cuba, but Japan's Socialist party regretted that he did not mention the Far East more specifically.

From Africa there was scattered concern that President Johnson's southern background might have some effect on his

support for civil rights. Communist China's "People's Daily" predicted that the U.S. imperialist policies will not change and that Johnson will continue Kennedy policy.

Voice of America has made no answer to these criticisms, other than by following the usual policy of reporting the news straight and factually as it happens. This may have been particularly helpful in getting the news behind the iron curtain.

Russia has made no attempt to jam VOA broadcasts for some weeks. So Russia's internal broadcasts that the assassination was the result of a Trotskyite conspiracy with the American radical right and the Ku Klux Klan were disproved.

The job now is to continue familiarizing foreign public opinion with President Johnson's personality and views. This is the assignment that USA television, newsreel, picture and news feature services have taken on.

A half-hour documentary on President Johnson is now being put on video tape by two Emmy award winners who volunteered for the job.

Two complete television shows on Johnson's life and career are being prepared, with Spanish versions for Latin-American audiences.

Newsreel clips are being prepared for 35 areas where there is no commercial news file.

A six-page insert photographic life story of President Johnson will go into the Polish and Russian editions of "America," the USA illustrated monthly magazine.

A 16-page color cartoon book on President Johnson's life is being prepared for distribution in Latin America, Africa and free Asia.

Text for an 8,000 word pamphlet on President Johnson was transmitted by wireless to USA's three production centers in Manila, Beirut and Mexico City.

Both booklets, of a type popular in the developing countries, will be printed in many languages for worldwide distribution, in millions of copies.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What did the term "Hooverize" mean during World War II?
A—Doing without some articles of food for patriotic reasons.

Q—What is the meaning of hydrosphere?
A—The aqueous envelope of a planet.

WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK . . .

To Rile Lady Reporters



By WASHINGTON STAFF
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — In the west lobby of the White House, a newsman accosted Sarah McClendon, reporter for several Texas newspapers. He ribbed her with this line: "Let's see now, Sarah. Lyndon Johnson is the first Texan to be president since, er, who? General Eisenhower, isn't it?"

He, of course, was born in Denison, Tex., though he claims Abilene, Kan., as his home town.

Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., is not about to concede the 1964 presidential race to the Democrats.

"In my many years of observing politics," Scott says, "I've always watched the Connecticut towns. Over and over again, in the year before a presidential election, they have given a pretty clear signal."

"This year, the Republicans came out a lot better in those Connecticut towns than anyone figured. The results weren't conclusive, but I think they indicate a close race next year."

His Pennsylvania colleague, Democratic Sen. Joe Clark, interrupted him:

"You remind me of a drowning man reaching for a straw."

Hugh, You Republicans used to say, "As goes Maine, so goes the nation." Then you started to say, "As goes Maine, so goes Vermont." And now you're saying, "As go the Connecticut towns."

"That's what I call real progress."

A Latin American representative who could speak no English walked into a Washington post office with a letter to be sent home. The clerk, who spoke no Spanish, tried for five minutes without luck to ascertain whether the man wanted an airmail or regular stamp.

In desperation he finally flapped his arms like a bird, and was rewarded with a "SI" and a grin.

The hubbub over the fact that House of Representatives Dining Room head waiter Ernest Petinaud accompanied a U.S. delegation to a NATO meeting in Paris reminds Rep. Robert Taft Jr., R-Ohio, son of the late conservative Sen. Robert A. Taft, of his first day in Congress last January.

"I was pretty green," Taft says, "and too embarrassed to admit my ignorance by asking questions. I took my family to

lunch in the House dining room, and when the check came, I didn't know whether or not to leave a tip.

"The bill was \$7. I tried to look around to see what other Congressmen were doing. To kill time, I gave the waiter a \$10 bill and said 'Thank you.'"

"He answered, 'Thank YOU, sir,' and next day the word was out that I was a 'big spender' in spite of my father."

For \$3 you can get a 7x9-foot segment of "Goldwater wallpaper." Actually it's a bigger-than-life-size blown-up photograph of the senator. But probably nobody at Draft Goldwater headquarters in Washington imagined one use now planned for it by one of his young fans.

The enthusiast is Carole White, 12, daughter of F. Clinton White, executive director of the draft committee.

In her bedroom in the Whites' home in Rye, N.Y., Carole plans to paper the ceiling with the big Goldwater picture.

Commented her mother: "There may be just enough room left for a little border trim."

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., under an unusually heavy appointment schedule the other day, told his secretary, "Get the Senate dining room to send me over a low-calorie lunch just as fast as they can."

The secretary placed the order, stressing the need for promptness. A male voice replied:

"Tell Senator Proxmire that the Majority Whip, who's nothing but a workhorse around here anyway, will see that he gets his lunch right away."

The speaker was Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., who had picked up the dining room phone when it rang.

Letters To The Editor

Re-Examine Violence

The outpouring of grief and sympathy that followed the assassination of President Kennedy, from all sorts of people in all places was becoming to our country. We all share in that grief, and we join with full hearts those who seek to console the bereaved family. Men of good will everywhere must feel a sense of great loss, and share the prayer that his successor may carry on the best of his hopes and determinations.

Perhaps this tragedy will move many of us to re-examine the whole place of violence in the equation of ends and means. Barbaric assassination was, yet presumably the assassin was able somehow to rationalize his deed to himself. If we concentrate on his act alone, as the aberration of a tormented and twisted human being, we shall miss the most urgent point of the tragedy. That point is the effect on all of us of our society's widespread acceptance of violence, including murder, as a valid instrument for achieving ends believed to be important. Its significance was underlined with cosmic irony by the murder of the alleged assassin 48 hours after the attack on President Kennedy.

Much of the paraphernalia of the modern state, here and elsewhere, is directed to the strengthening of that acceptance. The manufacture of

nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and the means of their delivery, which absorbs so large a part of our national effort, is the corporate preparation for mass murder for political ends. The war that our country has helped to wage in Viet Nam, in which simple peasants have been killed, is barbaric murder on a large scale.

The man accused of being President Kennedy's assassin had been trained to kill in the United States Marines. Perhaps more importantly he had been taught that killing is permissible when important values are at stake. Presumably it seemed to him that important values were at stake when he murdered the President. For many of us are having eroded away our sense of the sanctity of human life and our faith in the power of love and compassion to resolve conflict and build a society of brothers.

It is not a new problem, but as old as history. What is new is that the assassin's bullet now is supplemented by weapons that literally can destroy the society of man and all its dreams and hopes. Only in the rejection of systematized violence as a legitimate tool of organized society does there lie the hope of creating a community in which the rejected and embittered will not find ready-made sanction for the murderous expression of their bitterness.

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WILLIAM S. WHITE . . .

Jenkins Man Behind Scene

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

WASHINGTON — Franklin Roosevelt had his Harry Hopkins, Dwight Eisenhower his Sherman Adams and John F. Kennedy his Theodore Sorensen. Each—Hopkins, Adams, Sorensen—was the man closest to the President of his time.

Lyndon Johnson was not precisely have a Hopkins, an Adams, a Sorensen, because while he will take more advice from more people and mere kinds of people than any President of recent times, both ultimate decision and ultimate action will be his personal products to a degree also not seen in recent times.

But President Johnson will have the presently untitled — and possibly never to be fully titled—Walter Jenkins.

When Mr. Johnson was Senate majority leader and later vice president, Walter Jenkins—the President often calls him thus, as though his Christian and family names were compressed and subjoined — was principal administrative assistant. The job covered everything: keeping an eye on Johnson political interests everywhere; assisting the majority leader in every form of problem in the Senate and later every problem in the vice presidency keeping in some touch with the private property affairs which the Johnsons have now put in trust so that there can be no suggestion of conflict-of-interest.

Jenkins was "chief of staff," to use a not very descriptive

term to denote an indispensable man.

Now, this is what he is to Mr. Johnson as President—or, in the old colloquial expression, he is chief cook and bottle washer. He attends the super-secret National Security Council. He is at the same time far from inattentive to all domestic political and legislative problems. And if Mrs. Johnson needs help or advice, and her own assistant, Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, feels the need of consultation, a small sum of it meeting may ensue with Jenkins as Mrs. Carpenter's opposite number. He is, in short, the man about whom the peculiarly telling phrase is this: "See Walter about it."

Well, what manner of man is Jenkins? The answer coming first to mind is that he is simply the kind of man who is — and in memory seems always to have been — there. He is as quiet as Sorensen. He is as executive-minded as was Sherman Adams but never gives the impression he is either running things or trying to.

He works at a furious pace which, because of his down-played personality, paradoxically seems almost hesitant. He is casually gentle; but very far from lamblike. He can be very "tough," if he must, though nobody not knowing him well would sense it. He is never excessively high or excessively low in mood on the outside; though sometimes, inside, he approaches one mood or the other.

He is a compact, slightly florid-faced man of 47, with heavy, dark and slightly graying hair. He is a deeply consci-

entious man whose worries settle in his stomach rather than show on his face. Like most strenuously "doing" men, he is nervous. The condition is not helped at the moment by what he calls, with a wry smile at the pretentiousness of the jargon, "the symptoms of withdrawal." That is, he is trying to quit cigarettes—of which he was smoking far too many lately.

He is a Catholic from northwest Texas—a rarity in that region of the state, whereas it is a commonplace in the President's southwestern part of the state — and but for that fact would have been elected to Congress in a race made many years ago. He reads but is not bookish. He thinks and is in fact brilliant, but he would never call himself "intellectual."

There is no pretense of any kind in him. He claims no "passion for anonymity," an attitude once attributed to some of the Roosevelt assistants. But in plain and simple truth he is a shy man who really doesn't like the klieg lights. He is not coy; he simply thinks he can work more effectively for President Johnson—as he did for Sherman Adams and Vice President Johnson—without standing out in front.

He is, drawing no long bow about it, one of the ablest, most devoted, most truly moral but totally unself-righteous public men this country has known for a long time. And in a profession where most men use sharp elbows on the way up, Walter-Jenkins has never learned that those joints have any other use than to swing as he walks along.

BERRY'S WORLD

GIFT SUGGESTIONS



"I'm looking for something for a man who has everything, including everything for the man who has everything."