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**Cooperation In Space**

It took about six or seven hours for the Communist dictator to make up his mind on how to react to the orbital flight of Colonel Glenn. He finally decided to be gracious. Khrushchev says that he wants to cooperate in outer space. He said, "If our countries pooled their efforts—scientific, technical and material—to explore outer space, this would be very beneficial to the advance of science and would be acclaimed by all peoples who would like to see scientific achievements benefit man and not used for cold war purposes and the arms race."

President Kennedy lost no time in making a reply. He pointed out that we are already in cooperation with a concert of nations in scientific development and that he welcomed the Soviet as a special opportunity and responsibility. He said he would instruct the appropriate officials to prepare new and concrete proposals for immediate projects of common interest. Later the President pointed out that he had already suggested cooperation in satellite communication systems and in probes to distant planets and the moon. He also recalled that, former administrations had asked for cooperative programs without result.

It was good to have a ready reply to Khrushchev. Within minutes the question of cooperation was back where it has been so long opposed. It would have been intolerable for anyone in the world to think for a moment that in any field the lack of cooperation was on our side. The President did well in being so prompt with a reply and in offering a constructive program. He also did well in warning the public not to expect very much. Any project, he says, must be completely bilateral. He said that nothing in recent months suggested that the Soviet would cooperate the way it did during the International Geophysical Year. His hope for the future was, "to say the least, temperate."

This raises the question as to why Khrushchev offered to cooperate in the first place. So far all exchange with the West, scientifically, has been a one-way street. The knowledge of the free world has gone to the Communist world. Very little, if any, new knowledge has been returned. Perhaps this is the key.

It is probable that the Soviet has come up against some space problem on which it needs aid. The aid can be either in materials or scientific know-how. The delay in the offer leads to the suspicion that Khrushchev's scientists, in reviewing the trip of Colonel Glenn, have discovered that we have made some advance of which they are ignorant. They could figure it out but it would be easier if we gave it to them.

If we are sure of gaining in return, the exchange of ideas will be good. But in the field of space, with its military potential, we must make sure that cooperation is real, not a mind-picking operation on the part of Communist scientists. The President, despite his hope, seems well aware of the danger. It is expected that lower officials will be as alert to the difficulties of cooperation with people pledged to bury you.

**Bobby's Trip**

Bobby Kennedy has a right to his own interpretation of history. If he thinks that the Dutch were our allies during World War I instead of neutral he may be right. The record says that the Dutch were neutral, but there is no question but that their sympathy was with the Allies.

He is also of course right to be disturbed about the Mexican War. If the war had not been fought, Barry Goldwater of Arizona would be speaking Spanish. But also, of course, Texas would be a sovereign state (some Texans think it is) and California would be in Mexico.

We are also surprised that Bobby should criticize the war. After all it was fought during a Democratic administration. Also this was the era of manifest destiny. Most Americans were at this time patriotic enough to believe that not only was their country worth defending but that its destiny was to control the continent. Many today feel it was a shame they didn't take the rest of Mexico while they were about it. A trip south of our border is powerful support for this belief.

It is permissible, however, despite the Bobby interpretation of history, to wonder if his trip through Asia is necessary. In Japan the damage done will not be calculated for some time. The fact is Bobby was used to give the opposition left wing parties in Japan a tremendous boost. It has been reported by papers in strong support of the Administration that the Socialists, far left Socialists (some can never say Communists), and labor leaders com-

mitted and opposed to Marxism are delighted with the attention given them by Bobby. It is reported that Bobby was delighted at having made contact with the left wing. Why?

Does our Administration believe that Bobby can make any impression on the left wing to wean it from their Moscow bosses? This seems almost too naive to be believed. Yet to believe that the present conservative party in control of Japan will be more friendly after this effort seems to be equally naive. Maybe Bobby should return home. We should not get involved in the internal politics of Japan.

**Max Spelke**

Max Spelke, who died Thursday, was one of those born in Stamford whose reputation and works went far beyond his native city. He was a man of law and at the same time a rebel. He was an economic conservative and a political progressive. He was a flamboyant defender of the accused, a determined prosecutor of wrongdoers, and a dispenser of justice tempered with deep human understanding. His sympathetic understanding of human nature was emphasized by a flashing humor.

As a young attorney he disrupted the local Republican Party in the name of opposing bossism. He found his political home in the early concepts of the New Deal.

His long list of prominent clients attested to his legal skill but more to his ability to understand and direct prominent personalities. But his career was not devoted to private practice. He served his town, state and country in official capacities and at personal sacrifice. He was proud of having been one of the first three judges to sit on the Juvenile Court bench in Connecticut.

Max Spelke, the progressive man of law, with steadfast integrity, deep sympathy and understanding, brought honor to the City of Stamford from all over the nation. His passing is mourned.

**One Special Day**

There comes a special day late in the second month. A south breeze is blowing and the tree tops are bending, and the music among the evergreens is like distant organ chords.

Soft is the air against a man's cheek as he goes forth on his acres to feel the promise of spring. Hills are blue-green paintings against the hazefurred horizon, and the rays of a climbing sun strike jewel gleams from granular crushed snow.

While Day reaches toward high noon, frost from night's chill makes pictures in the swamps and swales. Stiff cattails hold winter-bleached berets above the hummocks—exclamation points on the open page of the lowlands. Muskrat domes are brown periods on the brown page and the curving grasses are the commas.

It is still winter this special day, and the humus with waiting seeds and frozen rootlets waits for the miracle that never fails. The reveille trumpets have not sounded to start a new season of growth and harvest. Winter whiteness covers the fields and meadows, upland and granite ridges.

But the blue jays are bugling above the sugar groves and the chickadees are chanting their sweet two-note songs. The light is brilliant on this day and the fences and silos, buildings and trees are etched like steel engravings against the stark landscape.

Time is the essence of life, the only common denominator of all human beings. We know that when a winter has passed into eternity, the pulsing surges will again be renewed. Winter brings its harvest, as does each of the major seasons, but when a special day comes in February, it brings a welcome message to the heart.

**34 Years Ago Today**

Stamford Advocate  
Feb. 24, 1928

A deed filed in the town clerk's office late this forenoon discloses that the Rev. Henry M. Callahan, administrator of St. John's Catholic Church, has purchased from Bernard J. MacEntee of Darien a tract of land two and one-half acres in area. The purchase was made by Father Callahan for the Hartford Roman Catholic Diocesan Corporation and presumably the land is for a new church. The tract lies directly north of and adjacent to the new Glenbrook School in the town of Stamford. It fronts 225 feet on Glenbrook Rd. and has a depth of 400 feet. The purchase price is rumored to have been in the neighborhood of \$20,000. There are at present two Catholic churches here for English-speaking people.

The engagement of George Arliss in "The Merchant of Venice" has been extended until March 10 at the Broadhurst Theatre. Two days later, he will begin his spring tour in Washington and later will visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal, Hartford and Boston. In October, Mr. Arliss will continue with the Shakespeare play on a tour which will carry him to the Pacific Coast. Among the carefully selected cast are two well-known artists who claim Stamford as their home and of whom this city may be justly proud—Peggy Wood, who has a home in North Stamford and Sydney Booth, former owner of a lovely home on Shippan Point.



**Letters from Readers**

**Support Report**  
 Editor, Stamford Advocate:  
 We the Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of Stamford emphatically support the majority report of the Citizens Advisory Committee. As youth and students, we feel we must speak out because it is we who will be directly affected by the board's decision on redistricting. Stamford citizens must accept the fact that discrimination does exist and unequal opportunities are to be found in our school system. We must face this situation and begin doing something to remedy it. We feel that it is the schools' responsibility to remedy this situation, since the schools' purpose is to educate. Education means far more than the imparting of technical or academic skills and information. It means preparation for living and working in a world of people of all kinds. "Racial, ethnic, and economic balance" is necessary for such preparation. We ask the Stamford Board of Education to accept and act upon the majority report of the Citizens Advisory Committee before this balance no longer exists in our high schools.

**Plea For Accessibility**  
 Editor, Stamford Advocate:  
 The time, thought and money that went into the recent renovation and expansion of the Ferguson Public Library, produced results that are commendable. There is, however, one glaring exception. That exception is the section where the music volumes are kept. This section is ill-advised, ill-conceived and inept. Originally, the music volumes were on display on the balcony racks, and were easily accessible. At the present time, these books have been relegated to uncomfortable shelves no more than two inches from the floor. Most of the volumes are so crowded together, and so awkwardly placed, that it is almost impossible to read the titles.

**Economic Aspect**  
 Editor, Stamford Advocate:  
 If further proof is necessary that the time as presently drawn for the high schools in Stamford does now and will to a greater extent in the future result in a superior school (Rippowam) and an inferior school (Stamford High), several of the real estate ads appearing in the Stamford Advocate in the past two weeks should provide it.

**Tribute**  
 Editor, Stamford Advocate:  
 In the deaths of Samuel W. Morrell and George O. Pershing, Stamford has suffered a great loss.

**Eric Severeid**  
 The physical changing of America is bold and clear to the eye in every urban skyline one circles above, at every shining, sanitized new airport building one hurries through. No big city's outline against the sky cuts precisely the same pattern that showed only three or four years ago; in no great airport are the ramps and corridors as they were.

**Sam Dawson**  
 No Profit In Gold  
 NEW YORK (AP)—Gold and silver weakness is both a comfort and a worry to the Kennedy administration.

**LANGUAGES in the NEWS**  
 By Charles F. Berlitz and Robert Strampien-Dorris

**Shirley M. Steinberg**  
 Moscow has its supermarkets too. Instead of pushing shopping carts, however, the Moscow housewife carries a shopping bag, called a avoska (ah-VOHS-kah). This word comes from the colloquial expression avos (ah-VOHS) meaning "perhaps." This means that perhaps she will find something to put into it.

**David Rabinowitz**  
 One of the biggest stores in Moscow is the G.U.M., of which the initials stand for Gosudarstvenni Universali Magazin—"Government Universal Store."

**Shirley M. Steinberg**  
 In case you plan to do any shopping for food at the G.U.M. here is a sample conversation you might have as you take your avoska to the food department, as well as the probable reply which you might receive.

**Shirley M. Steinberg**  
 Oo vahs yest MAHS-ich seh-VOHD-layah?—"Do you have any butter to-

**Shirley M. Steinberg**  
 The President is asking Congress to allow the Federal Reserve to issue bills in place of Treasury silver certificates, against which legal silver coins must now be maintained. He would free the metal for coinage.

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**Eric Severeid** The Changing Scene

Fleeting impressions those regions, of the cause for "Change of heart" would be an inexact phrase. But a slowly inching change of mind seemed to be there. I know evidence of any basic change in personal relations between white and black, but in the "group relations" there did seem a new note in the man's talk and I think "respect" the Negro, at least as a social force, and I wondered if the dramatic defiance of bodily risk as their persistent legal offense had not accomplished this much already.

In the Midwest it seemed to me detected in the talk of the Main business man, not a convinced defender of the big government welfareism foreign aid spending, the high taxes truly hates, but a kind of protest for the record, something he was out of habit. Indeed, there seemed a note of nostalgia in their talk of price levels or the labor costs of days, as if they were resigned in hearts, if not yet in their thoughts, to the new kind of American life and government so largely patterned on the needs of the great urban centers.

I had the feeling from many that knew their fight was lost, but could admit this, especially to one another. Among the students, whether on big university campus, or in front of "Main" at the little "cow colleges" inner ear was not required to know changes. Their intensity, their clamorous questions about domestic politics, foreign policy and distant countries, was an overwhelming. Deans and professors affirmed to me in several such places the awakening to "public affairs" genuine indeed, is no more than three years old, and constitutes a "right wing revival" but a revival of liberals and leftists as well, though leftists are far less numerous than were in my own collegiate generation.

Perhaps the atomic war scare has this, or the sharp presence of a young national leader in Washington, his gestures toward them, like the Corps, which makes them feel both important and needed. Perhaps the cyclical changes in the realm of the intellect's interest, as there are in fields and woodlands of America's landscape of charcoal grey.

The land and the people alter and in mysterious ways. And nowhere is still spacious America outside the urban sprawls did my own hasty observations register anything that seemed clearly a regression, a worsening of what I had seen and heard a few years ago.

At one point in the talk, one of the men said, "I know Johnson is the regular spokesman for the coloreds, but I'm telling you they don't really respect him the way they do Watson, because Watson is tougher, he's got guts, and you better start dealing with him straight off."

Fleeting impressions. Pin points of illumination, forming perhaps no general pattern at all, but I had a sharp sense that I would not have heard this kind of talk in these places a few years ago. I could not be sure, as semi-stranger to

ly be expected to be overjoyed at the prospect of living in what may ultimately become a blighted area because of the present imbalance existing in the schools. As for the academic standing of the two schools, I must take exception to the explanation offered last week by the principal of Stamford High School for the decline of interest in science, mathematics and language clubs. Mr. Reardon blames this decline on "the fact that Stamford High is no longer on split sessions and classes continue until 3 p.m. thus limiting the time the students have for these intellectual pursuits. I attended a high school some 20 years ago, when split sessions were unknown, and classes commenced at 8:15 a.m. and were dismissed at 3:30 p.m. Despite this "long day," we had science, math and language clubs, as well as the opportunity to participate in many other cultural and intellectual extra curricular activities. Where there is sufficient interest and stimulation from the student body, this type of activity does not die on the vine because classes continue until 3 p.m. I am certain there are thousands of high schools in the United States, not on split sessions, whose classes are not dismissed before 3 p.m., where such participation is an important part of secondary education. Therefore, Mr. Reardon's explanation cannot be accepted as valid.

May I strongly urge that something be done about the present districting—whether it be to accept the majority recommendation of the Advisory Council, to draw a north-south line, or to designate one of the two schools (it is immaterial which one) as an academic high school. It is of vital importance to every resident of Stamford—to every child who will eventually be attending one of the high schools here—that this economic imbalance be corrected so that every high school student may receive a good education in a "top" school, regardless of which school he attends.

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