Democrats Set for Wide-Open Race at National Convention

ALBEN W. BARKLEY

Kentuckian Is Party's Strong Man in Senate

MANY OF ALBEN W. BARKLEYS friends think the time has come for him to head the Democratic ticket. The 74-year-old Vice President has served the party well for many a decade.

He has been in elective office since 1905, when he became a county prosecuting attorney in his home state of Kentucky. When the Roosevelt administration was being born at the national convention in 1932, Barkley even renounced his old prohibitionist creed to adopt the party's repeal plank. Since then he has helped carry the banner for almost the whole of the New Deal and Fair Deal programs.

Three times he has been keynoter at national conventions. He is a great campaigner, a fiery orator, and a very amusing story teller. He even won fame as a lover when he married a St. Louis widow, Mrs. Carleton S. Hadley in 1949. Barkley was a widower.

He was a poor boy, born on a farm, who worked his way through college and even got an education in law. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1913 and to the Senate in 1927. He was majority leader in the Senate for much of Roosevelt's administration. He was elected Vice President in 1948.

Since then his grandchildren have called him "Veep"—for V-P.

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN

Wealthy Friend Of FDR Served In Many Posts

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN was one of Franklin D. Roosevelt's few rich friends who made good in government. Roosevelt brought him to Washington in 1933, and he has faithfully served the New Deal and Fair Deal ever since in one high post after another, now as director of the Mutual Security Agency.

Harriman inherited great wealth and when he was still a young man he was chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railroad, and an organizer of big-scale international business.

He is a tall, slender, handsome man, with a blue-blooded look about him. He isn't much of a public speaker, but he is said to be at his best in conference work, where most of the important work of government is done. He has dealt mostly with foreign affairs, in one agency or another, since 1940. He has worked much in Russia and is said to have had more personal dealings with Stalin than any other foreigner.

He has never held an elective office and doesn't appear to be over-eager now for the presidential nomination, for which the New York Demicratic organization sponsored him.

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

Minnesotan Is Leading Fight On Civil Rights

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, 41, is a spearhead of New Dealism in his party. He calls himself a "Roosevelt Democrat," and has taken much of the leadership of the party in promoting legislation on civil rights, public health and social welfare.

He and his wife both worked while he was getting his degree at the University of Minnesota. He was fresh out of college when he ran for mayor of Minneapolis. He was licked, but he stayed in politics up to his neck, helped merge the Farmer-Labor and the Democratic parties in Minnesota and became leader of the joint party.

He won the mayoralty election in Minneapolis in 1945 and was reelected two years later by a heavy vote. His big achievements were his drive against gambling in the city and the establishment of a city fair employment practo the Senate in 1948, after he had led a successful drive at the national convention for a strong civil rights plank.

He's a great talker, appears on radio, television and other speaking programs as often as possible. He made 2,000 speeches during one of his terms as mayor. When people call him "Gabby," he merely smiles.

ESTES KEFAUVER

Tenneseean Won Fame by Beating Political Boss

TALL, RAW-BONED ESTES KEFAUVER, leaped into fame in 1948 when he won his Senate seat by handing Boss Crump of Tennessee his first major defeat since 1909. He achieved a double coating of glory when in 1951 he wowed the television audience. Presiding firmly and shrewdly as his Senate committee investigating crime led one racketeer after another to expose himself before the cameras, Kefauver emerged as a personification of civic virtue.

He lost little time writing a book, "Crime in America," and anouncing he would seek the nomination. He and his vivacious wife, Nancy, who was born in Scotland, campaigned together at breakneck speed right from the start—the way they did in 1948 in Tennessee, when he campaigned for nearly a year, shaking hands with 25,000 persons. Mrs. Kefauver would write down names as he met the folks.

Kefauver, 48, comes from old Tennessee stock, of French Hugenot descent. He got a degree at the University of Tennessee, where he was a big athlete, and won a law degree at Yale. He was making $23,000 a year in corporation law in Chattanooga by 1937. He served in the House of Representatives from 1940 to 1948, voting usually for the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

ROBERT S. KERR

Oklahoma Oil Man Was Born In Log Cabin

SEN. ROBERT S. KERR was born at Ada, Okla., 56 years ago in a 14-foot square log cabin which still stands—a fact which he often recalls. He became a lawyer, then in the late 1920's started drilling in the Oklahoma City oil fields. Now the Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc., of which he is president, is one of the largest of the independent oil companies.

Long active in the American Legion and Baptist Church affairs, he is a non-drinker, non-smoker and a prohibitionist.

The 240-pound, six-foot, four-inch Kerr was elected governor of his state in 1942 and came to the Senate in 1948. In his first 17 months as governor, he made 300 speeches. His enemies call him "The Big Wind" and his friends refer to him as "Smiling Bob."

He delivered the keynote address at the Democratic National Convention in 1944 and is credited with helping start the boom for Harry S. Truman for Vice President. But soon after he came to Washington, he was at odds with Truman over the natural gas bill, to free independent oil producers from certain federal regulations. Later he was foremost among the President's defenders in the uproar over the MacArthur ouster.

BRIEN McMAHON

Senator Thinks President Must Know New Force

SEN. BRIAN MCMAHON'S race for the nomination is atomic powered.

As soon as the Hiroshima bomb was dropped in 1945, he began to dig deeply into atomic lore and made himself the Senate's foremost expert on atomic energy. He was made chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission—it was first a Senate unit, then joint Congressional. This was a rare honor for a freshman senator, elected in 1944.

He was sponsor of the Atomic Energy Act, which created a permanent system for development of atomic power under civilian control. He feels that atomic energy is as important in the nation's future that a man is better qualified to be President for being well informed on atomic matters.

McMahon, from an old Norwalk, Conn., family, was named James O'Brien when he was born, in 1903, but he dropped the James O'. He was graduated from Fordham and Yale Law School. He practiced law and was a Municipal judge in Norwalk, until he went to the Justice Department in 1933 as assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division.

He is a firmly-built, round-faced man, of conservative dress, business-like in appearance. He is married and has one daughter.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL

Southern Bloc's Chief Champions States' Rights

SEN. RICHARD B. RUSSELL voted generally for Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal legislation during the 1930's, but he is now the leader of the Southern bloc, which opposes the administration to the bitter end on civil rights legislation and state rights issues. He is spearheading the South's drive to control the Democratic party, which is the perennial aim of the Southern group.

This 54-year-old bachelor is so popular among many of his colleagues that one Republican senator said he would vote for Russell if he were nominated. His entire life is devoted to hard work in the Senate, where he is chairman of the armed services committee and a member of the appropriations committee. His shining hour in Washington came during the Senate investigation of the MacArthur removal. He led the group with consummate skill, triumphantly weaving through a minefield of political dynamite.

One of 13 children, he was the son of a Georgia Supreme Court Justice, whose fondest hope was to see his boy governor of Georgia and a U. S. Senator. Russell was elected governor in 1931 and came to the Senate in 1933.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON

Illinois Voters Gave Him Record Plurality in '48

ADLAI STEVENSON had been working quietly in important but inconspicuous appointive positions in the Federal government until the voters of Illinois in 1948 turned him into a big national figure. They elected him governor by a record plurality of 572,-00 in a big state which had had only three other Democratic governors in 100 years.

He promised efficiency and morality in Illinois government. His voice was warm and resonant. He bubbled with good humor and made sparkling speeches. He sowed the political appeal which his promoters now say would be the party's answer to Eisenhower's dreaded charm.

Stevenson, however, says he doesn't want to be President, just wants to be reelected governor. But many think he would accept a draft call.

Before 1948 he had been special assistant to the secretaries of State and Navy had been minister to Great Britain and a member of a number of delegations to the United Nations. He went to school in Switzerland (speaks fluent French) and got degrees at Princeton, Harvard Law School and Northwestern University.

Bucking an opposition legislature, he has been unable to put over his full platform.

Major Democratic Candidates Air Views On Key Topics Scheduled in '52 Platform

By ROBERT E. GEIGER
AP Newsfeatures Writer

WASHINGTON — Here is how candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination have stated their stands on major issues:

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Harriman—Joined the New Deal in 1933; took active part drafting first public housing bill; was advocate of social security legislation. Now is director of the Mutual Security Agency, in charge of foreign aid program. He said he is for preservation of the rights of labor gained under the New Deal; for a housing program that will improve living conditions of lower income groups. He doesn't favor the Brannan farm plan. He believes that "decent medical care" must be made available to all.

McMahon—Came to Washington with the New Deal and has supported the aims of Truman's Fair Deal. But he doesn't want either label pinned upon him. Says that in any social legislation he believes both human rights and property rights must be considered, but if there is a conflict, human rights must be supported.

Kefauver—Says he is proud of economic and social changes under the Democratic administration. "I believe we still have far to go before our people will achieve standards of education, housing, social security, health and resource development to which the most productive nation in the world is entitled."

Kerr—Says the Democratic party must campaign upon their record of accomplishments of 20 years.

Russell — Supported, generally, Roosevelt's policies. Wrote the first provision for farm parity payments. In the Truman administration he has gone contrary to the President in a number of issues.

Opposed to the Brannan farm plan, "socialized" medicine and statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

Stevenson—Came to Washington with the New Deal in 1933 and helped organize the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. As governor of Illinois he has improved conditions in mental institutions and homes for the aged and also has improved schools.

Barkley — As the Democratic floor leader in the Senate—and minority leader in the 80th Congress — Barkley held a guiding hand over New Deal and other administration legislation.

Humphrey — A strong advocate of social legislation and author of seven bills, in the 82nd Congress, to raise social security benefits.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY

McMahon — Says the country must have the greatest economy in government to offset the cost of keeping world peace by military might. Believes this nation's hope of averting disaster, both militarily and economically, lies in atomic energy.

Kefauver — Believes it very necessary to balance the federal budget, keeping expenses within income. Says there could be some cutting of military expense, as well as nondefense.

Russell—Says that in dealing with the problems that beset the world and nation today this country must be aware of the limits of its economic system.

Humphrey — Sponsor of the economy act of 1952 calling for a roll call vote on all appropriation bills and amendments to place congressmen on record. Co-author of a bill to set up a joint congressional committee on the budget to guide budget legislation.

Stevenson—Campaigned for the governorship of Illinois with arguments he would bring economy and morality into government. "I like to be known as a hard man with a dollar," he says.

Barkley—Said "we all want reduced expenses and taxes," but added Americans never would forgive Congress if it allowed the nation to become so weak another might attack and destroy it.

Kerr—Believes taxpayers have right to expect government to limit taxes to an amount necessary to provide only those funds necessary for national defense and administrative costs of government. He's for lower taxation as soon as the peak of defense spending is passed.

Harriman — Believes a billion dollar cut in foreign aid funds will hurt the nation's security. Said perhaps "in a couple of years" aid to Europe can be tapered off.

LABOR

McMahon—Believes Taft-Hartley labor law which most labor leaders want repealed or amended, must be overhauled. Proposes creation of a commission to study the labor situation and make recommendations.

Barkley—Has called the Taft-Hartley law "monstrous" and said it was intended to "destroy the liberty of the working man."

Humphrey—Author, with Senator Taft, of amendments to the Taft-Hartley act which he says soften the law in favor of labor. But says entire law should be repealed.

Kerr—Believes the Wagner Labor Law, of the Roosevelt administration, promoted prosperity for both labor and management. But says the Taft-Hartley act disrupted this.

Kefauver — Opposed Taft-Hartley Act. Has said act should be repealed. Believes if workers and employers voluntarily agree to a closed shop they should be permitted to have one.

Harriman — Says Taft-Hartley law was enacted in a spirit of vindictiveness against labor and new legislation must be fair to both unions and industry. Approved Truman's seizure of steel mills.

Russell — Voted for the Taft-Hartley law and to override Truman's veto of it. But he voted for the Wagner labor law in Roosevelt administration, in labor's favor. Believes eventually there must be a labor-relations court.

GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION

Kefauver—Made a national reputation as chairman of the Senate crime committee, uncovering evidence of crime in many cities. Says attorney general should enforce laws fully. Suggests creating a national crime commission to ferret out unethical conduct in government.

Kerr—Sees three things required to obtain more integrity in government: appointment of stronger and abler men; stricter laws; tighter enforcement. Would recommend making it a criminal offense for any employe in government to take anything of value from anyone doing business with government; also making it a crime for a citizen to offer a government employe a gift.

McMahon—Former assistant attorney general who worked with J. Edgar Hoover of FBI in combatting crime, says there is no excuse for having a single crook in public life or for any misuse of public money.

Russell—Says there must be an "end to subversion and dishonesty" in government. Has listed honesty as one of the four major campaign issues.

Harriman—Proposes creating an office in the White House to deal with corruption in government and with the ethics of public employes.

Stevenson—Morality in government is an issue he raised in Illinois campaigns. As governor he has tightened enforcement of gambling laws.

Barkley—He is for ferreting out all wrongdoing in government, but he adds that no political party ever had a monopoly on virtue or vice.

Humphrey — Has supported a campaign for higher ethics in government and was floor leader for President Truman's plan for reorganization of the Internal Revenue Bureau, plagued by scandal. Considers his campaign to rid Minneapolis of gambling one of his greatest accomplishments.

FOREIGN POLICY

Kerr—Supports administration's foreign policies, saying: "I think the proposed program has been carefully thought out and in the main is fully justified." Believes United Nations action in Korea prevented another world war.

Kefauver—Favors keeping U. S. troops in Europe so long as there is danger of Communist aggression. Believes also in providing financial aid.

McMahon — Calls himself a "thorough-going internationalist." Believes in the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. But he says an arms race could bankrupt the nation and destroy freedom. Proposes making the atomic weapons the backbone of America's power for peace.

Stevenson — War-time assistant to the secretary of the Navy and later in important assignments in the State Department and the United Nations, he has been one of the staunchest defenders of the Truman foreign policies.

Barkley—Solidly behind the administration's foreign policy.

Humphrey—Believes in military preparedness. Also considers Point Four program and economic assistance to foreign governments just as vital as military aid in turning back Communism.

Russell — He is against "surrendering any of the sovereignty of this nation to NATO powers" but says the Atlantic pact and NATO are "vital" to the security of the world.

Harriman—Says foreign policy and domestic policy are so closely related the nation must go ahead with progress at home to prevent undermining its policies abroad.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Russell—Under his leadership, Southerners have blocked attempts of Truman administration to enact civil rights legislation. Has said if he is the Democratic nominee he will disavow any compulsory "jail-sentence" FEPC plank.

Kefauver — Says he believes more can be done through education to improve race relationships than by a law, but if the Democratic party again writes a compulsory FEPC plank he will support it.

Kerr—Says he will run on the platform of the party after it is written in convention.

Harriman—Says he favors going ahead "In this civil rights field," advocated by Presidents Truman and Roosevelt.

McMahon — Has come out strongly for FEPC and other civil rights legislation.

Stevenson — A champion of FEPC and other civil rights proposals, but some Southerners believe him sympathetic to their race problems.

Barkley—He praised the civil rights program and ran as vice presidential hopeful on the controversial party program of 1948.

Humphrey — Author of civil rights legislation and a leader of the drive to get strong legislation through Congress. He led the movement for a strong FEPC plank in the 1948 Democratic platform.

PAUL A. DEVER — FRANK McKINNEY
SAM RAYBURN — FLORENCE M. LYNCH
MISS LUCIA CORMIER — MRS. INDIA EDWARDS

DEVER, governor of Massachusetts, convention keynoter.

McKINNEY, Indianapolis banker, is head of national committee.

RAYBURN, speaker of house may be permanent party chairman.

MRS. LYNCH, Iowa, is co-chairman of credentials committee.

MISS CORMIER, Maine, is vice chairman platform committee.

MRS. EDWARDS, national democratic women's director, proposed for vice-presidency.

Schrunk Will Lead Oregon Demo Group

Terry D. Schrunk, sheriff of Multnomah County, is chairman of the 12-man Oregon delegation to the Democratic National Convention which opens in the International Ampitheatre in Chicago on Monday, July 21.

The same site was used by the Republicans for the convention which nominated Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and Sen. Richard M. Nixon last week.

Vice president of the Democratic delegation is Harry Boivin, Klamath Falls, and secretary is James R. Shick, Forest Grove.

Roy R. Hewitt, Salem, was named to the committee on permanent organization, and on the platform and rules committee are Monroe Sweetland, Milwaukie, and Nicholas Granet, Portland.

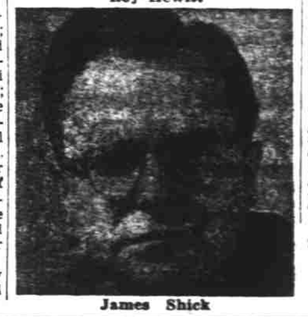
Other members of the delegation are State Treasurer Walter Pearson, State Sen. Thomas R. Mahoney, Portland; Gene B. Conklin, Pendleton, Joseph K. Carson, Portland; Dave Epps, Sweet Home, Walter Dodd, Eugene.

Alternates are: Howard V. Morgan of Monmouth (for Schrunk); C. Girard Davidson of Portland (for Sweetland); Frank P. Spencer of Portland (for Pearson); Si Cohn of Portland (for Mahoney); W. W. McCredie of Forest Grove (for Shick); Earl Nott of McMinnville (for Hewitt); Horace A. Beal of Ontario (for Conklin); A. F. Condrey of Klamath Falls (for Boivin); Mrs. Elaine Barry of Portland (for Granet, W. L. Josslin of Portland (for Carson); Abe Cohn of Portland (for Epps), and Mayor Al Flegel of Roseburg (for Dodd).

The Oregon delegation will stay at the Morrison hotel. It is pledged for Sen. Estes Kefauver.

Terry Schrunk

Roy Hewitt



James Shick

Demos Need 616 Minimum To Nominate

CHICAGO — A total of 1230 delegates will converge on the International Ampitheatre here Monday, July 21 for the 1952 Democratic National Convention.

To become the Democratic nominee, a candidate must obtain a majority of 616 of the delegates' votes.

Oregon will have a delegation of 10— four from the state-at-large and two from each congressional district. Had the state gone Democratic in 1948, it could have two additional delegates.

(In the Republican National Convention, which had a total of 1206 delegates, Oregon had a delegation of 18—two from each congressional district and 10 from the state-at-large).

Democrats have won presidential elections five consecutive times (with Franklin Delano Roosevelt 4, Truman1). Previous to 1932, Republicans won three consecutive times (Harding, Coolidge, Hoover).

The convention here has not been built up to the point of a duo-battle such as the Republicans faced with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sen Robert Taft.

In the Associated Press tabulation, earlier this week Kefauver was leading with 252; Russell was second with 117½, not counting the contested Mississippi and Texas delegations; Harriman 101½; Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, 54; others 259½ and uncommitted or in dispute, 417½.

Schrunk is chairman of the Oregon delegation; Hewitt, of Salem, and Shick, of Forest Grove, are the two delegates representing the First Congressional District.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION SCORECARD

BALLOT NO. ____	ALA.	ARIZ.	ARK.	CALIF.	COLO.	CONN.	DEL.	FLA.	GA.	IDA.	ILL.	IND.	IOWA	KANS.	KY.	LA.	ME.	MD.	MASS.	MICH.	MINN.	MISS.	MO.	MONT.	NEBR.	NEV.	N.H.	N.J.	N.M.	N.Y.	N.C.	N.D.	OHIO	OKLA.	ORE.	PA.	R.I.	S.C.	S.D.	TENN.	TEX.	UTAH	VT.	VA.	WASH.	W.VA.	WISC.	WYO.	ALAS.	D.C.—P.R.	HAWAII	C.Z.—V.I.	TOTALS
	22	12	22	68	16	16	6	24	28	12	60	26	24	16	26	20	10	18	36	40	26	18	34	12	12	10	8	32	12	94	32	8	54	24	12	70	12	16	8	28	52	12	6	28	22	20	28	10	6	6	6	2	1230
HARRIMAN																																																					
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KEFAUVER																																																					
KERR																																																					
McMAHON																																																					
RUSSELL																																																					
OTHERS																																																					

Here's a handy scorecard for you to keep by your radio for use when the balloting starts in the Democratic National Convention. A total of 616 votes in needed for nomination. (AP Newsfeatures).