

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Early Odds On The 1964 Race

With President Kennedy's popularity evidently at a high level, as measured by the opinion polls, there is a considerable tendency in some quarters to suggest that he may be almost unbeatable in his 1964 re-election bid.

Republican politicians no less than Democrats are counted among those taking this view.

It is interesting therefore that the President himself, by all accounts, does not hold to this notion.

He knows, of course, what the polls show. He is told, too, what any inquiring reporter is told: that in another election his Catholicism will not be a serious factor against him. He understands that his youth is largely eliminated as an issue.

Yet he is said to think of 1964 as another horse race.

Professional politicians are naturally more cautious than outsiders looking in. But Kennedy and his intimate political establishment believe the reasons for caution are ample.

At the outset, they regard New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller as the likely Republican nominee. The judgment is that this automatically makes New York, with its 43 electoral votes, a tougher fighting ground than in 1960, when Kennedy whipped Richard Nixon there by 383,000 votes.

Rockefeller's somewhat liberal coloring is seen, furthermore, as making him highly palatable to many California Democrats and Independents, who often swing away from Democratic candidates. Aided by the religious fac-

tor, Nixon carried his own state by 35,000.

Michigan and Pennsylvania went for Kennedy in 1960, but they are now under Republican governors. The President is concerned with organizational difficulties in both places.

Still worse is the immediate Ohio prospect. Kennedy lost the state by a whopping 275,000 and former Gov. Michael DiSalle was buried last fall by more than half a million votes.

Kennedy has not forgotten, either, that he won big Illinois by a skimpy, disputed 8,800 votes in 1960.

In the South, the President lost Mississippi's eight electoral votes and six of Alabama's 11. They went to Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia. The Ole Miss racial situation raises the odds that Kennedy may in 1964 lose all the 17 votes these two states now have after 1960 census revisions.

Further defection—in Louisiana—is rated possible but not likely.

Despite the President's concern over his party's organizational problems, history indicates that in presidential combat such matters are not often decisive.

But his aides say Kennedy roots his caution in more than this. They picture him as still persuaded that, his own popularity notwithstanding, this country is nearly as divided politically today as it was in 1960—when his actual vote margin was less than 120,000.

If Republicans generally were as hopeful as the President is cautious, then 1964 might not turn out to be the Kennedy walkaway so many now seem to predict.



New Team on the Continent

THESE DAYS . . .

Adm. Rickover Vs. The Women

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Like the late Sen. Robert Taft, Admiral Hyman G. Rickover is so honest that even tact annoys him. The other day, speaking on education at a convocation of the Fund for the Republic in New York City, the admiral really put his foot in his mouth. He attacked women members of the Parent Teachers Association en masse, saying that "they're an infernal nuisance, and ought to stay home and take care of their husbands."

No doubt the admiral's language was a little brutal, but the truth is that he is not the only critic who has been throwing barbs in recent weeks at the PTA. Even some professors of education have been getting into the act. For example, Dr. William C. Kvaraceus, who is currently on the

faculty of Boston University, has sounded off against the PTA as "a female middle-class irrelevancy, or, worse, a monthly intrusion."

This idea that the PTA is a matriarchy that is willing to discuss anything with the teachers except matters of importance is widespread, and for all I know Admiral Rickover and Dr. Kvaraceus may have good information about the uselessness of some PTA locals. But they are wrong when they discuss the PTA in a context that invokes the war between the sexes. The trouble with most of the PTAs with which I have had any contact is not that they have been feminized, but that they are founded on an over-weening respect on the part of both their male and female members for the theory that only ac-

credited teachers' organizations such as the National Education Association have any right to talk about the school curriculum. Education, in PTA meetings, has been a virtually forbidden topic.

As a result of the theory that only teachers know enough about teaching to talk about techniques of imparting subject matter, the schools of the United States went overboard for a generation for so-called "progressive education." Phonetic—or "phonic"—drill was banished from the courses devoted to reading instruction in favor of the hit-or-miss method of "whole word" recognition that goes under the name of "look-say." The official teacher-sponsored idea that the eye, not the ear or the tongue, is the key to reading proficiency worked very well for eye-minded students. But for the ear-oriented youngster, who can only learn about words by sounding out the separate syllables, it automatically meant reading delinquency.

To their eternal honor some women in some PTAs had the courage to question the dogma that "teacher always knows best" when it comes to imparting reading skills.

And because of these courageous women, more and more school boards have been insisting that phonics must be restored to first and second grade courses in reading instruction. Today the ear-minded boy or girl has a much better opportunity of learning how to read than has been the case for the past 30 years of dominance by eye-minded fanatics.

Where the PTA has proved a weak reed for those who have tried to provoke relevant discussion of teaching methods and class subject matter, there have been rebellions. And both women and men have been equally prominent among the dissidents. In some towns there have been secessions from the national PTA in favor of autonomous PTOs—or Parent Teachers Organizations. In Middlebury, Conn., for example, local men and women organized a Parent Teachers Organization with the idea that the proportion of dues that had been going to a national body could find better utilization at home. The Middlebury fathers and mothers have found it quite profitable in their independent PTO to discuss both the content of education and the techniques of teaching. At last reports they hadn't persuaded their school superintendent to abolish the course in hamburger-cooking that goes by the name of home economics, but at least they have given it a good try.

Elsewhere, as in East Greenbush, N.Y., a suburb of Albany, citizens have formed groups outside of the PTA to discuss the improvement of the school curriculum. But, again, this has been done without dragging in the war between the sexes.

Admiral Rickover has some good ideas about education. But he has yet to learn that half the human race is female, and that you get nowhere by taking on all the women at once.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What new link between the Americas was recently completed?

A—The mile-long Thatcher bridge linking North and South America across the Panama Canal.

STRICTLY PERSONAL



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

While looking through a clinical paper called, "The Effects of Fatherlessness on the Preadolescent Female," I ran across the unexpected sentence: "It is not possible to say that the five 'Lolitas' in this study would have developed in this manner but . . ."

The startling appearance of the word "Lolita" in this serious paper, confirmed my earlier feeling that author Vladimir Nabokov has indeed joined the small band of literary immortals who have provided the language with a new word taken from a character in a book.

The list is not a large one. Shakespeare has given us "Romeo." Byron provided us with "Don Juan." Sinclair Lewis added "Babbalanza" to the language. Conan Doyle gave us "Sherlock Holmes" as a synonym for the shrewd private investigator.

"Lolita" evidently fills a real need in the language to describe a certain type of adolescent girl; "nymphet" is the generic term, but a proper name seems more vivid and fitting.

Not many fictional characters become fixed this way in the speech and culture of a people. Dickens, most prolific of all with pungent names for his characters, has made it only with "Fagin."

Dean Swift provided us with "Yahoo" in "Gulliver's Travels," but the word is used mostly by intellectuals, and has never made its way into the mainstream of speech. Laketwice, Gilbert's "Ponibah" from "The Mikado" had a great vogue 50 years ago, but has not maintained its popularity.

Karl Gajek did much better in his play, "R.U.R.," when his name, "Robot," for a mechanical man, soon gained international usage. And, of course, Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein" is securely lodged in the English tongue—but in a curiously inverted fashion. "Frankenstein" has come to mean the monster itself, when it was really the name of its student creator. Mrs. Shelley gave the monster no name at all.

Stevenson rang the bell twice with one stroke in his "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which we still use to describe a wildly split

personality; and even so minor an author as P. G. Wodehouse filled a real verbal need with "Jeeves," whose name embodies the quintessence of the upper British servant, a species fast vanishing from the contemporary scene. Sheridan's "Mrs. Malaprop" still lives, and so does Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," for any man stranded alone. Rabelais' giant, "Gargantua," has become a standard adjective, and Rowe's "Lolthario" is all we remember of that author's mediocre output. "Lolita," if she lasts, will be joining a small and select company of fictional characters.

POTOMAC FEVER

Weather bulletin: Next time the New Frontier gets the country moving again, let's not move it so close to the North Pole.

Texas vote to Treasury Secretary Dillon and his plan to raise petroleum taxes: A dollar, a dollar, a Treasury scholar, a man of work and toil. Your image needs some touch-up—like boiling it in oil.

An integrated audience in Mississippi pays to hear Leontyne Price sing. Economics triumphed over race. Both Negroes and whites agreed the price was right.

The major leagues' baseball rules committee enlarges the strike zone. They took a tip from the New York newspaper printers.

Automation has gone so far in replacing secretaries in one office, the boss caught a junior executive trying to kiss the computer.

Republicans want to probe the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion. It's the tried Republican doctrine: If it happened yesterday, investigate it. If it's happening today, ignore it. If it might happen tomorrow, repeat it retroactively. FLETCHER KNEBEL.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Bay Of Pigs Probe Just Another Fiasco

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA)—Republicans on both sides of the Capitol, clamoring for an investigation of the disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba two years ago, might well take a leaf from the book of their late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

He had a rule or operations policy which went something like this, though it was never recorded on tape or put down on paper in quotation marks:

Don't bother about the details of what went wrong yesterday. If mistakes were made, learn what you can from them for future guidance. But yesterday's mistakes are part of the situation as it exists today. That's what we have to concentrate on, to decide what we're going to do about it tomorrow. Don't spend too much time looking backward or reflighting yesterday's battles. Keep your eyes on what's ahead.

The common sense of this approach might have some moral value in it for the Democrats, too. What stirred up this furor as much as anything else was Atty. Gen. Robert E. Kennedy's interview denying there had been any promise of U.S. air support for the Cuban invasion fiasco.

President Kennedy now confirms no U.S. air cover was planned, if there had been U.S. air cover, says the President, it might as well have been an American invasion.

Sen. Wayne Morse's Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Latin America investigated all this soon after it happened. He has been offering his colleagues a look at his closed hearings record of two years ago, but he has had few takers.

But even if the attorney general had not reopened this old sore, the Cuban controversy might have been revived by New York GOP Sen. Kenneth B. Keating. He insists that Russia is continuing its military build-up on the island,

though the missiles and the jet aircraft have been removed.

The President in his last press conference tried to give reassurance that this situation was under constant surveillance. He says that only one Soviet supply ship has arrived in Cuba since the withdrawal of offensive weapons. It may have brought arms. The President also admits that there are still 16,000 to 17,000 Russians in Cuba.

This is of course a legitimate subject for investigation. It is focused on what might happen next, not on past mistakes.

Senator Morse again moved quickly into this situation, calling Secretary of State Dean Rusk and CIA officials to testify in closed hearings. This may head off further washing of dirty American linen in public, but probably not.

To see the Senate or House or both of them in a joint committee investigation of what went on two years ago might be just another exercise in futility.

It recalls the Pearl Harbor investigation of 1947 which ran for seven months, and the Senate investigation of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's dismissal by President Truman, which ran for four months in 1951. The latter ended with only a minority report signed by eight Republicans, the majority voting not to issue any formal findings.

There was political motivation in these investigations, just as there is in today's pressure for dredging the mud from the Bay of Pigs once more. It is hard to see how this will contribute anything to getting Castro and communists out of Cuba, which is the major objective ahead.

Political observers also wonder what the Republicans can gain from it. The probe would be all over and forgotten long before the 1964 elections. It is also recalled that former Sen. Homer Capehart, R-Ind., tried to make Cuba the big issue in his campaign for reelection. He was defeated.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Teamster Official Election 'Smashing'

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Raymond Cohen is a tough-talking, cigar-chomping Teamster official, fond of \$10 ties and \$24,000 yachts, all courtesy of the hard-working truckers who make up his union, Philadelphia's Local 107.

The facts about Raymond Cohen are well documented. A favorite of Jimmy Hoffa's, Cohen became Philadelphia's top Teamster in 1953. Called to testify before John McClellan's Senate Rackets Committee four years later, Cohen forgot how to invoke the Fifth Amendment ("Could I have the stenographer read it?"), but remembered in time to invoke its provisions more than a hundred times.

Cohen refused to deny that he had used union funds to buy two yachts, a dozen suits, \$12,500 dress shirts, jewelry, cameras, Florida vacations, and various Christmas gifts for himself.

He would not explain how his net worth had jumped \$46,000 in three years, how he spent \$31,000 on one Teamster convention and how \$207,000 managed to disappear from his treasury.

Asked point - blank by Chief Counsel Robert Kennedy, "Did you steal funds from the union?" Cohen replied:

"I decline to answer on the grounds that I am not required to give evidence against myself under the law."

Despite the mass of evidence against him, Cohen recently won overwhelming reelection as secretary - treasurer of Local 107. Why?

"Union democracy" simply does not exist in Cohen's union. Chairman McClellan puts it this way:

"The employment of individuals with criminal records to intimidate and to instill fear, the physical beatings of those who do not cooperate, appears to have created a condition which is equal to or worse than any situation of its kind that we have yet examined."

Shortly after Cohen came to power, in a rigged election less than a decade ago, he purged all local officials not loyal to him. According to sworn testimony, several were paid off with \$3,000 bribes, the money coming from Local 107's treasury. Others resigned because "they wanted to stay healthy," in the words of one McClellan Committee witness.

A Local 107 official, Vincent Minischi, who opposed Cohen's election and was set open by his lieutenant, testified:

"Somebody hit me from behind, and I fell on my hands and knees and rolled over to see who it was and somebody kicked me, and I just kept beating me around, and I managed to get away on my

own power after a severe beating."

One of his assailants, said Minischi, was Joseph Cendrowski, a salaried "aide" of Cohen's. Cendrowski's police record shows that he has been arrested 15 times, and convicted for burglary, inciting to riot, disorderly conduct and larceny. He took the Fifth Amendment when questioned about the attack on Minischi.

When Minischi did not "learn fast," and conferred with other union members on ways to remove Cohen from power, he received another lesson. He testified that, reporting to work, "The first thing I knew someone came up on the side of me from underneath the trailer or where I don't remember, and hit me along side the head, the left side, with a pipe."

"I threw myself inside the back of the truck, and someone hit me on top of the head with a hammer. I still have a hole up there to prove my point. I tried to kick this other fellow off that was hitting me with the pipe, and keep my hand on top of my head, and my leg was out the door, and he kept hitting me in the shins and broke up all my shins and this other fellow hit me across the arm with a hammer."

To make their final point, Minischi testified, the Cohen followers had him fired from his job.

Another Local 107 official, William Roberts, also opposed Cohen. He testified he was attacked by John Mybusuk, a Teamster thug who had served time for manslaughter. Called to testify, Mybusuk refused to deny Cohen had paid him to strong-arm Roberts.

Minischi and Roberts are not the only Teamsters who fought Raymond Cohen and paid the consequences.

The local's business agent and recording secretary, Edwin Walker, was asked if union funds were used to hire goons to beat up Cohen's opponents. He took the Fifth Amendment.

Is it any surprise that Raymond Cohen just won smashing "reelection" as Philadelphia's Teamster chief?

Thoughts

You will know them by their fruits. Are grapes gathered from thorns, or figs from thistles?—Matthew 7:16.

Our deeds still travel with us from afar. And what we have been makes us what we are.

—George Eliot.

Letters To The Editor

Stop Fees

In all the letters I have read printed in the Herald and News about the deer situation I have seen no mention of the problem we should be concerned with. To me the problem is not whether to kill or not to kill does but how much longer we will have free access to our government lands.

Every sportsman should read the article on page 14 of the February issue of Outdoor Life and then write to his congressman about this matter. I don't think any sportsman wants the government to charge him so much per day to hunt or fish in the national forests or on Taylor grazing land. To some people, the cost of a daily hunting or fishing fee besides the price of his license would mean he could no longer enjoy the seasons because the price would be prohibitive. Any fee is too much to have to pay our government for access to our free land. It would seem, from reading the above mentioned article, that secretary of the Interior Udall, by adjusting the fees, could eliminate any number of sportsmen and make hunting and fishing really good for those who could afford it.

I think the Oregon State Game Commission, that is composed of a group of educated and qualified men, is doing well and will continue to do a good job, I say, let our State Game Commission handle the fish and game of our state and let's make a concerted effort to block any government "take-over" of our national hunting and fishing spots. I think P. W. Schneider of the Game Commission is very capable and will handle the game to the benefit of everyone.

Frank Hunnicutt,
Merrill, Ore.

Good Stuff

When I was a tiny girl, I recall my elders commenting on the young people of their time, and how their elders had stated that

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, Feb. 3, the 36th day of 1963 with 329 to follow.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning star is Venus.

The evening stars are Mars and Jupiter.

These born on this day are under the sign of Aquarius.

On this day in history:

In 1631, Roger Williams, seeking religious freedom in America, arrived at Salem, Mass.

In 1904, Russia and Japan severed diplomatic relations as the result of rival designs on Manchuria and Korea.

In 1945, the U.S. 3rd Army broke through Germany's Siegfried Line in World War II.

A thought for the day—British philosopher David Hume said:

"The most vivid thought is still inferior to the dullest sensation."

those that read lurid paper-back thrillers, by the light of a candle, and quickly concealed them under pillows and feigned sleep when their elders checked up on them, had been headed straight for perdition!

Then when I was 13 or thereabouts, and went after milk for my mother each evening—whistling at the top of my lungs—I was rudely awakened to the dire results of this by an elderly lady, who shook her finger under my astonished nose and said disapprovingly, "Young lady, whistling girls and crowing hens always come to a bad end!" And as a young woman living in the "Roaring Twenties" we were naturally expected to come to a bad end.

But do you know, some of our most respected and famous people are the product of the so-called "Roaring Twenties" and then after the depression, the war years, when mothers and daddies had to make toys, to bring the joys of Christmas to their children. Then people were saying, "Our children are running wild. No good will come of this." Same old creep hanging! And what became of these wild young people? As you well know, they have become respected public servants, judges, lawyers, teachers, businessmen etc., and fathers and mothers, and good ones, too.

Now again, there are those who see something bad, something shameful—in dolls.

Nothing more, to the children, bless them, than paper dolls in the third dimension. I am visited by as many as fifty-nine children a week, in my work, and I have found no signs of degeneration as the results of playing make-believe with the dolls in question.

Granted, the prices are high! But isn't it better to buy one good toy, in preference to several cheap ones, soon broken and discarded? Never fear, it is not the innocent toys that could in any way set the children bad examples. It is directly up to the elders, to live their daily lives in such a manner as to give their children the best example of right, and to teach them right from wrong!

Let's not lay our shortcomings at the feet of enterprising businessmen and cleverly made dolls. You have the power of choosing the toy you think best, for your child. No one forces you to buy a product.

The people who could see something immoral about these toys, should never visit an art gallery for it would be sure to shock their tender sensibility. I will close with this thought.

By the grace of God and the proper guidance of devoted mothers and fathers, these children too, will become the respected leaders of tomorrow.

Lorna Groves,
Lorna's Doll Hospital,
1434 Lakewood Ave.

ACROSS: 1,8 Dramatic actress; 11 Hold back; 12 Epiphany; 14 Depart; 15 Kind of value; 16 Masculine nickname; 17 Frozen water; 19 New Guinea; 20 Ancient country; 22 Fox; 23 Offers; 24 Gastrointestinal; 26 Moccasins; 27 Anger; 28 Period; 29 Fairy fort; 30 Good tax; 31 God of love; 33 Communion. ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE: 9 Style of type; 10 Dinner courses; 11 Trough; 12 Sheepfold; 13 Lettuce; 14 Captain Bligh; 15 Mickey Mantle; 16 Metal; 17 Longfellow; 18 Skatches; 19 Fishermen; 20 Blush; 21 Prickly plant; 22 Went by boat; 23 Harbor; 24 Appellations; 25 Look awake; 26 Mariner's direction; 27 Chevalier's summer; 28 Consume; 29 Cow (dial).