

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Electoral College Reform Needed

The transfer of power from a retiring president to a newcomer, especially if a change of party is involved, has become one of the most complex, cumbersome tasks of U.S. democracy.

Many persons caught up in the takeover by Dwight Eisenhower in 1953 or President Kennedy in 1961 will testify to the great difficulties.

The November-January transition is a gray, never-never land in which the world looks to the new president, who does not yet know his job, and largely by-passes the incumbent, who does know the work.

Any circumstance which materially added to this seemingly inevitable confusion might by that fact seriously increase the peril inherent in the change-over. Fuzzed-up authority does not suit an age when maximum national danger can arise on an instant.

Yet this would appear to be a probable consequence of any presidential election which failed to yield an electoral majority for one candidate or another and thereby threw the decision into the House of Representatives—as prescribed by the Constitution.

Even though summoned immediately, as the law demands, such a session might be days in achieving a result. In the meantime the nation, and the world, would be stewing in doubt.

Decision by the House is the stated intent of those states such as Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, which have authorized the choosing of unpledged electors in presidential voting.

If they and some other states should pursue this course, thereby subtracting a substantial number of electoral votes from the totals available to the declared party nominees, the result could be to hand the House the decision.

This almost happened in the Truman-Dewey contest of 1948. It could occur in a close 1964 election.

It is a good bet, however, that the American people would let it happen only once. The likely turmoil in the House, especially if the nation or the world were in some sort of crisis, would give a huge push to preventive electoral college reform.

Such reform is under study right now by Sen. Estes Kefauver's Committee on Constitutional Amendments. But the sense of urgency is lacking. A wide variety of plans clamor for attention. There is no evident consensus for any single one.

Some observers feel that at most Congress might endorse a plan to eliminate the electors as persons but retain electoral votes. This would destroy the prospect of independent action by electors.

The electoral votes in each state would go wholly to the candidate gaining a plurality there. There would be no division of a state's electoral vote according to the proportions of the November popular vote, or by congressional districts, as some have urged.

Yet even this simple reform may look like a long step to a country which has not to date felt the paralysis of an inconclusive election.

The Heave Ho

(Dallas Morning News)

West Virginia Wesleyan College has given a right-wing economics professor, Dr. Harold Hughes, his walking papers—effective next spring. His ultraconservative views, the college says, interfered with his classroom performance.

A former member of the college board, Harold Cutright, brought the plight of the right-winger to the world. The college's board of trustees, Cutright charges, is a "scared nest of little left-wingers whose teachings cannot stand the light of day." Earlier the Chicago Tribune charged in an editorial that the professor was being fired because he

didn't meet the approval of a prominent West Virginia labor-union official.

There probably are arguments on both sides. But what interests The News is a recent dispatch indicating that the American Association of University Professors will not go to bat for the professor. "The question of academic freedom and views on public issues are not involved" in the dismissal, says the AAUP.

If Dr. Hughes had been a howling liberal, voicing his liberalism to students and even politicking in fields where he shouldn't, would the Association of Professors let him be fired, or would they not be putting West Virginia Wesleyan on probation for violating his tenure and academic freedom?



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Voting Rights Unprotected

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

In the hysteria over civil rights, there has been a remarkable silence surrounding a bill introduced by Rep. William C. Cramer (R-Fla.). Mr. Cramer has come up with what is today a novel idea—that the right to have one's vote counted must apply to all Americans, not merely to one group or another. And he is particularly disturbed because neither the Congress nor the Justice Department is aroused over the theft of an estimated one million votes in every presidential election.

When it is recalled that John F. Kennedy's plurality over Richard Nixon was 112,000 votes (and that a swing of 11,000 to 12,000 votes in four states would have changed the results of the 1960 election), Mr. Cramer's defense of the right-to-vote provisions of the Second Amendment assumes a proper importance.

Yet the Civil Rights Commission, set up to study any violations of the Bill of Rights, is specifically forbidden to move into areas other than those involving minority groups. If a white Protestant voter is deprived of his civil rights at the polls, this is not presumed to be a violation of the Second Amendment under the terms of the commission's charter. Let him look elsewhere for relief. The Civil Rights Commission can act only if the injured party is Negro, Catholic, or Jewish.

To make the Civil Rights Commission responsive to all voting offenses, Representative Cramer submitted an amendment to a bill extending the group's life in 1961. The liberal members of the House Judiciary Committee fought tenaciously to prevent approval. The administration, in the person of Deputy Attorney General (now Supreme Court Justice) Byron R. White, testified against this extension of the commission's authority.

"Although the amendment was favorably reported," says Mr. Cramer, "the members of the House never had an opportunity

to vote on it because, according to the chairman of the Rules Committee, no application was ever made to his committee for a rule to bring this bill to a vote." (Before the Rules Committee can bring a measure to the floor, there must be an application by the chairman of the committee that considered it.)

"Bottling up this amendment in 1961 was a most revealing feat of legislative chicanery," Mr. Cramer has told the House of Representatives. "It indicated very strongly that the so-called champions of civil rights, the self-proclaimed liberals, are the very ones who fear legislation for civil rights for the majority as well as the minority."

As Representative Cramer points out, we are constantly told by civil rights proponents that if one American is injured it threatens the rights of all Americans. Yet these same people think in terms only of minorities—as if Americans were not individuals but shapeless masses.

In Philadelphia, one election worker voted 327 times on a single voting machine. This means that the votes of 327 people were cancelled out. Each one had a right to the protection of the Second Amendment. There were extensive vote frauds in Chicago and in Texas in 1960.

If civil rights are to mean anything, they must be defended everywhere. But those who champion them are ready to practice a reverse segregation. The Civil Rights Commission, they argue, must think only in minority terms. It must discriminate against white voters. This is an odd way to read the Constitution. It is also a dangerous way, for if we accept the principle that one voter is more important than another—if we insist that depriving a Negro of his rights demands the attention of a special commission whereas the same deprivation imposed on a member of the majority is of no concern to the federal government—then in effect we are setting up different categories of justice.

The question of vote fraud is, of course, a touchy one for Democratic administrations. These frauds occur in the Democratic-controlled big cities where large numbers of votes are cast, or in one-party states. In small towns, the poll watchers know their neighbors; there is less chance to bring in floaters or to pack the ballot box. The Democrats, therefore, have been the major beneficiaries of election fraud ever since the early 1900s, when they took over the big cities.

But civil rights are civil rights—and the last place we should have segregated thinking is in the Civil Rights Commission.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Wednesday, June 26, the 177th day of 1963 with 188 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars. Those born today include Pulitzer-prize winning novelist Pearl Buck in 1892.

On this day in history:

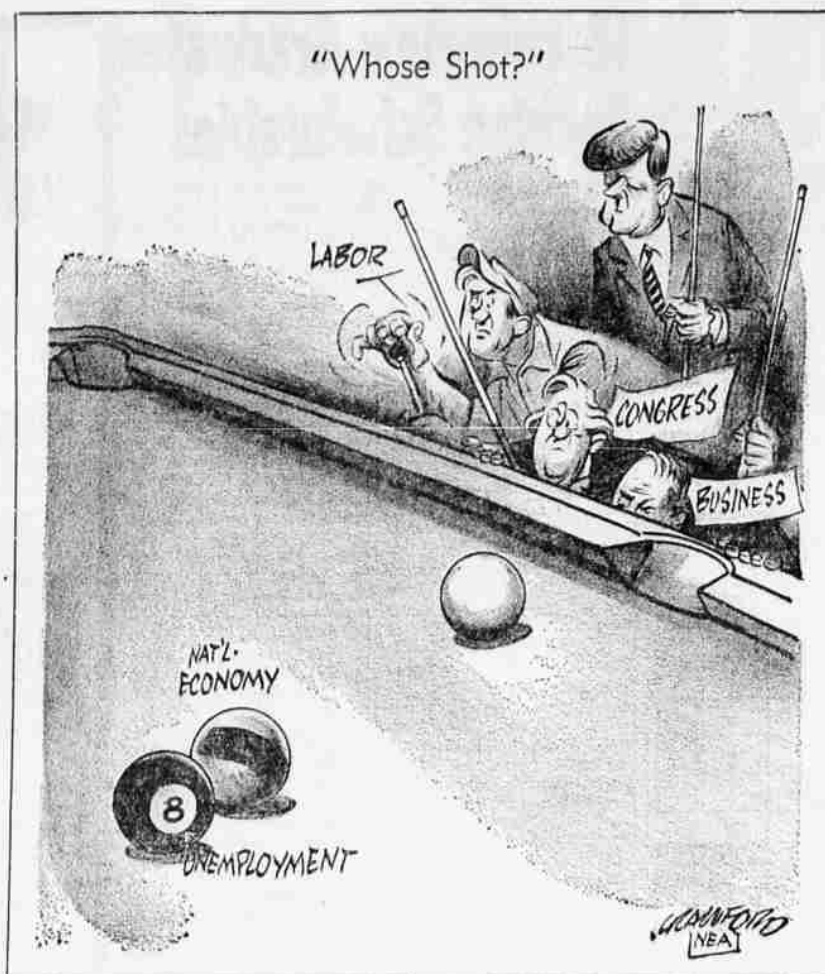
In 1919, the first issue of the "Illustrated Daily News," the original pictorial tabloid newspaper, rolled off the presses in New York City.

In 1945, 50 countries signed a charter in San Francisco setting up the United Nations.

In 1948, the United States announced the organization of the "Berlin Airlift" in answer to the Russian blockade.

In 1959, President Eisenhower and Queen Elizabeth dedicated the St. Lawrence Seaway at St. Lambert, Quebec.

A thought for the day—French novelist Albert Camus said: "Nothing in the world is worth turning one's back on what one loves."



Young GOP Faction-Full

By BRUCE BLOSSAT

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Young Republicans love Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater so ardently they will be fighting each other in their June 25-28 San Francisco convention for the honor of loving him most.

Thus an organization whose membership is 80 to 85 per cent for Goldwater for president may stage one of the most turbulent combats in its history.

Goldwater's 1964 rivals — Govs. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, George Romney of Michigan and William Scranton of Pennsylvania — aren't even in it. All three declined convention speaking invitations. Rumor has it they would have been booed and picketed. Goldwater is expected to appear.

With no major ideological differences showing, the Young Republicans find themselves slicing conservative hairs and falling into factional and personality cliques.

At root this is not a new story. Says one young leader:

"For a long time, the basic

strategy among Young Republicans has been to call your opponent a liberal before he could call you one."

Yet the eagerness of rival groups to be "first with Goldwater" puts new fire in this old tactic. It centers on the battle for the 1963-65 national chairmanship of the Young Republicans. Top candidates:

Charles McDevitt, 31, Boise, Idaho, lawyer and state legislator, and Donald (Buzz) Lukens, 32, minority clerk of the House Rules Committee in Congress.

In the bitter struggle shaping up, rumors of plot and subplot are hatched almost daily. One faction is alleged to have tried to "get the job" of a YR working in a congressional office for being "too active" in the campaign.

The regional leader of a key faction sent all his campaign literature to private homes in San Francisco, fearing the stuff would be hijacked if sent to convention headquarters. He also sent out a man to forestall possible "bugging" of room telephones.

It is taken for granted each

faction has spies in the other's camp. Some plans travel the circuit so fast they are scrapped as useless. The play among these young "apprentice politicians" often gets rough enough to impress the toughest of their big league elders.

From 1949 until 1961, one well-entrenched clique hand-picked the national chairman and fellow officers. The spell was broken year before last with the victory of the present chairman, Leonard Nadasdy of Minneapolis.

In the current fight, McDevitt is widely considered their apparent favorite. Nadasdy is the candidate of the formerly dominant clique.

The latter profess to be the "true breed" of conservatives. They tell delegates a victory for McDevitt would be represented by the press as a triumph for Rockefeller, since McDevitt is expected to get New York's votes.

McDevitt's forces charge their rivals with being a "rule or ruin" group trying to crush not only its avowed enemies but its less-firm friends as well. Says one pro-McDevitt man:

"On a recent swing I made, I talked to many of these guys. You may find yourself agreeing with them on 99 of 100 issues. But if you disagree on the 100th, they ask: 'What are you, a liberal or something?'"

Neutral observers are wondering what the impact will be of holding the convention in California, where the Young Republican organization is now headed by an avowed John Birch Society member, Robert Gaston.

But whatever the outcome in this quest for power and for Goldwater's favor, it seems safe to say Goldwater himself will get a fresh "presidential lift" from having his name bandied about and cheered to the rafters for four days.

How much good will that do him in the big leagues? Some observers feel it may serve him well—as one more piece of evidence suggesting he is the presidential favorite of Republicans young, medium and old.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q — Which is Africa's oldest independent country?
A — Ethiopia.

BERRY'S WORLD



"Is daddy the status symbol, or is Hyannis Port the status symbol?"



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Bold Steps Needed To Rid World Of Hunger

By PETER EDSON

Washington Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) — World-wide family planning, a new and extended world food plan with the possibility of progressive international taxation to support the effort were suggested at the closing session of the World Food Congress here to insure freedom from hunger for everyone by the year 2000 A.D.

Speaking to 1,200 delegates from 100 countries, B. R. Sen of India, director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, listed these far-reaching international reforms in the course of a 40-point summary report to the two weeks' conference.

With world population expected to double to six billion people in the next 37 years, Dr. Sen declared that the world food production would have to be trebled or quadrupled. He said this need will require an effort of nearly three-fourths of the human population.

Without using the words "birth control," Sen declared:

"It is obvious that the increase in numbers cannot continue at the present rate, let alone at an accelerated pace, if the food supply lags behind. In the final analysis, it will be up to the individual to decide how he should conduct himself."

Even so, the time may come when not only the nation to which the individual belongs, but also the world as a whole may have to take a more direct and a more dynamic role in assisting family planning measures through social education and hygiene.

On the international level, Sen advocated urgent action to undertake a World Food Plan. This would co-ordinate national plans to meet nutritional needs and arrive at a better balance between export supplies and import demand, based on projections of future trends. Other World Food Congresses at periodic intervals were suggested to review progress.

The three-year Freedom From Hunger Campaign launched by FAO in 1961 will be continued on an experimental basis to develop techniques.

Calling on all countries to participate in this international reconstruction which he labeled, "a beginning of a new world-wide effort in the war against hunger," Sen predicted that "the time may be not far distant when a system of international progressive taxation will be regarded as a logical development even if for juridical reasons it may be termed a contribution rather than a tax."

Summarizing the world food situation as of today, Sen declared that more than half of the world's population is undernourished or malnourished. Increases in world food supply have been mostly in the high income, industrialized countries. In other countries it is no better than "pre-war." Life expectancy in the developing countries averages 35 years. In developed countries it averages 65 to 70 years.

Part of the problem is increasing average income to subsistence levels. In underdeveloped countries average annual per capita income is around \$100. In developed countries it is 10 times that. Low incomes and inadequate diets go together.

A minimum goal of 2,400 calories of food per person per day, including 70 grams of protein was set. This will require a fourfold increase in Asia and the Far East, a threefold increase in the Near East, a two-to-threefold increase in Latin America and Africa. The present animal protein consumption averages eight grams in Asia, the Far East and many Latin American countries, 11 grams in Africa, 14 grams in the Near East.

"If hunger and malnutrition are to be eliminated by the end of this century," said Sen, "a much faster rate of economic growth appears necessary."

Until developing countries become more self-sufficient, Sen recommended adoption of the FAO plan for a \$12.5 billion five-year program of surplus food distribution by the "have" nations to the "have-nots."

About three-fourths of this would be devoted to economic and social development, the balance to emergency aid.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Young GOP Meeting Shunned By Nelson

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

It's two in a row for Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, who this week passes up his second straight Young Republican National Convention.

The New York governor declined to attend the last affair, held in 1961, citing as his excuse a heavy Albany schedule. While GOP juniors met in Minneapolis, Rocky, however, was a photographed shooting pool in a New York youth center.

Months ago Rockefeller turned down an invitation to address the 1963 convocation, which opened Tuesday in San Francisco.

Republican pros take with a grain of salt his excuse that pressing business would keep him at home. The most likely reason is one given two years ago by a party leader close to Rockefeller: "Nelson's no fool. He knows the reception he'd get out there would be positively chilling."

Only two so-called liberals will be on hand this week. They are Oregon Gov. Mark Hatfield and Pennsylvania Sen. Hugh Scott.

Certain to go down as hero of this convention is Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater, who is scheduled for a major address. Texas Sen. John Tower has promised to join Goldwater in San Francisco to meet the 1,500 Young Republicans from all 50 states.

Several of the party's bright young Congressmen will be present, including Tennessee's Bill Brock and Texas' Ed Foreman, both unabashed conservatives.

A possible gauge of YR sentiment is that both candidates for national chairman label themselves conservatives. They are Donald "Buzz" Lukens, of Washington, D.C., an aide to GOP members of the House Rules Committee, and Charles McDevitt, member of the Idaho State Legislature.

Lukens, a reserve captain in Barry Goldwater's Air Force unit, says frankly the party must nominate a conservative in 1964. McDevitt, who claims a conservative voting record in the Idaho legislature, is nevertheless backed by the delegations of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, all liberal strongholds.

Lukens draws most of his strength from the conservative South, the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States.

Idaho's Grace Plout, long a familiar fixture in the House of

Representatives, tried for the Senate last fall. She lost.

Washington's Don Magnuson lost his bid for House re-election. Chicago's Sidney Yates gave up a safe congressional seat to run statewide for the Senate. The gamble failed.

Congressman Blaine Peterson saw Utah voters turn thumbs down on his bid for a second term.

All of the above have one thing in common—they are defeated Democrats, but they have found their place at the federal trough. Mrs. Plout pulls down \$18,000 a year at the Federal Housing Authority; Magnuson, \$16,000 at the Agriculture Department; Yates, \$22,500 at the UN; Peterson, \$70-a-day at the Food for Peace Agency.

There are others. Walter Moeller, a two-term Ohio Congressman, was upset last fall by Republican "Pete" Abele. A Lutheran minister, Moeller now makes \$16,000 a year at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Floyd Breeding found a \$17,983-a-year slot at the Department of Agriculture after voters turned him out of office.

Frank Kivalski was named to the Subversive Activities Control Board at \$20,000 after his congressional career came to an end. Catherine Norell makes \$14,565 as an Assistant Secretary of State. Her congressional district was a combined with that of another Arkansas Democrat.

Kathryn Granahan, a Philadelphia Democrat, lost her seat through redistricting. She now makes \$20,000 a year as United States Treasurer.

THEY SAY . . .

Industrial confidence is a shy maiden. One harsh word and she will retire to a nunnery. From which it will take more than ministerial serenades to entice her. —Britain's Lord Chandos.

The law means nothing to the Negro who is enslaved. What does a jail cell mean to me? I've been in jail ever since I was born with kinky hair, a flat nose and flat feet and big lips. —Rev. James Bevel of Birmingham, Ala.