

Herald and News

Editorial Page

The Democrats In 1924

The year 1924 was an interesting one in politics. This was the year when the Democrats gathered in New York where they were deadlocked for days and days. Finally, they came up with the nomination of John W. Davies of New York. He was defeated at the polls by a two to one margin by Calvin Coolidge.

Those were the days, too, after World War I when the nation was getting back on its feet, economically, and there was resentment over prohibition, Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations. The Democrats, generally, were in the doghouse but good.

Thoughts went back to those days when someone dug up a copy of the World Almanac for 1926. Page 877 showed four paragraphs taken from the platform adopted by the Democrats at the 1924 convention. We're repeating them:

The Rights of the States

"We demand that the States of the Union shall be preserved in all their vigor and power. They constitute a bulwark against the centralizing and destructive tendencies of the Republican party.

"We condemn the efforts of the Republican party to nationalize the functions and duties of the States.

"We oppose the extension of bureaucracy, the creation of unnecessary bureaus and Federal agencies and the multiplication of offices and officeholders.

"We demand a revival of the spirit of local self-government essential to the preservation of the free institutions of our Republic."

Somewhere along the line this platform must have been given a super-duper classified stamp and buried in the most remote corner of the classified information storerooms.

An Educational Mess

(Milwaukee Journal)

Just before resigning as United States commissioner of education last July, Dr. Sterling McMurrin lobbied a well aimed volley at the confusion, bureaucracy and lack of congressional support he encountered in 16 months in office.

Now the attack has been taken up by Representative Edith Green (Dem., Ore.), chairman of a house education subcommittee.

In a staff report just released she complains of "inconsistencies and even contradictions" that have arisen because federal education programs are scattered through so many agencies and legislation is channeled through so many congressional committees.

On scientific research grants, for example, "there is no uniformity even within a single agency in such administrative details as record keeping and progress reports. There is no government-wide policy on how much the government will pay to cover indirect costs associated with the research."

Some agencies require matching funds with their university construction grants;

others do not. Some agencies, in their student aid programs, make provision for fees and tuition; others do not.

Mrs. Green suggests creation of an inter-agency council in the executive branch to do the job. Actually, a vehicle of such coordination already exists in the office of education, which, according to the government organization manual, is "the principal agency of the federal government responsible for formulating educational policy and coordinating educational activities at the national level." This stated function has little relation to reality, however. Thanks largely to congressional jealousy and an alleged fear of spawning some kind of domineering educational monstrosity, legislators have effectively hamstrung the office so that it is more a weak service organization than an instrument for coordination and leadership.

With some 42 federal agencies dispensing more than \$2 billion a year to aid this country's educational system, it is high time for more unity and coherence in the program.



HOLMES ALEXANDER ...

Home Team At Bat

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

WASHINGTON, D.C. — As a matter of courtesy, and maybe of strategy, the home team in baseball always bats last. Something like this is happening as the Civil Rights Act of 1963 plays out its schedule before various committees of Senate and House.

The visiting team to Capitol Hill which is to say the demonstrators, the reformers, the moralists and their Administration spokesmen, got first at bat. They have scored freely in the early innings with almost unlimited publicity and a good deal of public acceptance. The bare proposition that everybody deserves a fair shake, regardless of race, scored a clean hit. By squeeze plays, sacrifice hits, stolen bases and hit-and-run errors, the specific propositions have advanced: the right to vote, to get an education and to get a job.

But it now becomes noticeable that some of these truisms are being matched by verities from the home team—which is to say, the possessors of legal knowledge and experience who are the natural defenders of the houses of legislation.

Sen. Sam Ervin, former associate justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, and a bookworm on Constitutional Law, has never defended racial injustice or racial inequality. But Ervin contends that there are plenty of laws on the books to enforce them. He's against making "end runs" around the Constitution in order to hurry up history. He lectured the Attorney General for trying to rig the state election laws in "a cynical attempt to camouflage a failure" to win cases. Ervin argues with force, and not without logic, that it is anarchy to sacrifice "the liberty of all Americans ... for the false equality of a few."

try, whereas Southern states, with restrictive laws and admittedly restrictive customs, are gaining. Lausche said:

"I have before me a study made by a conference of economists of the Midwest. It covers Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota ... each one of these states has lost in gross national product since 1953. ... Tell me, why is Ohio losing ... and why are Florida and Georgia and Alabama gaining?"

Wirtz agreed that other factors than civil rights must be at play. Then Lausche hooked him on another point. There is nothing in the Administration's package which allows a worker, denied union membership because of color, to call upon the Attorney General to bring suit, as the Civil Rights Act would provide in other cases of discrimination. "Why wasn't that included?" Lausche demanded of the Labor Secretary. "The omission has, on its face, implications that the little individual was to be covered, but the powerful and the mighty were not."

BERRY'S WORLD



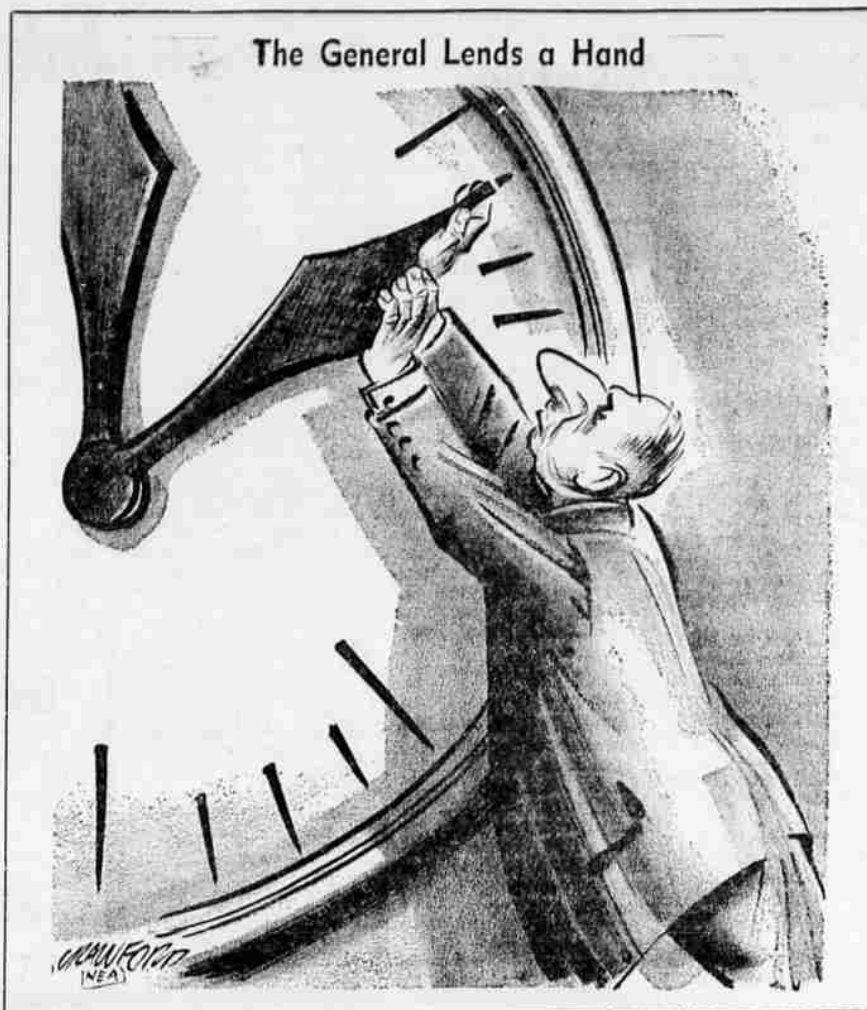
"What a day! Even my yes-men said 'no'!"

Another home team, or lawyer's, inning is played out in an analysis of the Civil Rights package by a past president of the American Bar and Mississippi Bar Associations, John C. Satterfield. He says that the enactment would extend control over business, industry, citizens and states in a degree to exceed "all decisions of the Supreme Court and all Acts of Congress from 1787 to June 19, 1963."

Satterfield finds that laws governing over 100 federal financing agencies would be amended by the Civil Rights Act. His list begins with the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Home Loan System, banks and other institutions served by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and virtually all the agricultural loan agencies. Says Satterfield:

"When future generations look back through the eyes of history at this legislation, they will recognize ten per cent 'civil rights' and ninety per cent extension of raw federal power."

Of course, the ball game isn't over yet. But the home team, slugging with statistics and interpretations not heard in the beginning, is making a contest of it.



IN WASHINGTON ...

Test Ban Pact Jitters

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

When the test ban treaty is mentioned at the Pentagon, fixed smiles automatically appear on the faces of the top military men. They are just about as unhappy as they can be about it. But the President has made it clear that he will brook no opposition. So far, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have not been given the order direct to say they approve of the treaty. But the White House has told them in no uncertain terms to say that they "accept" it.

On Capitol Hill, there has been much scurrying about in the upper senatorial echelons as Republicans and some Democrats seek a formula which will permit them to speak their minds truthfully on the treaty without courting trouble at the polls. At every turn, there are wild hopes that Chairman Richard Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee, one of the most highly respected members of the upper house, will lead an effective opposition. But no one really believes that he will.

Along Embassy Row, the pass-word is "watch and wait," but there is almost no hope that one-third-plus-one of the Senate will cast votes against the test ban treaty. Their governments, in some cases, support the Kennedy-Khrushchev love feast — and diplomats must always seem to

be disengaged. But private comments are hardly diplomatic.

The general concern is not in the treaty itself, although they can make a case against it, but in what it implies: what impression it will make behind the Iron Curtain and among the neutralist nations, and where it is leading the United States.

The scientists and the military will offer technical arguments on the possibility of a test ban with genuine safeguards — if they are permitted to do so by the Administration and by the chairman of the interested Senate committees. But in the overall picture, this may be secondary. The fact that the United States has strolled into the garden with the Soviet Union will cause some bitterness among our allies who have been told by us to stand strong against the Kremlin.

These allies, and the neutralists as well, will now argue that the U.S. has thrown them to the wolves in favor of a partnership with the Soviets. The Iron Curtain countries, already embittered by President Kennedy's increasing reluctance to honor Captive Nations Week, will be convinced that their aspirations for liberation have been jettisoned by the Administration. Henceforth, they will assume that we no longer care about them.

Undersecretary W. Averell Har-

man has implied in so many words that to think in terms of the eventual overthrow of Communist tyranny in East Europe is impractical, that we must reconcile ourselves to perpetual Soviet hegemony over the captive nations. With this, he has deprived the free world of a formidable ally in the persons of the people of the captive nations. For them, there is no longer any hope, or any good reason for struggling against the Communist tyrants.

Far more dangerous to the system of alliances created by Presidents Truman and Eisenhower is Secretary of State Dean Rusk's hint that the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union might negotiate a non-aggression pact. For those of us who remember the Kremlin's idea of "non-aggression" and how it dishonored similar treaties with the Baltic States (invaded and absorbed, their populations massed-shipped to Siberia) — or Adolf Hitler's World War II—the term sends shivers up and down the spine.

But even if the Kremlin is ready to honor its own word, any "non-aggression" treaty means that the United States must promise to sit idly by while Soviet expansionism, now at mid-tide in Cuba, sweeps over the rest of Latin America. Once Comrade Khrushchev has our signatures on a "non-aggression" pact, he will wave the scrap of paper under our noses every time we seem about to come to the defense of freedom in Asia, Africa, or the Western Hemisphere.

"Naughty, naughty," he will say, "you are not singing our song." And the international lawyers at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue will solemnly warn us that any move on our part would be in violation of the treaty. Meanwhile, our atomic installations — having slowed down to a talk, as they must and as a sign of "good faith," would complain that they were no longer ready.

"Better Red than dead," says Britain's Lord Russell. The new line in Washington seems to be "Better wrong than strong."

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Thursday, Aug. 8, the 220th day of 1963 with 145 to follow.

The moon is approaching its last phase.

The morning stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening stars are Mars and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1920, the German Luftwaffe began a series of daytime raids on the British Isles which were to continue until Oct. 31.

In 1943, President Harry Truman signed the ratification of the United Nations Charter.

Also in 1943, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan.

In 1950, Florence Chadwick of San Diego, Calif., set a women's record in swimming the English Channel.

A thought for the day—American author Edgar Allan Poe said: "All that we see or seem is but a dream within a dream."



WASHINGTON REPORT ...

Former Commie Gets Pink Slip From King

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

The Rev. Martin Luther King has given the pink slip to a top-ranking aide exposed as a former member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

He is Jack O'Dell, a 40-year-old Negro whose real name is Hunter Pitts O'Dell. Until the early fall of 1962, O'Dell served as a Staff Consultant to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. O'Dell was then promoted to Acting Staff Director in charge of voter registration and integration workshops.

Several weeks after O'Dell assumed that post, his background was revealed by several newspapers. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Birmingham News, and the Atlanta Constitution disclosed that O'Dell was a member of the Communist Party's National Committee.

O'Dell had been expelled from the National Maritime Union in 1950 for circulation of a pro-Soviet petition attacking the United States. On April 12, 1956, identifying himself as Hunter Pitts O'Dell, he testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, involving the Fifth Amendment when asked if he was a Southern district organizer for the Communist Party.

Subcommittee counsel Robert Morris then revealed that information in his possession showed O'Dell to be one of the prime Communist operatives in New Orleans. Using two aliases (Ben Jones and John Vesey), O'Dell served as a district organizer for the Party, issuing "directives to the (Communist) professional group" in that city.

Hundreds of documents seized at O'Dell's home by New Orleans police also established his position in the Communist movement.

On July 30, 1958, again as Hunter Pitts O'Dell, he appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Identifying himself as a Montgomery, Ala.,

insurance man, O'Dell refused to answer questions about his Communist activities, citing the First and Fifth amendments.

Embarrassed by disclosure of O'Dell's background, King fired his controversial aide last fall, he told reporters.

A few months later, O'Dell was very much in evidence as director of King's New York office located at 312 W. 123 Street, Manhattan.

When my associate, Bill Schulz, contacted King's New York office, he was told by the receptionist that O'Dell no longer worked there.

Miss Ruth Bailey, secretary of the office, then took over to say she could say nothing. "No comment. Call Dr. King in Atlanta."

Dr. King was not in. Mr. Schulz talked to Edward Clayton, King's public relations director, who explained first that O'Dell had been rehired seven months ago because he was found to be a dedicated Christian.

He quoted Dr. King: "After what we considered a thorough and good faith investigation we concluded that Mr. O'Dell had no present connection with the Communist Party, nor any sympathy with its philosophy."

"While he may have had some connections in the past, we were convinced that he had renounced them and had become committed to the Christian Philosophy of non-violence in dealing with America's social injustices."

On June 26, O'Dell and Dr. King had another meeting. They both agreed that "segregationists and race baiters" could cite O'Dell's "alleged" background and smear the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

So O'Dell left Dr. King's employ for the second time. The whole episode, Dr. King insists, is a red herring. He says: "This issue of Mr. O'Dell's is only another attempt to forestall and hamper the true essence of today's civil rights struggle."

Oregon Editors' Opinions

Treaty Mystery

(Corvallis Gazette-Times)

President Eisenhower offered a test-ban treaty to Soviet Premier Khrushchev April 13, 1959, that would prohibit tests that did not require automatic on-site inspection, which had created the major stumbling block to negotiations at that time.

President Kennedy offered a test-ban treaty on Aug. 27, 1962, that also bypassed the controversial underground tests and concentrated on those in the atmosphere, to eliminate the danger to the world from further fallout.

Before that, and for the past 17 years, the United States had made persistent efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear power with various treaties that would prohibit testing, but to no avail.

Now a treaty has been reached in exactly ten sittings in a conference in Moscow opened by a jovial Khrushchev and concluded by a smiling Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, whose grim visage when he was his country's chief delegate to the United Nations still haunts American television viewers.

This complete turnaround is credited by some observers to the discovery by the Soviet Union leaders that their real enemies are the Communist Chinese, rather

than the United States and its allies, and a desire for eliminating pressures from the West in order to be free to deal with those from the East.

So much so, that the air is filled with talk of a summit meeting at which other differences between East and West can be worked out, and a live and let live way of life be established between the two great power complexes, the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance and the Warsaw Pact of Communist nations.

If such a non-aggressive pact freezes the present status quo of Eastern Europe's people, who are captives of communism, it will be too great a price to pay for a peace that at best depends on the whim of the men who rule the Kremlin.

The United States and its allies are dealing from strength. The great rift between the Soviet and China is ours to exploit. Also, the military, political and economic power of NATO is so superior, that it should be possible to exact promises of relaxation of the chains binding Eastern Europe so that those people eventually can choose their own future. That would do more than anything else to reverse the march of communism and destroy its dream of world conquest.

Teaching Methods

(Oregon Statesman)

In late years courses in education have come under severe criticism. More emphasis should be put on content of courses rather than on teaching methods. Teacher preparation should embrace more "solids" in the field of learning. Colleges of education have veered to conform to the winds of change and are increasing course requirements in liberal arts, reducing the requirements in methods.

As a matter of fact, however, much of the current research is in developing new teaching methods. There is the teaching machine, for instance, which calls for quite a different approach to learning and hence to teaching. Audiovisual equipment is coming into use—the teacher must know how to operate projectors, slide-changers, tape recorders. More than that, he should understand the basic psychology involved in use of this method for imparting learning. Machine teaching itself calls for preparation. To enable presently employed teachers to "catch up" with the machines, Oregon College of Education is holding a two-week workshop where the devices and their use will be demonstrated.

Much of the old normal school curriculum is superfluous now; but we shouldn't discount tech-

niques and methods too severely. During the war the Army was able to speed up instruction through its unique methods. To be able to impart knowledge and to stimulate learning with use of new tools, teachers must spend considerable time learning how to use them.

This is no substitute for acquiring ample knowledge of subject matter to be taught; it claims an important part in the preparation of teachers of the present and future.

THEY SAY...

I wasn't in favor of it. I don't like to see people memorialized while they are still alive. I might go shoot someone and they would have to take it down.

—Harry S. Truman, referring to statue of him erected in Athens.

A homage to the august and sacred personage of the Pope and the generosity of the Holy Catholic Church.

—Decree issued by Spanish dictator Franco freeing all political prisoners who have been in jail at least 20 years.