

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Year-Round School

A trend toward year-round schooling, with one month rather than three months of summer vacation, is shaping up in higher education, enabling students to complete their college education in three instead of four years.

Summer school is not new in American education, but the programs now being developed in numerous colleges and universities are a far cry from the traditional summer offerings. In the past, summer on the campus usually meant one or two make-up courses for students who had failed or had missed a required credit or it meant special courses for school teachers or others not attending the regular sessions. The important innovation today in colleges operating the year around is that the summer term forms an integral part of the academic calendar. It includes a full range of basic courses and affords regular students the same opportunities to obtain credits toward a degree as are afforded during other terms.

The main impetus for adoption of year-round college schedules is economic. Raising the money to build the facilities that would be needed under the present system to accommodate all those who will soon be seeking admission to college would be enormously difficult. Census projections indicate that college enrollment will rise from this year's 4.3 million to 7 million by 1970 and to 9 million by 1980. It has been estimated that if all American colleges went on an 11-month schedule, around \$4 billion could be knocked off the \$10 billion that would otherwise be required for plant expansion in the next 10 years.

The University of Pittsburgh started the ball rolling toward year-round operation when it adopted the so-called trimester plan in 1959. Under this plan, the academic year is divided into three terms extending over an 11-month period. Pittsburgh students are now in the third trimester of the academic year 1962-63. The first trimester started last Sept. 5 and ran to Dec. 20; the second opened Jan. 3 and closed April 20; the current term, which began April 29, will end Aug. 9.

The year-round calendar has made par-

ticularly strong headway in tax-supported institutions, which are under pressure to demonstrate to state legislatures that they are making efficient use of their facilities. Florida in 1961 became the first state to require by statute that its university system operate on a year-round basis; the trimester plan was put into effect at four universities in that state last September. New York is launching experimental all-year programs this summer at three state institutions which are experiencing heavy enrollment pressures. The University of Michigan will launch a transitional program next September that is to lead to all-year operation.

Interest in the extended academic calendar is not limited to the large tax-supported universities. Various small colleges, wanting to accommodate more students without changing their small-campus character, are hoping through year-round operation to take care of a 33 to 50 per cent increase in the student body without enlarging physical plant.

Whether the year-round schedule will become the standard in higher education depends on whether enough students are willing to spend their summers in study. For maximum economy, the number admitted at the beginning of each quarter or trimester should be roughly the same. Trimester and four quarters schedules are still too new to make it safe to say whether this will be the case. Signs now point to a steady increase in summer registration at colleges and universities which offer a full schedule of courses in that term.

A major advantage for the student in summer study is that he may finish his college education in slightly less than three years. The requirements for an A.B. degree are successful completion of 12 quarters or eight trimesters. Extension of year-round programs in the graduate schools of some universities makes it possible to lop years off the time previously required to prepare for a professional career. The year-round study plan has proved particularly appealing to medical students.



HOLMES ALEXANDER ...

Jackson Needs Proof

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

WASHINGTON, D.C. — "I'll have to have satisfactory answers to the key questions before I vote to ratify this treaty," said Sen. Henry Jackson (D., Wash.) Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

In this series of interview columns, trying to get significant reactions to the Nuclear Treaty from crucial - vote Senators, I have talked with Byrd of Virginia, Cannon, Dodd, Saltonstall, and I expect to see Symington tomorrow.

All of them have pulling power among their colleagues in the Senate, and in the South and the West, in conservative and ultra-conservative circles, among business folk and journalists. On Capitol Hill it is said that Minority Leader Dirksen will be the swing man who makes or breaks the treaty ratification. But it's said that at the White House, the vote and the support regarded as hardest to get, and most meaningful to have, belong to "Scoop" Jackson.

This could be because Jackson, although amiable and relaxed, is made of what scientists call "impervium"—the mythical metal that is totally unyielding. He is not going to be moved by White House pressure, by political considerations (he's up next year for reelection), by peace-mongering, by sentiment or self-doubt.

Only if the facts come down hard on the side of a positive case for the treaty is Jackson going to give it his blessing. And before that happens, he will have obtained convincing evidence of the treaty's worth from top scientists, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and civilian authorities on foreign affairs. The overriding military question in his mind is this:

Does the treaty protect the nation-shielding, peace-keeping deterrent by which we could inflict the nuclear death-stroke upon a nuclear foe?

To get a satisfactory answer, Jackson needs to know whether Russian quality in weapons can outpace our present superiority in quantity. This involves a review of the Russians' capacity to paralyze our strike ability by anti-missile devices, their capacity to penetrate our defenses, their ability to smash our har-

dened sites. It involves the Administration's ability to maintain our national scientific workshop when above-ground testing has been banned, and the ability of that workshop to maintain progressive achievement despite the hobbles of non-testing.

This last applies both to anti-missile development and to our offensive weapons. If scientists fail to convince Jackson that they don't know and can't learn enough about enemy capacities, and about our own capacity under the treaty terms, I take it he will not support the treaty. If the military witnesses aren't reasonably confident that they can live with the treaty, I take it that Jackson won't be on the side which asks the country to ignore their informed opinion.

As to the foreign affairs viewpoint, Jackson will need some convincing on American gains and Russian motivations. If, by taking the Free World lead in disarmament, we have sacrificed Western unity, Jackson is likely to think it a bad bargain. If the treaty is a Russian plot for dividing NATO, and if Russia cannot logically be expected to

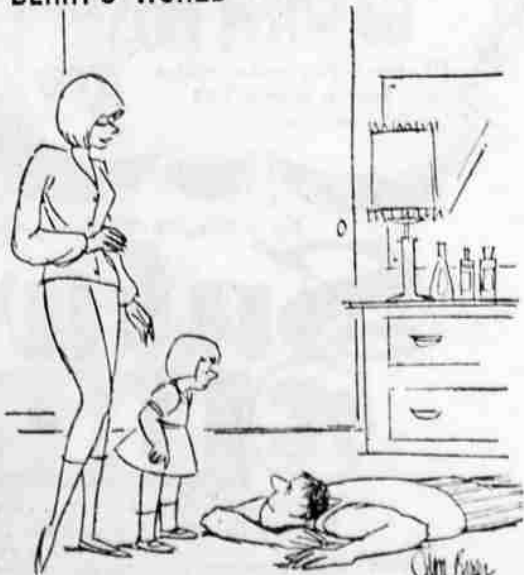
keep the treaty terms in view of Red Chinese rivalry for Communist leadership, Jackson will have unresolved skepticism that will tug him away from ratification.

If he does oppose President Kennedy on the treaty, Jackson will be following his own precedent for hard-line decisions. In the 1940s, he supported Lewis Strauss in an unpopular but successful fight for the H-bomb. In the mid-1950s he helped keep Admiral Rickover in the harassed business of producing a nuclear submarine. Earlier this year, along with Russell and Symington, he instigated a warning to President Kennedy, relative to far-reaching concessions on nuclear disarmament.

How does he feel about an obligation not to humiliate the President before the world by rejecting this treaty?

"Well, it's something you wouldn't do without being backed up by correct information. But this isn't just another treaty. It deals with our deterrent. I've got to have proof before I can support it."

BERRY'S WORLD



"Daddy just did 22 push-ups."

Reds Trying To Infiltrate Negro Rights Group Locally

By RAY CROMLEY

Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA)—Secretary Gus Hall and the American Communist party are making a determined attempt to infiltrate the civil rights struggle.

On July 11, the Communist Party U.S.A. issued secret orders to its members to get in on the Aug. 23 Negro March on Washington. In other communications, Hall and the other party bosses have instructed Communists, white and Negro, to join in Negro demonstrations in their communities.

The information in this dispatch comes from authoritative sources. The Reds are meeting with resistance. The Daily Worker of July 7 complained in this regard that, "It is also a fact to be reckoned with, that some of the most respected and dedicated of the Negro people's leaders, who are themselves often the target of slanderous Red-smears, continue to indulge in the McCarthyite-age fashion of genuflecting before the 'sacred symbol' of anti-communism."

Some of the major Negro organizations have already taken

steps to warn their people of the new Communist approach. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has research men who study the Daily Worker and the National Guardian in order to keep abreast of the twists and turns of Communist action.

Just recently, Dr. John M. Sell, assistant to NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, passed around a memorandum to key personnel outlining the latest Communist approach and writing below it, "For your information—what they are up to now."

Because of this resistance among the national Negro leadership, the Communist Party U.S.A. is now sending specialized Communists to attempt infiltration into the local branches of the Negro civil rights organizations. It is attempting to get its people in on local demonstrations. It is putting a major emphasis on new groups led by young and inexperienced leaders.

These Communists are "sleepers." They have been instructed to keep their party sympathies secret from the public and from

the Negroes they are volunteering to work with. These infiltrators have been instructed not to take overly prominent roles in civil rights demonstrations, nor to openly push for violence, for fear they'll be investigated and their Communist identity become known.



Gus Hall

This grass roots attempt to infiltrate the civil rights movement is currently, at least, one of the major activities of the Communist Party U.S.A. It is part of a long-standing Communist aim of winning over Negroes. In the past the party has been singularly unsuccessful with the southern Negro. Reports by the Justice Department have consistently shown membership in the South to be slight.

It is too early to tell how successful the Communists will be in their current drive. Reports indicate that so far the number of these secret Communists who have participated in most southern demonstrations have been quite small; usually, it's reported, only a handful. Their appearance has been spotty. There were some Communists seen at Cambridge, Md., but not among the leadership. None are known to have been at Danville, Va.

So far, it is also understood that Communist infiltration in local branches of Negro civil rights organizations has not been significant. It has been reported that the Reds are not known, as of now, to have secured important national posts in any of the major

Negro civil rights organizations. Attorney General Robert Kennedy has said that, based on all available information from the FBI and other sources, "We have no evidence that any of the top leaders of the major civil rights groups are Communists or Communist-controlled."

Since the Communist infiltrators are "sleepers," it is not certain whether they may have, unknown to the Negro civil rights, crept into lesser roles.

The Communist technique is to hide time, build up contacts, friendships and associations for the future. Though the orders are that communism isn't to be mentioned, at this time, the infiltrators do have these instructions: "To patiently and persistently point out that anti-Negro racism is the ideology of the ruling class. This is the primary task."

To combat ideologically reformist tendencies to limit the movement to merely court action, or other tendencies which resist mass actions."

The Communist infiltrators have been instructed to ignore what the Communist party leadership calls "Red-baiting" by the Negro leaders.

WASHINGTON REPORT ...



By FULTON LEWIS JR.

It cost Pennsylvania Democrats an estimated \$250,000 to keep intact a winning streak dating back nearly 30 years.

That is the price tag experts put on Fred Rooney's successful campaign for the House of Representatives. A Republican has not won election from Pennsylvania's 13th District since 1930.

Rooney's victory last week is not one to cheer Democratic analysts. Despite a registration edge of 30,000 Democratic voters, Rooney staggered home by only 8,000, the smallest victory margin received by any Democratic candidate in three decades.

Republican Bob Bartlett, making his first race for public office, was handicapped by hostile voter reaction to the recent sales tax hike approved by the GOP Legislature and signed into law by Governor Scranton.

Candidate Rooney, running for federal office, made the state sales tax (the nation's highest) a central issue. It worked. Rooney's election was guaranteed by scores of high-paid labor "strategists" who poured into his district from points east and west. COPE (Committee on Political Education) agents traveled from as far away as California to aid Rooney.

On election day there were as many as 40 paid unionists in each precinct getting out the vote, even registering voters. Democrats were able to register voters until 12 noon on election day.

California voters will witness a real Donnybrook in next spring's Republican presidential primary if two old enemies have their way.

Former Sen. William Knowland, Mr. Conservative to his many followers, has long been on the outs with Sen. Thomas Kuchel, voice of GOP liberalism. Both agree on

one thing, however. Golden State Republicans must have an opportunity to select their favorite for the GOP Presidential nomination. Other GOP leaders, including state Chairman Caspar Weinberger, think that a real primary would wreck the party.

The California primary, coming as it does only weeks before the GOP convention, will have tremendous impact on delegates from every corner of the country.

Both Knowland and Kuchel advocate an open, definitive primary battle between the leading GOP candidates. They mean Barry Goldwater and Nelson Rockefeller.

Goldwater Republicans have been fearful of their man's chance in the California primary. California voters have long supported liberal Republicans — Earl Warren, Goodie Knight, Tom Kuchel. They accepted Richard Nixon over the more conservative Joe Shell in last year's GOP gubernatorial primary by 2-1.

Polls now show Goldwater running far ahead of Rockefeller, however. The California Field poll, long accepted as an accurate barometer of state politics, has Goldwater running almost 2-1 over Rocky.

Goldwater is the choice of 43 per cent of GOP voters contacted by Field. Rockefeller rates only 23 per cent. Michigan's Gov. George Romney racks up 16 per cent and Pennsylvania's Gov. Bill Scranton two per cent. Sixteen per cent of the voters have yet to make up their minds.

Field shows that anti-Rockefeller feeling is strong. While a majority accept Goldwater as a second choice, the reverse is not true. Just three Republicans out of 10 who support Goldwater as their first choice select Rocky as their second. Romney has more second choice support among Goldwater followers than does Rockefeller.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

If you're going to do something nice, be nice about it or don't do it. This is a simple and obvious thought — but it rarely seems to occur to certain types of people.

I am referring to those who will go out of their way to do something nice — a favor, a chore, an extra kindness — and then silently demand repayment in terms of gratitude or appreciation.

These are what Dr. Edmund Bergher, the late psychiatrist, called "the injustice collectors." They go around in life collecting injustices. They do nice things to prove to themselves that other people do not appreciate them as much as they should.

Then they sulk, or adopt a martyred pose, or take to their beds with some real or fancied ailment. And, in one way or another, they exact a high retribution for their "niceness." Finally, those around them begin to realize that it's not worth the price.

Many acts of generosity and self-sacrifice are not at all what they seem to be on the surface. Rather, they are techniques employed for neurotic ends: these "tyrants of goodness" would be better off — and so would their

STRICTLY PERSONAL

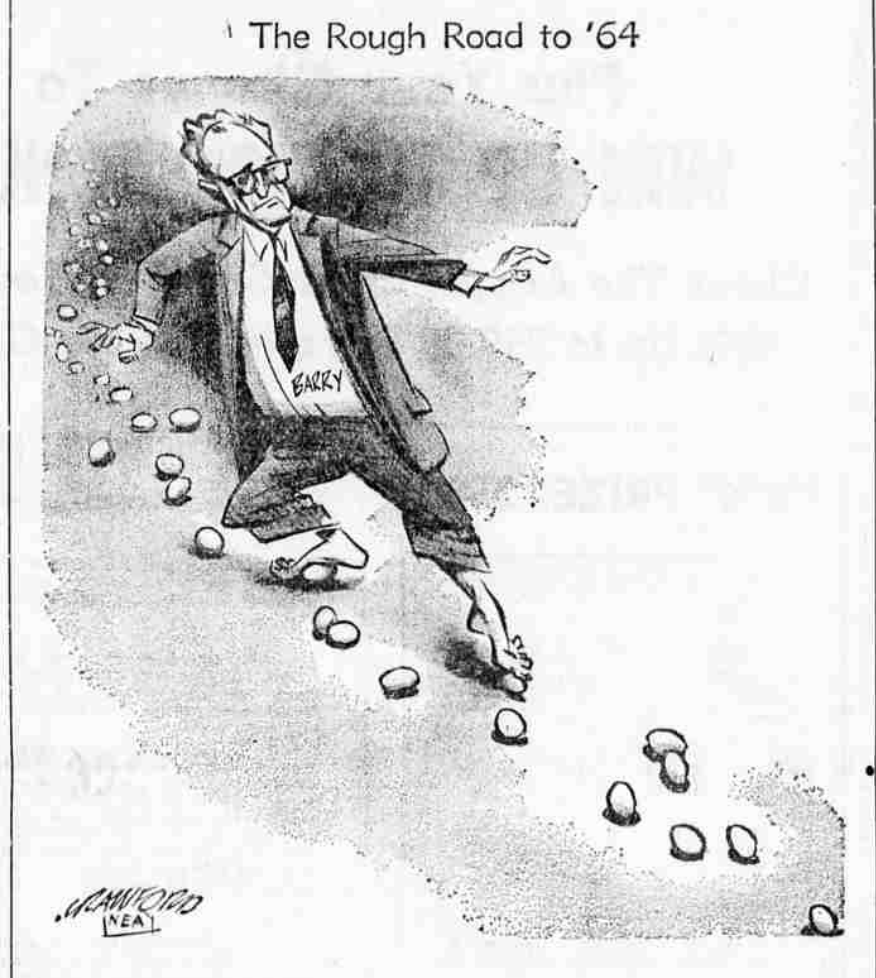
families — if they acted a little more selfishly (that is, a little more naturally) much of the time.

Self-s pity is the "leitmotif" in the lives of such personalities. They enjoy demonstrating, over and over again, that others do not appreciate them, that they are victims of the world's injustice, that the bread they cast on the waters is never served up to them as toast on a tray in bed on Sunday mornings.

What they utterly fail to understand is that nice things are done for our own sake, not for the sake of others. The pleasure must reside in the performance, not in the applause. Good deeds are, in a deeper psychological sense, a favor to oneself. If this is not grasped, then our whole sense of personal relationships becomes warped.

A kind act, a piece of generosity or self-sacrifice, must be its own reason for being, an end in itself, not part of a barter system. It must not be used later to reproach someone else with, or as a lever to pry up ancient grievances under a rock. Yet this is what the self-sacrificers tend to do.

They pile up their good deeds like misers stuffing bills in a mat-



IN WASHINGTON ...

Public View On Treaty

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Pierre Salinger, the President's press secretary, has shown no shyness whatsoever in informing the White House press corps that mail on the test ban treaty with the Soviet Union is running 12-to-1 in favor. This may well be, though it could be predicted that the pro-mail would go to the White House, the anti-mail to the Senate.

That there is any mail at all against the treaty is surprising, but not because there is little opposition. There has been no anti-treaty leadership yet visible and no anti-treaty formulation presented. Most of the mass media comment has been favorable without quite saying so. Many people, moreover, are confused by the manner in which the treaty is being presented by the Administration to the public. The sales pitch simultaneously follows two lines:

1. The treaty really is meaningless and will change very little — if anything. The United States wasn't testing in space, the at-

mosphere, or underwater, a n-y-how, and (for the time being) neither were the Soviets. What, then, do we lose?

2. The treaty is historic and of tremendous importance as a "first step" toward an understanding with the Soviets. It will "reduce tensions" and may lead to an end to the cold war.

Many Americans can be lost in the morass of scientific controversy and military inhibition as the meaning of the treaty is debated. It is the second point that most clearly worries people and may be the cause of votes against the treaty by some Senators. For if it leads to a non-aggression pact, as the Administration seems to hope, the American people will be up in arms. One of the letters offered to the press by Mr. Salinger for its inspection points this up:

"If a non-aggression pact is signed with Russia, I guarantee that I'll vote straight Republican in every election even if they run the biggest crooks in town."

Other letters in opposition urge that the United States demand as the price of any treaties with the Kremlin a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Cuba (and the captive nations) and the tearing down of the Berlin wall. Such a quid pro quo would satisfy the nation's horse-trading instincts. Without it, other thoughts come to mind.

For years, Americans have been repeatedly told that they must keep their guard up, that the NATO, CENTO, and SEATO system of alliances must be maintained at all costs, that under his Omar-the-tentmaker a U.S. Nikita Khrushchev carries an arsenal of hidden weapons that the Reds are most dangerous when they are conciliatory.

These admonitions have sunk in—and now the Administration wishes to delete them from the

nation's consciousness and to substitute what key legislators on both sides of the aisle in Congress believe is the entering wedge for a non-aggression treaty.

Such a treaty, they argue, will bring about a slackening of vigilance and cause to bubble up submerged antagonisms which can destroy the structure of our military alliances. Once ratified, a non-aggression pact will lead to the obvious propagandistic question: Why do we need these military alliances if the Soviets have renounced war in a solemn treaty?

This is the basic source of worry among serious and dedicated men. They see rising on the horizon another period like the wartime "honeymoon" with Stalin—terminated after he had taken us for \$11 billion in what we termed Lend-Lease. (Some of that money, if repaid, would go far to help our critical balance of payments deficit and the dangerous drain on U.S. gold.)

This is also the reason why these men hope that there is a real outpouring of mail critical of the test ban treaty—letters to Senators and newspapers. The mail will stiffen the backs of some of the Senate leadership who wish to take a stronger stand against the treaty but fear it will hurt their party without accomplishing anything.

As of this writing, few believe that President Kennedy will not get Senate ratification for the treaty. But if the vote should be close, it will be a warning that a non-aggression pact would stand no chance. The idea would then be dropped by the White House. Nothing, after all, could more certainly put a quick end to the political career of the Kennedys than the rejection of a treaty signed by the President's surrogate in plain view of the world.