

Herald and News

Editorial Page

What Price Life?

Are you inclined to yawn when someone mentions safety?

Are you getting a little fed up with all these plugs for seat belts and all these pleas for more common sense, caution and courtesy on the highway?

Then your attention is respectfully directed to a booklet called "Accident Facts" — an annual production of the National Safety Council.

The 1963 edition is just off the press. It isn't intended to be a best seller. But even the most hardened horror story fans will find it a real thriller. For the figures it contains are enough to curdle the blood of anyone who has even a slight regard for human life and limb.

Does it shock you to know that in 1962 in the civilized, humanitarian country of America, civilized Americans killed themselves and their victims at the incredible rate of 11 an hour, 265 a day, 97,000 a year — purely by accident?

Does it surprise you to learn that another 9,800,000 Americans were injured?

Are you concerned, Mr. Taxpayer, that this mass mayhem—as needless as it was horrible — cost 15½ billion dollars?

What do you think would have happened if a tornado, flood, famine or epidemic had taken this toll? Plenty.

What do you think happened this time? The public gave out with a big fat yawn and said in effect, "How terrible! Why doesn't somebody do something about it?"

A good question, except that too often it comes from the very person who should be providing the answer — the private citizen, the man in the street.

Who can best prevent an accident? The person who can cause one — the driver, the pedestrian, the worker, the householder.

How? By getting excited over the accident toll. By demanding legislative action that will reduce it. By using more—and here it comes again—by using more common sense, caution and courtesy behind the wheel.

And we might well start with courtesy. Is it worth trying? Or is human life too cheap to bother with?

The 'Civil Rights' Debate

(The Christian Science Monitor)

It is time to begin to rehabilitate a word that has taken a great deal of beating. The word is "discrimination." For it will take discrimination to discern what parts of President Kennedy's so-called civil rights program the United States is ready for and what parts it is not ready for.

It is very true that the country in general condemns what Attorney General Kennedy calls "the moral outrage of racial discrimination." But there are practical limits to what can and cannot be done about it in one session of Congress. They are limits of wisdom as well as of constitutional processes.

Five of the seven sections of the proposed omnibus bill could be accepted readily by a great majority of citizens and probably of congressmen. The most important section deals with the right to vote, which Robert Kennedy accurately says, "is in the long run the most fundamental right of all."

Other acceptable sections would facilitate the carrying out of school desegregation, create a community relations service, extend the life of the Commission on Civil Rights, and make permanent the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

The portion, however, on which the administration now lays greatest emphasis is the portion newest to legislative discussion and most full of unexplored legal difficulties.

This section, "Title II," deals not actually with civil rights but with regulation of privately owned places of public accommodation — hotels, restaurants, and the like.

This regulation would be undertaken under the interstate commerce clause, which, it is true, has already been used as the basis for federal legislation on monopolies, minimum wages and labor relations. The proposed bill would, in the Attorney General's words, apply to establishments "serving interstate travelers or affecting interstate movement of goods."

This would be a very broad definition. Some large motel chains might welcome the support of a law in desegregating their facilities. But how to distinguish between these and what Senator Aiken calls the "Mrs. Murphy's boardinghouses" or the "mom and pop" hamburger stands is not easy in law. It will take a lot of hard legislative drafting work as well as criteria which may be developed in the course of extended hearings.

There is great value in bringing this subject to debate under the focus of national attention. But it would be unfortunate if a deadlock on it should prevent enactment of the voting rights section or aid in the form of a community conciliation service. If a federal law on public accommodations is needed it will be more soundly formulated if given more than one congressional session.

Maybe the administration is willing to have these sections separated before legislation reaches the floor of the Senate. It is to be hoped that this is true. Otherwise, insistence on the public accommodations title of an omnibus bill might force a test on the wrong issue—and get a wrong answer.



HOLMES ALEXANDER . . .

Treaty-Makers Talk War

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Newton's famous Law of Physics — roughly: for every action there is an equal reaction in the opposite direction — has begun to operate in committee discussion of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. There is now as much discussion of war as there is of peace; as much stress on armament as there is disarmament.

For example, when the third of the Administration's first four witnesses — Rusk, McNamara and Taylor — warned against "euphoria" Senator Aiken sent an aide to fetch him a dictionary. The Webster definition is "A sense of well-being and buoyancy." But before Aiken (who raised his hand like a schoolboy) could impart this information to the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Mansfield, a private-life professor, had given his own definition: a let-down.

Anyhow, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have all come out against it. The Administration, although pushing the Treaty as a historic "first step" toward peace and disarmament, was hedging. It wanted the American people and Congress to believe in the Treaty — but not very much.

There followed some swift and shifty prophecy of war. Mansfield pressed General Taylor to say that the Sino-Soviet rift would more probably widen than heal. The Montana professor ranged back to the 16th Century to show how the Czars had captured Chinese territory. He ranged into the future to show that China's population explosion could bring a

northward drive to recapture the lost provinces in Asiatic Russia.

Taylor agreed. But it appears that Administration witnesses will agree with anything to gain Congressional approbation. When Mansfield finished with the witness, Aiken got Taylor to agree that the Red Chinese would be just as likely to move southward against neutralist India and some of our SEATO allies. Thus, within two minutes Red China had "attacked" both her Communist partner and the Free World.

It was war all over the map, an ironic side-result of a hearing on limited disarmament. Meanwhile the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, meeting simultaneously and secretly, unanimously adopted an anti-disarmament resolution offered by Senator Jackson. The Subcommittee called upon the Joint Chiefs to make an official acknowledgement of "disadvantages and risks" in the treaty and to supplement their testimony by naming "specific . . . safeguards" that would:

1. Assure the continuance of "comprehensive, aggressive" underground test programs for new and refined nuclear weapons.
2. Assure the continuance of nuclear laboratory programs that would "attract and retain" the best scientific brains for weapons-making.
3. Assure the readiness to resume atmospheric testing on the clear assumption that Russia does not intend to abide by the Treaty for very long.
4. Improve the capability of detecting Russian cheating and Chinese testing.

All this, of course, shows Senate skepticism both of the Kennedy Administration and of the Russian partners in this peace-seeking venture. There hasn't been so much warlike and distrustful dialogue since last summer when these same Russians began invading the Western Hemisphere and this same Administration began denying that it wasn't true.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, Aug. 26, the 238th day of 1963 with 127 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning star is Jupiter.

The evening stars are Mars and Saturn.

On this day in history:

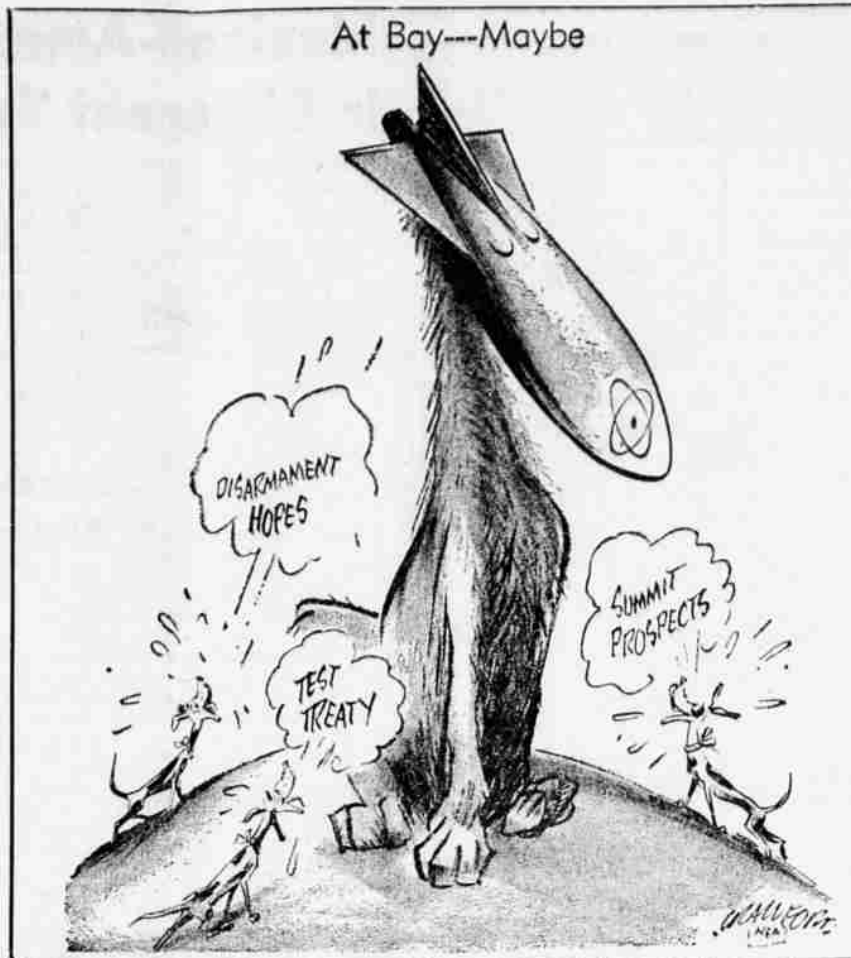
In 1889, Tchaikovsky completed his Fifth Symphony.

In 1929, the 19th Amendment — giving women the right to vote — went into effect.

In 1934, Adolf Hitler said he wanted peace with France and demanded the return of the Saar to Germany.

In 1948, Axis Sally (Mildred Elizabeth Gillars) was flown to the United States to face charges of espionage and treason for wartime broadcasts for Germany.

A thought for the day: British novelist Aldous Huxley said, "There is no substitute for talent. Industry and all the virtues are of no avail."



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Nixon Rides Again?

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

At every turn here in Washington a reasonably alert reporter hears the question: "What's Dick Nixon up to?" So far, there are no definitive answers. But there are enough signs to suggest that the former vice president has talked himself out of his pledge to Pat, his wife, that he would henceforward stay out of politics.

It takes very little political savvy to figure out that if a dead-end develops at the convention in San Francisco, come 1964, Mr. Nixon will be perhaps the only choice left for the Republican Party. The professionals have been scrutinizing Gov. George Romney of Michigan and Gov. William Scranton of Pennsylvania—and they have arrived at a modified "thumbs down" conclusion.

This leaves Richard Nixon. He would be acceptable to the Eastern liberal wing of the GOP whose kingmakers chose him in 1960. He would not antagonize many of the Midwest conservatives and might even be palatable to a substantial number of Southern delegates. After all, he carried some states of the Old Confederacy with pluralities higher than those of Dwight D. Eisenhower. If neither Sen. Barry Goldwater nor Gov. Nelson Rockefeller can make it, why not Mr. Nixon?

As one veteran professional said to me, "Well, why not? Dick came within 112,000 votes of making it last time. He's still got friends and supporters around the country. Sure, he and some of those closest to him in the last few years have antagonized a lot of important people. But the average county chairman doesn't know this. Most Republican workers don't know about the people he fast-brothered in 1960 and 1962. With proper management and proper coaching, we could make it for Dick."

A month ago, this man would have hooted at the idea of a Nixon ticket in 1964. Something has happened.

Far more solid evidence can be found in the actions of the California Republican delegation to the Congress. Out of the blue, it has begun to maneuver to prevent the state's convention delegation from being committed to either Governor Rockefeller or Senator Goldwater. The plan, which will require careful in-fighting back home if it is to succeed, calls for a convention delegation which, completely "uncommitted," will be in the hands of California Republicans still firmly loyal to Richard Nixon.

If the Nixon forces can sew up delegation—and reportedly they have the former vice president's permission to try, just so long as they don't involve him—then it will be a step toward creating the atmosphere and the statistical base for a deadlock. There is one major miscalculation to the plan: New Hampshire.

It was there that Mr. Nixon was able to crush the movement of Republican liberals to dump him in 1956. The write-in vote for him was so great that even the most doctrinaire could not ignore it. New Hampshire will be the first primary battleground in 1964.

All signs today point to a real Goldwater victory. But even if Governor Rockefeller should take the state, the effect will be roughly the same in California.

There will be a front runner, whoever he may be, tested at the polls. No California voter will be able to ignore that simple fact. The question therefore arises: Will Dick Nixon be able to marshal enough strength in what was once his home state to foreclose the chances of the New Hampshire winner?

Even to home states, California politics can be pretty baffling. And Mr. Nixon has been known to pull more than one rabbit out of his battered electoral hat. Therefore, no one will make any flat predictions. But both significant and interesting are the first twitchings of the Nixon phoenix which may yet rise up from its own ashes.

Having known Dick Nixon well and long, I have not the slightest doubt that he would like to hit the comeback trail. He is a political man who is lost when he is out of the battle. In what will undoubtedly be the zaniest election year in decades, his activities will add one more note of interest for press and public.

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Officials there gave Senator Jaramin a polite brushoff on the grounds she was a member of the Jagan opposition.

Later that day, Senator Jaramin appeared at a press conference sponsored by the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba. She offered reporters photostatic copies

of a bank draft of \$1,000,000 drawn on the Banco Nacional de Cuba, made payable to the Jagan front.

Also displayed were three bank drafts payable to Jagan's People's Progressive Party and drawn on Barclay's Bank, a British institution. They were made out by the Ministry of Education in Moscow and totaled \$127,958.

One of the most interesting documents presented by Senator Jaramin was a letter written to Ernesto "Che" Guevara and signed by one of Jagan's aides.

It reads in part: "Presently the progressive Socialist Government of Guyana is under strong attack by domestic reactionaries who are largely financed by United States and British imperialists."

The letter informed Guevara that Jagan was working to "attain peaceful transition to Socialism." To that end, it said, Jagan had set up a special school outside Georgetown, the capital, "for training and indoctrinating the rural youth along progressive lines."

"Most important of all," wrote Jagan's aide, "I need a man here to establish and maintain close communication between this movement and Cuba."

Reports from British Guyana indicate Jagan has built 20 airstrips from which small planes fly supplies to Communist guerrillas in Venezuela and Brazil.

In July, Fidel Castro dispatched to Jagan an "air and traffic control mission" consisting of 18 pilots and radio mechanics. They disappeared into the interior where they have been hard at work building additional landing fields.

They SAY . . . You've got to stay busy and stay ahead of the times. Times move ahead. There's nothing to be gained sitting back reminiscing.

—Rep. Carl Vinson, D-Ga., 79, in his 50th year as a congressman.

Pakistan is completely satisfied that China has no sinister designs in this region and is, in fact, eager to solve all her problems with her neighbors peacefully.

—Sunday Morning News of Karachi, Pakistan.

"As a stockholder in your motor company, I would like to know more about this rumored Austin-Ford merger!"

At Bay---Maybe

DISARMAMENT HOPES

TEST TREATY

SUMMIT PROSPECTS

EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .



Yugoslavia Offered Fifty Million Bucks

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent

Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The

crowning event of Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman's trip to Europe, just concluded, was not his presentation of an Indian peace pipe to Khrushchev, who doesn't smoke.

It was, unquestionably, Freeman's offer to Yugoslavia's President Tito of \$50 million in United States aid for earthquake relief in Skopje.

It isn't often that even a cabinet member gets to give away \$50 million all in a bunch. But this was such a routine operation for our government that it got only brief mention.

The money wasn't in good American dollars. It was in Yugoslav dinars, worth 750 to the dollar with few takers. The U.S. government owned these particular dinars, however. It had banked them in Yugoslavia, but didn't know what to do with them.

The play was that the United States had "sold" Yugoslav U.S. wheat and other agricultural products for dinars. These surplus crops had originally cost the U.S. government and the taxpayers real hard money as part of the price support program.

The U.S. government simply exchanged the surplus foodstuffs for surplus dinars, which could be banked without storage costs. Now it offers to turn over about half of its surplus dinars for earthquake relief.

Marshal Tito accepted the gift as soon as it was offered and sent thanks to President Kennedy and the American people by Secretary Freeman.

Half of the \$50 million is a gift, half a long term loan, the conditions of which have not yet been worked out.

There is no question the aid is needed. Half of Skopje's 170,000 population was left homeless, the dead may number 2,000, the injured many more.

Just after the earthquake hit Skopje July 26, President Kennedy instructed Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara to have American military forces in Europe give what assistance they could. A U.S. Army evacuation field hospital with staff of 200 doctors and medical corpsmen was flown in.

On Aug. 5 Frank M. Coffin, deputy administrator of the Agency for International Development, called a conference of seven top assistants in his State Department office to review what had been done and to see what additional aid might be needed.

Herbert Waters, AID assistant for material resources, reported on the food, government excess property and voluntary private relief agency assistance that was available.

Red Cross, for instance, had immediately cabled \$10,000 to Yugoslav Red Cross for emergency aid. It also had donated 20 tons of relief, flown in by Air Force transports.

The supplies included 6,000 blankets, clothing, \$57,000 worth of medicine and \$30,000 worth of penicillin, donated by a pharmaceutical house that wanted no publicity.

By Aug. 7, Coffin was able to report that 3,000 tons of food, 7,400 blankets, 1,400 sleeping bags and 295 12-man tents were on the way.

The Army also sent in a water engineer, Charles Potts, to supervise purification of drinking water for prevention of epidemics.

Coffin then made a tentative decision to make the \$50 million in U.S. surplus dinars available for reconstruction in a city where 75 per cent of the homes were destroyed.

Two housing experts, Edgar P. Zimmerman of Red Cross and Richard Knight of AID were sent to survey the damage.

The \$50 million offer was referred to an interdepartmental committee from State Treasury, Agriculture, Bureau of the Budget and Food For Peace office in the White House.

The proposal also was transmitted to the chairmen of House and Senate committees on Foreign Affairs and Agriculture for their information, because Congress has been cold and critical of more aid for Yugoslavia.

When approval had been obtained from all agencies concerned, the decision was made to have Secretary Freeman transmit the offer, since he already was in Yugoslavia and since Ambassador George F. Kennan had resigned his post.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

British Guiana Gets Aid From Commies

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

It was almost two years ago that John Kennedy received an urgent letter from an old family friend.

Paul D. Rust, a lifelong Democrat and confidant of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, had just returned from six weeks in British Guiana, a Utah-sized colony on the northeast coast of South America.

He warned the President that Cheddi Jagan, who two months earlier had been elected prime minister, was a dedicated Communist out to establish for the Kremlin its first South American beachhead.

Six weeks later, Mr. Rust received an answer, not from the President, who was busy, but from Arthur Schlesinger Jr., White House assistant. He acknowledged that "British Guiana presents difficult problems."

He informed Mr. Rust that Jagan, in a White House chat with the President, had "reiterated his determination to uphold the political freedoms and defend the parliamentary democracy which is his country's fundamental heritage." Schlesinger spelled out a four-point program of foreign aid for Jagan.

A White House task force was sent to British Guiana, headed by a West Virginia newsman who had no experience in the field. The group spent months in Jagan's land and came back with a top-secret report that gathered dust in White House files. It has never been released.

For political reasons (Jagan had subsequently admitted his Communist loyalties) President Kennedy cancelled foreign aid for British Guiana. But nothing at all was done to aid Jagan's local anti-Communist opposition.

A pretty, dark-haired native of British Guiana arrived in Washington the other day. Bringing with her some significant documents, Anne Jaramin is a member of Jagan's Senate. She went to the State Department with documentary evidence that Soviet funds are flowing into Jagan's regime by way of Cuba.

Officials there gave Senator Jaramin a polite brushoff on the grounds she was a member of the Jagan opposition.

Later that day, Senator Jaramin appeared at a press conference sponsored by the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba. She offered reporters photostatic copies