

Editorial Page

The Ignored Assassination

Ever hear of Aaron Presnell? He was shot down in cold blood recently near Whitwell, Tenn. Whitwell is located in the Southeast Tennessee coalfields where a 600-worker UMW strike has been in progress for a matter of months.

The reader will not remember Presnell's name, because he has become conditioned over the years to murders committed in the course of labor disputes.

Presnell was just another man who was offered a job and took it in defiance of a United Mine Workers' decree that he shouldn't.

He will be mourned by his family, who have probably lost their breadwinner, and by his friends in the area where he was gunned down.

His murder evoked no oratorical outburst from the President of the United States. His picture and a report of his widow's reaction have appeared on no national TV network. His assassination will not be considered a national disgrace. He will receive no burial in Arlington Cemetery in Washington, even though he may be a veteran. No dignitaries attended this poor man's funeral.

There is no real difference between the assassination of this poor man and that of Medgar Evers, field secretary of the NAACP, who was also piteously gunned down. Both men were citizens of this country. Both were entitled to live out the life God had given them. Both were entitled to the protection which all citizens of this country are guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States. Both were fighting for a principle and were assassinated for persisting in the face of a threat of bodily harm.

The point to be made here is that one part of our federal constitution deserves the same respect and support from the nation, and especially the federal government, as any other part. The man assassinated was attempting to exercise his right to work in a free country just as Medgar Evers was attempting to exercise his right as an American citizen.

There is something wrong with the thinking of both the nation and the federal government when one assassination becomes a matter of national concern while the other is treated as a local happening scarcely worth a half column in any newspaper.

Easy With The Clippers!

Yesterday two bits bought a lather and clip job, easy on the sides, please. Tomorrow it appears 28 bits may just buy the clip job. Members of the International Barbers Union recently announced a goal of \$3.50 for haircuts. This has a number of implications to the average American man who is already chasing himself in circles to keep in step with the cost of living.

If Mr. America has three sons it means he will spend \$20 a month to keep them shorn.

If he's a bachelor he'll spend roughly \$84 annually to keep well-groomed.

There are, however, a few bright prospects to the otherwise disheartening thought of watching \$3.50 fall around your shoulders every two weeks.

Higher prices will conceivably mean customers will get the

juggling, neck - vacuuming inventions which have made the old barber counter look like a launching platform.

From an economic standpoint another rise in haircuts will be a godsend. For every disgruntled adult who decides to boycott the corner barber there will be electric clippers, talcums and combs to buy (not to mention hats when do-it-yourself attempts go awry).

But most importantly a 28-bit haircut will cut down the ranks of psychologically distraught males who seek comfort on the psychiatrist's couch. Why go to an analyst when you can get the usual sage advice your barber offers. . . . at the quite respectable fee of \$3.50 per half hour!

EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Council Is Unnecessary

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON (NEA) — Creation of a government field service for consumer protection throughout the country is one of the more challenging ideas to be suggested in the first report from President Kennedy's Consumer Advisory Council—CAC—now being reacted for early release.

And to top this, there is another proposal that the government sponsor—that is, publish a monthly news letter to provide a two-way flow of information between consumers and government agencies charged with protecting the public interest.

These and other such forward-looking ideas may be shrugged off in Washington as just a lot more welfare state planning, which goes on all the time.

Then, around the country, among merchants and manufacturers, any thought of more government hording in and reporting on consumer goods offered for sale to the public in a free market may be considered too much interference with private enterprise, even to protect buyers.

The Consumer Advisory Council report in nearly final form is said to contain such an unsystematized collection of recommendations that it is something of a mishmash.

It asks the U.S. Department of Agriculture to review its standards for grading and labeling, to obtain more uniformity. The council asks for souped-up enforcement of consumer protection orders, with less discretion left to the judgment of inspectors who pass on everything from meats to housing.

The council endorses the idea proposed by Sen. Vance Harke, D-Ind., and others for labeling of food products and household furniture. This would give consumers the same protection they now have on wool and synthetic fiber textiles. Labeling would also be required on all repackaged imports.

In its recommendations on consumer safety, CAC advocates more staff for the Food and Drug Administration for premarketing inspection of cosmetics and labeling hazardous substances.

National safety standards would also be set on electrical and other household equipment. National as opposed to state standards are recommended for highway safety.

The council asks for a study of converting all U.S. measurements to the metric system. It recommends that the Bureau of Standards be strengthened for more research and dissemination of information to the public on consumer hard goods.

The council also endorses such varied programs as health insurance under social security, low income tax-reductions, better public accommodations for Negroes and much more public education on consumer credit uses and costs.

Those are mere highlights in what is probably the most comprehensive report on consumer protection ever compiled.

The 12-member Consumer Advisory Council was appointed over a year ago at the suggestion of President Kennedy.

It has worked quietly—perhaps too quietly—with the President's Council of Economic Advisers under chairman Walter Heller. There have been no public hearings and no progress reports.

This has given some impression of inactivity.

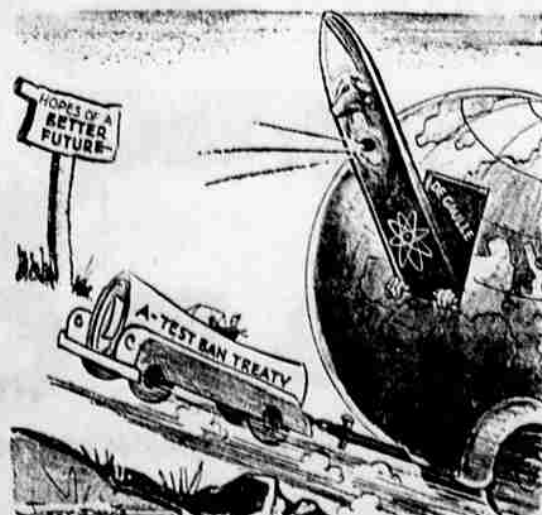
Actually, the final CAC report was drafted by Dr. Robert J. Lampman, professor of economics at University of Wisconsin.

The draft report was submitted to the 23 U.S. government agencies now having offices for consumer protection. After their review, final revisions were made by CAC and CEA.

Members of the Consumer Advisory Council under chairmanship of Dean Helen G. Conover of Cornell's School of Economics include: Dr. Caroline Ware, former chairman of Consumer Clearing House; Mrs. Persia Campbell, City University of New York; Mrs. Helen E. Nelson, California Consumer Council; Mrs. John G. Lee, former president, League of Women Voters; Sylvia Porter, financial columnist.

Also, these male members served: David Angevine, Cooperative League, Chicago; Dr. Edward S. Lewis, New York Urban League; Minnesota's Attorney General Walter F. Mondale; Dr. Richard L. D. Morse of Kansas University; and Dr. Colston E. Warne, president of the Consumers Union.

'Stop The World - I Want to Get Off'



JERRY DOYLE, PHILADELPHIA

BERRY'S WORLD



... And with the determined efforts of Canada and the United States . . . We can bury world communism first—with our surplus wheat!



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

At the airport the other day, I was informed that my plane was late because the landing-radar was "inoperative." This meant it was out of commission, not working, broken down.

I picked up a newspaper while waiting, and read that some milk companies were not, as they thought, being boycotted — they were being subjected to a "selective patronage program."

There was some mail from the office in my briefcase, and I took out a communication from the "Council for Independent School Aid." In my day, these were called "private" schools; now, apparently to avoid the stigma of snobism, they are officially referred to as "independent" ones.

And so it goes. We live in an atmosphere of euphemism, of the soft phrase to cover the hard fact. Not only do we refuse to call a spade a spade (except when we are emotionally upset), but even the men who wield shovels for the city are called "sanitation employees" rather than street cleaners.

One of the most fantastic reversals of the English language in the last few years has been the word "exceptional," which is now applied to troubled or retarded children. In my time, an "exceptional" child was one who showed more promise, not less.

It seems that as we become

STRICTLY PERSONAL

more violent in our behavior, we feel the need to become more euphemistic in our speech. An honest despotism in the past used to kill dissenters; today, a totalitarian government merely "liquidates" its enemies. They used to imprison foes of the state; now they are placed in "protective custody."

Governments, corporations, labor unions, institutions and collective entities of all kinds engage in mass euphemisms, to soften the impact of their desires, to disguise their inadequacies, to excuse their blunders, to shift the blame from the personal and the immediate to the vague, the abstract and the mechanical. The "system malfunctions" when the people in charge have goofed.

We spend the summers in the cherry orchard country of Wisconsin. I was explaining to my boy, during cherry-picking time, the various kinds and breeds of cherries, and the different uses to which they are put. "Those are sour cherries," I said. "They are used for canning or pie-making, not for eating directly."

"We don't call them 'sour' any more," said an orchard owner standing next to us. "We call them 'tart cherries.' People don't like the idea of buying sour cherries, so we changed the name."

That night I told my boy the fable of the fox and the tart grapes.



By FULTON LEWIS JR.

WASHINGTON—Eighteen years ago and more than \$100 billion later, Uncle Sam still lacks accurate records on myriad loans made under various programs of foreign aid.

A red-faced David Bell, chief of the Agency for International Development, was forced to admit he has no tabulation of what foreign countries owe what to the U.S. Treasury. After all, he told Senator John J. Williams, such an undertaking would be a "rather massive typing and clerical job."

The explanation did not satisfy Williams, known as Mr. Economy to his colleagues. He asked Bell to prepare a report listing every outstanding loan; the manner in which it is to be repaid; the outstanding balance; and other specifics.

Bell, who wined as the House of Representatives chopped more than half a billion dollars from his budget last month, is in no mood to annoy anybody. He promised Williams the report would be ready in no time flat. That was in August. In a matter of days, Bell now says, the figures will be available.

Backers of Senator Barry Goldwater are cheered by the findings of Fletcher Knebel, Washington correspondent for Look Magazine. In a recent swing across the Southwest, Knebel found "the Goldwater surge strong and vibrant—in places even bellicose." Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma, Knebel finds, will send Goldwater delegations to the 1964 Republican National Convention in San Francisco.

If nominated, Goldwater will carry all four states, something no other GOP possibility could do, according to Knebel. These four would give Goldwater 42 of the 588 electoral votes necessary for election.

Goldwater would pull into office innumerable other Republicans,

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Foreign Countries' Debt Still Unknown

yielding the most bountiful GOP harvest in history. "A shower of blessings," says Oklahoma's GOP Chairman William Burkett.

Goldwater could net the Republicans another Southwest Governor (they now have two); another U.S. Senator (they now have three); four to six new Representatives (they now have four out of 34); and perhaps 100 additional state legislators (they now have 90 out of 551).

No other Republican nominee could run as strongly, according to Oklahoma Governor Henry Bellmon, his state's first GOP Chief Executive. Democrat Jack Campbell, Governor of New Mexico, says much the same thing.

"Goldwater has made an impact on this state, and he'd add something to the Republican ticket. I'd rather run here against a ticket headed by Nelson Rockefeller."

Allen Duckworth, political analyst for the Dallas Morning News, quotes an intimate of Vice President Lyndon Johnson to the effect that Goldwater would carry Texas by more than 150,000 votes. Other Texas experts feel the GOP can oust Senator Ralph Yarborough, ultra-liberal Democrat, and pick up several seats in the House of Representatives if Goldwater runs.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Friday, Oct. 11, the 294th day of 1963 with 81 to follow.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning stars are Mercury and Jupiter.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:
In 1811, the first steam-driven ferry in the world started its run between New York City and Hoboken, N. J.

In 1888, Thomas Edison filed papers for his first invention, an electrical vote recorder.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

GOP Optimism Premature?

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

With considerable glee, the Republican National Committee has been looking over the South and acting as if it were already in the two-party corner. But this joy may be premature. Everything points to a massive shift of political sentiment south of Mr. Mason's and Mr. Dixon's line. But this can go for naught under two conditions:

1. If the Republican Party nominates a candidate hand-picked by the Eastern "liberal" (or Wall Street) wing.

2. If the "uninstructed elector" move takes hold.

So far neither of these possible eventualities is any more than a cloud on the horizon. The Southern Division of the Republican National Committee has been able to report a continuing movement to the GOP in the South.

Democratic clubs in Georgia, considered among the least threatened of Southern states, have been voting resolutions endorsing Republican candidates and the party itself. Southern officials admit openly that they can spot a real trend. Governors of eight Southern states are visibly shying away from the Kennedy Administration. It is dubious if the "state house gangs" which rallied to Lyndon Johnson and helped save most of the South for John F. Kennedy in 1960 will show very much enthusiasm this time.

And the polls, for what little they are worth, show Senator Goldwater comfortably ahead of President Kennedy in the South. But it should be noted that they are for Mr. Goldwater. A candidate like Nelson Rockefeller, the New York governor, would make no headway in the South—and it requires no pollster to confirm this conclusion. However, there are still some in the GOP who believe that the South should be written off, that the Midwest will go along with any Republican candidate "because it has no place else to go" (except to remain at home on election day), and the GOP will win or lose in the "big industrial states" (which, of course, is where "liberal" Republicans have steadily been losing in Presidential years).

Democratic strategists would like nothing better than a Republican Party committed to such a policy. Conservatives can win big

in the suburban and rural areas — and eventually, this vote will enable them to smother the big cities whose claim to political power is highly exaggerated. But a "liberal" Republican has only a hardly appreciable advantage over, let us say, Senator Goldwater among the solidly Democratic minority groups.

The "uninstructed elector" move is linked to the need for a conservative. Those who clamor for this kind of political maneuver—in effect, asking the voters to sign a blank Presidential check—do not realize that they are allowing their opposition to the Kennedy Administration to blind them. President Kennedy's one hope to take the South from a conservative Republican is that enough "uninstructed electors" are chosen to split badly the anti-Administration vote. Every vote for an "uninstructed elector" — with no chance of piling up enough of them to elect a Southern Democrat — neutralizes a Republican vote. Guess, then, who wins?

So far, the Republican Party seems determined to nominate

Barry Goldwater. (The White House expects that nomination and does not look forward to a contest with him.) Governor Rockefeller dwindles in importance as a threat and can only stir up a very small breeze.

At the same time, the "uninstructed elector" proponents have been considerably embarrassed by their leaders. Many Southerners who believe in states rights are simply reminded of federal interference when one of their governors overrides municipal authorities.

But any political observer knows that logic is not the most important ingredient in the electoral stew. As conventions and elections approach, people often forget what is to their own advantage. Their principles are somehow confused by their emotions. Trouble may then develop. This is what makes the bandwagon psychology so important — and what causes stampedes. That the conditions for a good Kennedy showing in the South are unlikely does not mean that they are impossible. It is precisely this thought that less-exuberant Republicans are holding.

Sign Of The Times



Bruce Shanks, Buffalo Evening News



WASHINGTON CALLING . . .

Supreme Storm Center

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON — As in almost every term since the racial conflict became acute the Supreme Court will once again, as it resumes its sittings, be in the eye of the storm.

Far more than Congress this third coordinate branch of government has moved in response to the upheaval shaking the country. The decision on school integration written for a unanimous court in 1954 by Earl Warren whom President Eisenhower had made Chief Justice was in a sense the signal for all that has followed. Eisenhower, incidentally, never quite concealed his unhappiness over that decision and his reluctance to work toward its implementation.

In the new term school integration is only a minor matter related to past decisions. Another historic issue is involved in the 24 or 26 civil rights cases the court expects to hear. That is the right of access by all citizens to public accommodations versus the charge of trespass and the right of a private owner to say who shall be accepted for trade on his property.

The ruling of the court may prove as far-reaching as the school integration decision. And if Congress continues to stall the decision could come even before the passage of a civil rights bill with a public accommodations provision.

The cases to be heard involve sit-ins and the freedom riders in a dozen or more communities. Two grow out of the refusal to admit Negroes to amusement parks and the mass protests that followed. The noise, the violence, the fury of these racial struggles will have an echo in the solemn marble temple of the highest court. This is in itself a significant commentary on the American system.

Despite rumors to the contrary, some of them seemingly inspired by wishful thinking, the expectation within the court is that it will not be altered by retirement at this term.

Next week Justice William O. Douglas will be 65 and, therefore, eligible to retire at the full salary of \$35,000.

When he was divorced for a second time and shortly thereafter remarried speculation had Justice Douglas stepping out. He was interested, so the rumor went, in taking a post with a large foundation. This would en-

able him to travel to the faraway places where he has spent most of his summers since he was appointed to the tribunal by President Roosevelt in 1939. But his associates expect him to remain.

The other justice still on the court to be appointed by FDR is Hugo L. Black. Now 77 years old he took his seat in 1937. Justice Black was also reported to be contemplating retirement. With his health excellent—he plays tennis every day the weather permits—Black has no intention of retiring. He is just now casting about for a young man to serve as his law clerk in the term to follow, that is, beginning in October, 1964.

One of the disquieting rumors was of the nature of the successors considered for two vacancies if they should occur. To one a Negro would be appointed and to the other a Southerner of strong known Southern views. This would be an obvious political balancing act—too obvious and in official quarters it is scoffed at.

Such appointment would further fragment the court ethnic, religious and geographical grounds. This is already an unhealthy trend with the tradition of one Catholic and one Jew. Great jurists do not come by religious or geographical prescription.

When this has been said, however, the court has a way of proving out the finest in the men appointed to it. Justice Black is himself the best proof of this. He came to the court as a senator from Alabama. It was established after his appointment that as an ambitious young politician he had been for a time a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Yet the record he has written on the court assures him of a very high place in the annals of the law and in the history of freedom in America. Irving Dilliard has put this together in "One Man's Stand for Freedom," which is a monument to Justice Black. It contains his great dissents in the civil liberties cases when by five to four the court was finding against a series of hapless victims whose ideas had run afoul of prevailing fears and prejudices.

So once again this curiously comprised court finds itself at the stormy center of a time of trouble. Besides public accommodations, 14 or 15 cases to be heard involve appointment of state legislators, bringing up the issue of rural legislators outvoting urban

representatives of the great cities. For all the furor of the radical right the decisions the nine reach in their lonely conclave are the law of the land and therefore they touch every citizen.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fine Job

In reference to the editorial "Tax Referral Not a Disaster,"

Your last paragraph of the editorial dated Aug. 25, 1963, states, "Maybe the legislators could forget the lobbying of the labor leaders long enough to write a sales tax bill that would go far to straighten out all of our tax problems." But I believe the people of Oregon voted against a sales tax. Was the present tax bill by the legislature made so bad on purpose, so that a sales tax or per cent one shot tax could be forced on the people of our state? Just as the unfair voting on Daylight Saving Time was done.

I feel that Governor Hatfield deserted the vote of the people when he allowed the daylight time bill. I also feel he is responsible for the failure of the legislature to produce a sensible tax bill.

If the people of Oregon paid as much attention to what is happening in our government, and spoke their views (as they did about the Game Commission) we would find the governing bodies would support the vote of the people.

Do we know what Bill S-859 is? If not, let's find out and speak up. Or are we going to let the governor and legislature run the state for us?

I believe Dan L. Eastman's report in the Herald and News of Sept. 1, 1963 was a good report. I think the Game Commission has done a fine job. In either sex hunts the first deer killed are the sick, the old, or last year's cripples. This is a big help to the deer herd. In the past five years I have not seen a sick deer, but I have seen more deer staying the year around in their summer habitats. I certainly would hate to see the abolition of the Game Commission.

John G. Wood