

# Editorial Page

## Dilemma For Gov. Romney

It is unusual that, months before presidential nominating time, any state should become so much a party battleground as Michigan already has become for the Republicans.

With 48 convention votes at stake, Michigan is naturally one of the big prizes for 1964. And right now Sen. Barry Goldwater's party is hard after a large share of that total.

Hence the early struggle. For the normal political realities make Michigan the preserve of its new but well known GOP Governor, George Romney. And the Goldwater push has given Romney an unlooked-for predicament.

The governor himself is often mentioned as a presidential prospect. He figures fairly well up in many polls. Yet he has repeatedly disavowed any interest in the 1964 nomination. Various party and other interests, who want to see him stay on and try for reelection as governor next year, urge him to make that disavowal rigidly final.

But in so doing they are complicating the governor's problems of normal political leadership in his powerful state.

For example, some tell him that he cannot declare himself a Michigan "favorite son" without going all the way in a major bid for the nomination.

Most political realists consider this view to be utter nonsense. Any big state governor worth his political salt is expected

to command his party's forces in a nomination struggle, to use them effectively as bargaining elements for the benefit of his state.

If he has to make himself favorite son in order to keep right rein, that is looked upon as perfectly sensible politics. Professionals do not see in such a course a commitment to "go all the way," even when the man involved is a popular governor frequently placed in the presidential lists.

Romney, on his own, evidently has not wished to stand as favorite son. Perhaps he is impressed, too, with the argument it would thrust him into the 1964 race up to his ears.

His current situation, however, is not one a state political leader likes to swallow. Goldwater elements are claiming upwards of 20 of Michigan's 48 votes will be theirs in 1964. Romney in some circumstances might find himself going to San Francisco virtually as chairman of a Goldwater delegation.

This could hardly promote the governor's image as a powerful leader in his own state and a potential national figure for 1968 and beyond. In blunt fact, it might do him serious damage, even to affecting his prospects of re-election as governor next year.

These are the detached professional assessments of Romney's present somewhat unenviable position. He is believed not to have too long to work himself out of this dilemma.

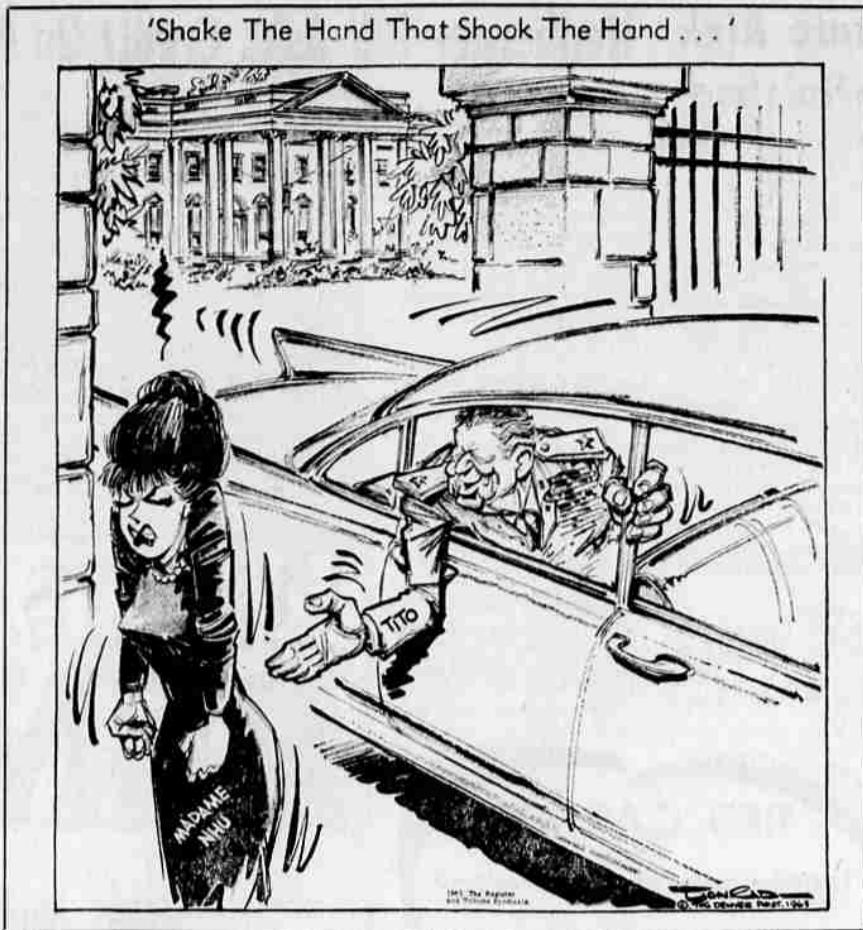
## Save A Million Two Ways

Frankly, we can't see anything wrong with the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to assist in the retirement of mid-west farm land from production and its conversion into recreational areas — even if some of those recreational areas happen to be golf courses. With shorter hours and shorter work weeks for the vast majority of our citizens there is going to be increasing demand for recreational activity. And we have plenty of land in crops, now, to produce the food we need.

What does strike us as ridiculous is other activities on the part of the govern-

ment, in this case the Department of Interior, which are aimed in precisely the opposite direction. At the same time Agriculture is paying out millions to take Iowa farm land out of production to turn it into parks, Interior is spending its millions to build dams in the western states which will bring more acres into production and at the same time destroy some of our already existing national parks.

An Iowa Congressman made a suggestion of much merit; leave the parks in Colorado, leave the farms in Iowa, and save millions of dollars on both ends.



## IN WASHINGTON . . .

### Nixon And The Presidency

By RALPH de TOLEDANO  
For some days, trial balloons for Richard Nixon have been launched by a series of "inside" stories. Whether Mr. Nixon was present at the ceremonies is unimportant. He is clearly a man who thinks that the Republican Party may yet give him the nod in the 1964 Presidential contest.

None of this is particularly startling. Neither is the fact that those who have suddenly discovered that he is up and running are being led down a journalistic garden path by the balloon launchers. For instance, one great metropolitan newspaper, in attempting to show support for Nixon as the GOP Presidential nominee, states that several former associates of Mr. Nixon in the last campaign "have avoided commitments" to one or another of the candidates.

Among those named is Leonard W. Hall, campaign manager for General Eisenhower and co-manager for Mr. Nixon in 1960. Mr. Hall, it is said, has been sought out by Nelson Rockefeller's forces but has refused to plight his troth with the New York governor.

This, to anyone who has a good view of Republican maneuvering, is one of those myths which are so easily inspired by the politicians. The simple fact is that Mr. Hall offered his services to the as-yet unorganized supporters of Sen. Barry Goldwater and received a non-committal answer. He then let it be known that he would be available to the Rockefeller team—and received little comfort from those quarters.

This is not written in criticism of Mr. Hall, nor does it imply that he was rejected. In a sense, it is too early to become involved in the kind of politicking Mr. Hall can do — and neither side was ready to sign him on. I am certain that full use will be made of Mr. Hall's talents no matter who the Republican nominee may be.

But the idea that Mr. Hall or any top-drawer GOP politico is holding off the rival Presidential candidates in order to see if Mr. Nixon has decided to toss his hat in the ring is slightly ridiculous. Among New York

Republicans, of course, it may be a camouflage act to give this impression. Richard Nixon is still nominally the head of the Republican Party—and to pay lip service to his title spurs a careful politician from declaring his opposition to Governor Rockefeller.

All indications are that Mr. Rockefeller's fortunes are so low in New York that he could not carry the state against any Democrat. Neither could he make any kind of showing in California or Pennsylvania. Since he is unpopular in the South and Midwest, this leaves him little on which to base a claim of future victory.

As a result, Republicans in New York — particularly those who represent suburban and rural districts—are increasingly open in their espousal of the Goldwater candidacy. In fact, it is reported by reliable sources that Rep. William Miller, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has told intimates that he is ready to declare for Barry Goldwater at any time. This would require him to resign as chairman of the RNC where at least a show of neutrality is considered proper.

Mr. Miller, like other of his colleagues, knows that a Rockefeller candidacy can cost him his seat. A Nixon candidacy would put it in some jeopardy.

For something new has been added to New York politics—the Conservative Party. This grouping is determined to see an avowed conservative as the GOP Republican candidate, and if Mr. Goldwater is not nominated, the Conservatives will run a ticket of their own—right down to the Congressional level. This would be enough, in some districts, to topple several Republican Congressmen. It would clearly mean the difference between victory and defeat for a touch-and-go incumbent like Sen. Kenneth Keating.

When there is talk from New York politicians that Mr. Nixon is a candidate and has a good chance to get the nomination, it is (to this correspondent) little more than the gas that escapes from any trial balloon. There are too many official and unofficial groupings of conservatives around the country within the GOP and on its periphery, to make this possible.

In a way, this is sad. If elected in 1960, Mr. Nixon would have made a good President. But he has been too buffeted by the political winds since that time. The 1962 defeat in the California gubernatorial race cut a deep emotional wound from which he has not recovered.

If Mr. Goldwater is to be stopped, the liberal wing of the GOP will have to find a stronger counterforce than Mr. Nixon.



## EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

### Africa Drifting To National Socialism

By PETER EDSON  
Washington Correspondent  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—A six-foot, 280-pound ex-prize fighter and school dropout who became prime minister of his native Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was received by President Kennedy the other day.

He had a little-known story about what he says is going on in Africa. And he said there's a moral in it for the United States on what is now going on in Latin America.

The caller was Sir Roy Welensky, a white man whose family has been African for seven generations.

His father was a Jew, his mother a Christian. He is about to hang up his gloves now at age 57, having taken the worst beating of his life, not in the ring, but in African politics.

Before he retires to go fishing and write a book which he thinks future historians may be interested in, he wanted to come to America to meet Jack Dempsey, now 58 and 215.

"I am leaving politics," he said at the National Press Club on the day before he went to the White House. "I was kicked out. But I want to say three or four things."

He thinks they need saying. And whether you agree with him or not, you respect his right to say them.

"Do you realize what is happening in Africa today?" he asks. "It is becoming a continent of national socialist states," he answers.

He describes this as the process: First the Africans are given the vote. One man, one vote — which is supposed to be democracy.

Then the national leaders elected to office start to destroy their opposition. It becomes a one-party state. A dictatorship is developed. And the rest of the world accepts it because it is told this is the best thing for the Africans.

"The West has no right to condemn Africa to one form of government," says Sir Roy. "You will lose Latin America the same way."

"It is a threat to the peace of the world — more power in the hands of fewer people. If de-

mocracy is right for the United States and the United Kingdom, it should be right for Africa, too."

But the only way the African type of dictatorship can be changed, says Sir Roy, is by coup d'etat or assassination of the leaders.

Already one African prime minister has been assassinated and another has been attacked twice.

The opposition party in Ghana is in jail. In his own Nyasaland 15 people have been locked up for opposing new government. Slow down this development, he advises, or the African people will soon be disillusioned about democracy.

The new prime minister of the now independent state of Nyasaland also has come to Washington. He is Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, a black African who receives official honors as the head of a state.

It is a state of three million people with no industry and a per capita income of \$70 to \$80 a year. It has been supported by a \$20 million subsidy from the British.

Now that Nyasaland is independent, presumably the United States will be asked to take over this privilege with development loans.

Ten years ago the British Parliament was persuaded to create a federation of the three colonies of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. But the constitution forced on the federation by the British made the Africans think it was a creature representing only its 200,000 whites. The eight million Africans were opposed to it from the start.

"The lesson I've learned," says Sir Roy, "is that I do not believe the African nationalist leaders will accept white partnership today. Ten years ago they might have, if it had been offered to them in the right form."

"The people of Africa cry out for education, for skill and for work. Yet their condition today is as poor as it has ever been."

"The gift of freedom has been to the politician in power, not the people. Nor can the people now easily change the governments they have got by constitutional means or opposition to the ruling party."

## WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK . . .



### Harriman Quips A Compliment For K

By WASHINGTON STAFF  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Under Secretary of State Averell Harriman, commenting on his recent conversations with Russia's Chairman Nikita Khrushchev, said, "He acts now like a politician. He acts like Lyndon Johnson."

This flippancy drew criticisms from the vice president's admirers. But Harriman got out of it neatly by saying: "Lyndon Johnson is the most effective political campaigner I know."

Ex-President Harry S. Truman was in the audience when Austrian Foreign Minister Bruno Kreisky made a speech before a luncheon club in Kansas City, discussing the problems of a neutral country in the cold war.

After it was over, H.S.T. came up to the microphone and said, for everyone to hear, "That's the best speech I've heard since 1945."

Senate minority leader Everett Dirksen, R-Ill., has a stock double-talk answer when asked about his views concerning the moon race.

"There once was a question on a mail carrier exam: 'How far is the moon from the earth?' One fellow didn't know, so he thought for a while and finally answered, 'Just far enough so

means by 'flesh,' it has been assumed that the 'worst sins' are physical, when, of course, every competent theologian knows that they are 'spiritual.' Many so-called religious people even believe that the prime sin of Adam and Eve was sexual in nature, which is an insane distortion. There's was the spiritual sin of pride and disobedience.

New versions of the Bible try valiantly to correct these errors and misconceptions of words, but the emotional ties to the past are too strong. We live by words rather than by ideas, and when the wrong word is clamped to an idea at an early age, it is much easier for us to follow the word than to examine the idea behind it.

it won't interfere with me and the duty of carrying mail." He got the job.

A major furor in the Pentagon for the past year is over news management as practiced by Arthur Sylvester, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs.

Sometimes this censorship and news management have been achieved by "classifying" embarrassing documents—marking them "secret" or "confidential."

Now a Pentagon wag—high on Sylvester's own staff—has put two signs on the wall back of his desk:

WHEN YOU MANAGE NEWS DO IT ACCORDING TO THE RULES and IF IT'S AWKWARD CLASSIFY IT

State Department fan mail has its ups and downs, but this is a high period. Excerpts from typical letters:

"We need a mental health program in the White House and State Department."

"It's clear Soviet appeasers are having a field day." One of the persistent rumors: There are thousands of Chinese Communist troops in Mexico, poised to attack the United States. Where this one started nobody knows, but it has spread by word of mouth to many parts of the country.

Every such letter gets a firm denial in reply.

One woman correspondent, worried about the Viet Nam situation, closed her letter with the admission, "I realize that if I were living in a Communist country, I would never have dared write to my government."

Comments one official: "We don't lose them all."

When a power failure caused a temporary blackout in the State Department the other day, Sen. Karl Mundt, R-S.D., observed:

"It probably didn't cause much trouble. Some observers claim that our foreign policy seems to operate in the dark all of the time."



## WASHINGTON CALLING . . .

### Expensive Development

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON—A Senate subcommittee hearing testimony about the proposed supersonic transport plane was told that at a speed of Mach 3—over 1,000 miles an hour—against Mach 2 the flying time from New York to Los Angeles could be cut by 30 minutes.

"But who the hell wants to go that fast?" Sen. Thurston Morton of Kentucky demanded of the witness, Chairman Alan S. Boyd of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

This is one of many unanswered questions about a passenger plane designed to travel from two to three times as fast as the speed of sound which in scientific shorthand is designated as mach. The cost of developing a first flyable model is put at \$1 billion, it will probably come close to \$1.5 billion.

Yet, with the sponsorship of the Kennedy Administration and the strong support of the aircraft industry and the airlines, the initial stage of calling for designs is under way. This has become a race comparable in some respects to the race for the moon. The United States is determined to build a faster plane and to bring it out in advance of the Concorde with a speed of Mach 2, which is being jointly developed by France and Britain. The Concorde will cost \$10,000,000. Last spring Pan American Airways put in an order for six Concorde, Continental Air Lines for three.

That gave a new impetus to the race and the Federal Aviation Agency stepped up design plans. Since then, according to Najeeb Halaby, FAA administrator, 27 of the American supersonic planes—the SST—have been ordered by American companies. He remarked on how unprecedented this was, since the orders are for a plane "as yet unborn and undesigned." As one member of the subcommittee remarked, if the French had not taken the name Mirage for one of their bombers this

would be appropriate. The American SST will cost \$22-600,000.

One of the biggest question marks concerns not just the safety and well-being of the comparatively few passengers—only eight per cent of Americans use the airlines—who will fly in SSTs. All earthbound mortals and particularly those living near airports are concerned with a still unresolved problem—the sonic boom. This is a question of man's environment as the machines he creates in the name of progress increasingly shatter the quiet that once meant peace of mind.

Anyone living near a military airport or in the flight path of supersonic bombers needs no explanation of this boom. It is a noise like thunder, which at its peak has been known to shatter windows and crack plaster. The Air Force had so many complaints that it instituted a program called The Sounds of Freedom to justify the nuisance. While the boom is loudest as the plane crosses the sound barrier, it is continuous in a zone 50 miles wide, reverberating over towns and cities as a pair of explosions. FAA experts say that the SST can be designed so the noise level will be "tolerable."

The plane will fly subsonic until it reaches an altitude of 40,000 feet. Then it will break the sound barrier about 40,000 on the way to 60,000 or 70,000 in the sky over the ocean on transatlantic flights or over relatively sparsely settled areas on cross-country runs.

Another sound problem to be solved is noise on the runway. The present subsonic jets have a noise thrust of about 17,000 pounds. The new engine will have 40,000 pounds. This means a compressor whine well over twice that of the screech of jets now in operation. Despite hopeful pronouncements about ways to combat it in new design, the far higher scream on takeoff and approach for landing is sure

to stir angry protests. Following a Supreme Court ruling in a Pittsburgh airport case upholding the right of private citizens to sue for relief if low-flying planes lowered the value of their property, thousands of suits are pending across the country.

As first contemplated the SST was to be windowless because of the tremendous pressures at great altitudes. From 125 to 160 passengers would be huddled through space in a sealed metal tube. One hazard at 70,000 feet is radiation from solar storms and a warning system must be worked out so the SST can drop to a safe level. It is a strange world ahead and whether man, who has already done so much to destroy and distort his environment, can take it is the biggest question of all.

Editor's Note: Marquis Childs is on a brief tour of the South where he is making inspection visits at NASA installations in Louisiana and Mississippi. In forthcoming columns he also will write about next year's election outlook, civil rights and other topics pertinent to the South.

## Almanac

By United Press International  
Today is Wednesday, Oct. 23, the 296th day of 1963 with 69 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning star is Jupiter. The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1913, about 25,000 women marched in New York City demanding the women's right to vote in all 48 states.

In 1955, voters in the Saar rejected a proposed statute to "Europeanize" the tiny country and draw it more closely to France.

## BERRY'S WORLD



"I like the idea of a tunnel, but do you have to keep referring to it as the ENGLISH Channel?"