

THE

POINTING VECTOR

#11

Jamaica, New York, USA

October 1962

This issue of the POINTING VECTOR is dedicated to Dick Fredericksen, who was not only my host during my Labor Day weekend trip to Chicago, but has also been a frequent contributor to this newsletter. He is represented in this issue by an article on the 16th century monk Bartolomeo de las Casas, who played a role in the establishment of Negro slavery in the western hemisphere. Dick's article was stimulated by my remark in POINTING VECTOR #9, which criticized the presence in the United States Capitol of a mural honoring de las Casas. He asserts that de las Casas has unjustly born the accusation of responsibility for the opening of the African-American slave trade.

Dick and I roomed together when we were undergraduates at the University of Chicago in 1951. He graduated that year, and after some graduate work and a few years away from the City Gray, he has now returned to the university neighborhood. His wife Ann is also a former Chicago student. They have a hyperactive 15-month-old daughter. Dick works for IBM.

Also represented in this POINTING VECTOR are my father, Arthur C. Boardman, with an article on the farm problem; Midge West, our London correspondent, with an account of her experiences at the 8th World Youth Festival; and Jack Maloney with "The Ballad of Billie Sol".

Other features include the results of the poll from POINTING VECTOR #10, pp. 3-4, and extended comments made on some of the poll questions and other topics by readers; recommendations for the November general elections; and an article on the latest version of the Un-American Committee's subversive list.

The POINTING VECTOR is available for subscription (5 issues for \$1), for a contribution, for a letter of comment, or for the hell of it.

From time to time, editorial comments are inserted into contributions by others. These comments are either made in footnotes, or put into double brackets ((just like this)).

The POINTING VECTOR is printed at irregular intervals; there is a good chance that #12 will be out sometime in December. Reprint rights to any material in the POINTING VECTOR are freely granted, provided that the reprinter credits the source and sends me a copy of the work in which the reprint is made. There is no need to write me for permission first.

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FARMING TODAY

Among the primarily urban readership of the POINTING VECTOR there seems to be little understanding of the problems faced by the farmer. Now that some midwestern farmers have been driven to the desperate expedient of withholding produce from the markets, as during the Hoover Depression, I feel that an account of the plight of the small farmer is in order. Arthur C. Boardman, the author of this article, supervises sales of livestock feed supplements for Land O' Lakes. His work takes him to several midwestern and southwestern states, and he has often discussed the worsening condition of the family farm with the men affected. This article summarizes his impressions and observations.

Farming has gone through some radical changes since World War II, and there is more to come. Agriculture has at last been drawn into the swift, turbulent low-margin current that has engulfed all manufacturing processes. Agriculture, because of its nature, will suffer greater losses and will need help oftener. The investment to start farming is all out of proportion to the potential returns, to begin with. To buy a reasonably good farm of economical size takes an initial investment of about \$80,000. The average farm runs close to 200 acres, which must be 90% tillable and have livable and usable buildings. Then comes at least \$10,000 worth of machinery and live stock, feed for the first year, and many incidental operating tools and utensils. The killer in so many operations is working capital. There was a time in my memory when, if a farmer had his winter supplies bought and \$100, he could go through the winter in good condition. Now it takes at least that much per week average for working capital. Anyone with that kind of money now can make some good investments and not have to work that hard. Most farmers work for about 50¢ per hour.

There is a lot of conversation about the family farm. Like so many of the processes, philosophies, prides, and methods upon which this country was built the family farm is unfortunately fading. I can get you a lot of good arguments to the contrary, but from the observations and conversations of one who gets around the country and sees and talks to many I feel that this is the sad and brutal truth. There are still a lot of well-managed family farms and there will be for many years, and barring socialism there will always be some. A good manager with sufficient backing and a debt-free start can be very successful on the family type farm.

Cropping, feeding, breeding, in fact all phases of what we know as farm production is going to the commercial scale or what is known as highly specialized farm operation. Many of the old stand patters and ultra-conservatives will deny these coming changes as passing fads and go blindly whistling past the graveyards. The monied men are buying land along with corporations. Land offers one of the best tax dodges there is to be had at present.

Aside from that morbid point, the land is getting into the control of big money. These operations spend the necessary money for good management. This man sits at a desk and calculates every operation on the land. He is a specialist in animal husbandry, agronomy, business machinery, and an economist. He hires the workers and sees that they work long and diligently. In other words, farming is getting to be a hard-boiled business. The economy of the present world demands it.

As I mentioned, farming has become a small-margin operation. It is therefore necessary to calculate every move in buying and selling as well as the crop and animal operations. With a few rare exceptions there is just too much for one man to do and be efficient. There are presently feeding operations in many sections of the country where as many as 20,000 head of beeves are finished per year. There are hog operations that will top that figure. In Arkansas and New Jersey there are broiler operations that turn out as many as a million birds per year. There are egg operations that produce over one million dozen eggs per year. It takes more backing than one man can get to carry on in this fashion. It takes corporations or substantial subsidiaries to operate thus. These big projects all buy and sell on contract. They go directly to the packers, processors, chain stores, or any potential market and find out their needs and then draw up a contract for the produce desired. Some of these basic producers go so far as to have their own packing plants. Two good examples are Swift and Armour, but these are only two of the largest ones.

The grain farmer is falling into the same category. Hybrid varieties demand a concentrated effort from the farmer. These hybrid plants are almost as temperamental as the highly developed farm animal. Soil preparation and analyses call for constant vigilance to keep it properly balanced chemically so it will grow abundant crops. Weedicides and pesticides call for specialized treatment. The modern farmer doesn't have time to mow weeds and swat insects. He has to kill weeds and insects by the millions in a short time so he can do the many other jobs in large quantities.

Marketing is also a serious problem for our agricultural friend. In the processing of all the hard goods, when the market is saturated the boss sends his workers home until the consumer takes up the surplus. There is no deterioration of stocks or manufactured goods. Not so in agriculture - the farmer plans his operation against the anticipated needs of one of the most fickle markets in the world. He tries to outguess the weather all summer. When the weather is right for one crop it is wrong for the one in the next field. When the crop is prime it must be marketed. There is a little latitude with the grain crops, but the produce crops must be marketed when prime and here the farmer is at the mercy of the buyer.

This is a vast country and we have a tremendous diversification of our agriculture. An agricultural program that would be beneficial to the farmer in one section of the country would or could be damaging to a farmer in another section. There are shining examples of this with corn, wheat, hogs, poultry, dairy, sheep; it runs the entire gamut. The nearest answer to the farmers' problem, is what is known as vertical integration, and that has its shortcomings. The farmer must completely control his destiny from initial financing to retail selling. He remotely approaches this state with the cooperatives. There are now quite a

4

few large regional cooperatives in existence that are doing a good job for the farmer-owners but they are limited. Land O' Lakes falls in this category. Our field is dairy products. There are a great many regional grain cooperatives over the country. Sunkist, Diamond Walnuts, Snowcrop, Blue Goose, Grain Terminal Association, Grain Loaders Federation, Consumers Cooperative Association, Southern Farmers Association, Cooperative Mills, Farmers Cooperative Association, and many more are all in limited fields. It is possible there will be mergers among some of the cooperatives. Some have already taken place and more are in the fetal stages. Land O' Lakes is presently working on such a project with four other dairy coops.

LOWER EAST SIDE PERSPECTIVE

The lower east side slums of the New York of half a century ago produced two incisive observers of American life. One, Harry Golden, is the gracious and warm-hearted editor of the Carolina Israelite; the other, Mike Gold, is a bitter and intense critic of the economic system that could produce such slums. Since they wrote about the same neighborhood and the same period, it is inevitable that their commentary should overlap. The contrast in their perspectives is well illustrated by these two accounts of a drunken neighborhood prostitute. And yet the importance of these passages is not in their differences but in their similarities. Humanity needs both its Golden and its Golds - the one for compassion, and the other for passion.

"Another outsider was the alcoholic unfortunate, usually a woman, who waited outside the 'family entrance' of the beer saloons for a handout and slept on straw provided her by the generous manager of a pushcart stable. This woman had undoubtedly been discarded by her uptown civilization and sought refuge in a district where no one knew her and where the barrier of language would provide her with some insulation against the rejection and her terrible torment. Usually, she was a prostitute, but not in the truest sense of the word. She practiced it only when she had to, as a means to an end - whiskey - and as fast as one was found dead in some alley, another would soon be making her rounds. We called these women 'Mary, Mary, Sugar Bum', with the cruelty for which all children are infamous." - Harry Golden, For Two Cents Plain.

"Negroes, Chinese, Gypsies, Turks, Germans, Irish, Jews - and there was even an American on our street.

"She was Mary Sugar Bum; she came from Boston. She was an old vagabond woman who sometimes worked as a scrubwoman in office buildings. But most of her days were spent in being violently drunk and disorderly.

"Mary slept in an empty stall in the livery stable. Vassa, the night watchman, saw to it that Mary always had clean straw for her stall, and a blanket in winter.

"Some of the most sodden bums made love to Mary. They bought her a five-cent hooker of rotgut whiskey and took her into an alley while she cursed them and bargained for more (continued on p. 6)

DE LAS CASAS AND SLAVERY

by Dick Frederickson

The following is quoted from Prescott's History of the Conquest of Mexico, Modern Library Giant edition, p. 204:

"This last proposition (to relieve the natives by sending out Castilian laborers and by importing Negro slaves into the islands - De) has brought heavy obloquy on the head of its author, who has been freely accused of having thus introduced Negro slavery into the New World. Others, with equal groundlessness, have attempted to vindicate his memory from the reproach of having recommended the measure at all. Unfortunately for the latter assertion, Las Casas, in his History of the Indies, confesses, with deep regret and humiliation, his advice on this occasion, founded on the most erroneous views, as he frankly states; since, to use his own words, 'the same law applies equally to the Negro as to the Indian.' But so far from having introduced slavery by this measure into the islands, the importation of blacks there dates from the beginning of the century. It was recommended by some of the wisest and most benevolent persons in the colony, as the means of diminishing the amount of human suffering; since the African was more fitted by his constitution to endure the climate and the severe toll imposed on the slave than the feeble and effeminate islander. It was a suggestion of humanity, however mistaken, and, considering the circumstances under which it occurred, and the age, it may well be forgiven in Las Casas, especially taking into view that, as he became more enlightened himself, he was so ready to testify his regret at having unadvisedly countenanced the measure."

Prescott, a Chicago Sun-Times style "moderate" born one hundred years too soon, goes on to belabor Las Casas for his extremism, impolitic refusal to compromise with the settlers, exaggeration of the Indians' plight, etc. -- all of which makes me sense in Las Casas the only historian of the occasion who can be trusted, for it is the sort of write-up an author like Prescott today would give Martin Luther King.

That Las Casas, for his one-time advocacy of importing Negro slaves -- a suggestion purely incidental to his fight against the inhumanity with which he was then familiar -- should be known forever after as the father of Negro slavery is just the sort of slander which the slavers love to heap upon a good man who fights them in good earnest. It is like the familiar charge that Communists stir up race hate, etc.

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RADIO FREE DIXIE has begun weekly broadcasts to the people of the South. Each Friday evening at 11 PM Eastern time (10 PM Central time), Radio Free Dixie can be heard at 690 KC. The hour-long broadcasts will include jazz, news, commentary, interviews, and cultural features. Robert F. Williams, exiled leader of the integrationists of Monroe, North Carolina, will conduct these broadcasts from Havana. Mr. Williams' broadcasts will be a welcome antidote to the racist bias now shown by most southern news sources.

6
(continued from p. 4) whiskey. We children watched this frequent drama.

"Every one knew Mary. With bonnet tipped over her eyes, her gray hair streaming down her shawl, her skirt tripping her floppy comical old feet, she appeared screaming on our streets prima donna for an afternoon. There was an audience at once. Heads popped out of tenement windows, a crowd assembled, every one laughed.

"In a wierd voice, shrill as a cat's, Mary sang old ballads. She pirouetted, holding her skirts out daintily. Sometimes she kicked them high with a chorus girl's squeal... then she flopped in the mud, and cursed, and could not rise again. She was too drunk. And we children formed a circle, and taunted her, singing gayly..." - Mike Gold, Jews Without Money.

* * *

IN DEFENSE OF VODOOISM

Commissioner of Markets Pacetta ((of New York City)) has ordered the banishment of "voodoo objects" from city-owned retail markets. He found jinx-chasing incense, love talismans, hex candles and graveyard dust to throw on enemies. Since it is illegal to make money by predicting the future, palmists, tea-leaf readers and crystal-gazers might go.

Is it progress when we guffaw at hex candles and depend upon St. Christopher statues? Do we spurn graveyard dust and then throw Holy Water at evil spirits? Do we police necromancy and ignore fraudulent, duplicative religious relics? The arm of St. Anthony kissed by Calvin was a stag's bone, the supposed brain of St. Peter was pumice stone, and claims have been made for at least 3 foreskins of the Saviour and 14 of the 3 Holy Nails. ((One of the alleged foreskins is kept at a nunnery in southern France, where it is in great demand by barren women wishing to bear children.)) If we enforce the predict-for-profit ban, can churches stay open? Let voodoo alone unless sorcery is looked into thoroughly. - Lester Forest, Humanist Newsletter (New York Chapter), September 1962.

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OAKES AMES

Ames, Iowa, former residence of many POINTING VECTOR readers, was named after the 19th-century railroad magnate Oakes Ames. An excerpt from his biography in a biographical dictionary of Congress follows:

Oakes Ames (1804-1873)... Republican representative from Massachusetts, 1863-1873... "was instrumental in accomplishing the construction of the first transcontinental railroad; received the censure of Congress for "seeking to procure congressional attention to the affairs of a corporation in which he was interested", which was in connection with the Credit Mobilier ((scandal))..."

* * *

To all descendants of William T. Melton (1844-1901): I have obtained photostatic copies of documents in his military pension file, and will within the next month copy and circulate these documents to all of his descendants whose addresses I have.

THE HELSINKI FESTIVAL

by Midge West

One of the most worthwhile hootenarnies which I ever attended was the hoot at the 7th World Youth Festival's opening night in Vienna in July 1959. It was there that I met Midge West, of the British delegation to the Festival. In the subsequent three years, we have carried on a long correspondence which has resulted in several appearances of Midge in the pages of the POINTING VECTOR. Here is Midge's account of her experiences at the 8th World Youth Festival (Helsinki, 27 July - 5 August) and a ~~previous~~ trip made by members of the British delegation through the Soviet Union, Poland, and the German Democratic Republic. Footnotes are mine.

The Helsinki Festival was a bit of a let down after the Vienna one as we were accommodated all over the city instead of in one place, as in Vienna. We did not get the opportunity to see as many delegations as we did in Vienna, and owing to transportation difficulties we were very limited as to where we did go. Helsinki is not a very interesting town and has nothing much to offer culturally as Vienna has. Also the Finns are a very apathetic people and very seldom do you see them smile. They seem to have the attitude: "We have very little to smile about so why the hell should we." I managed to take in a few concerts and also a seminar on under-developed countries. I saw dear Yuri, and tossed an amorous Arab out of my bunk on the Russian train which took us to Virog¹. I enjoyed a two-day trip we made to Schwerin in East Germany - they would not let us stay in Berlin which we were originally supposed to do - and the East Germans gave us a wonderful if hectic time. We went round a railway factory and a teachers' training college, and a reception was held for us by the Bürgermeister after a wonderful open air concert by the local talent.

Our stay in Leningrad on the way back was also very eye-opening. The architecture is really wonderful - as indeed it is all over Russia², and their trains are the height of luxury. There are two assistants and one interpreter to each carriage. I remember a rather lovely girl walking through our carriage and one of our boys asking her if she spoke English, to which she replied in perfect English, "No, I only speak French." There are of course a few restrictions in these Communist countries that you don't experience elsewhere; for instance, your passport is taken away for the whole of the journey through East Germany, Poland, and Russia, and only given to us a few minutes before we reached the Finnish border. Also going round factories and frontier towns

1 - Should this be Viborg?

2 - Didn't see the University of Moscow, did you?

your cameras are confiscated, and I noticed in East Germany particularly the shortage of fresh fruit; the only thing you could buy were lemons. Also there were no potatoes, and the meat portions were smaller than one would expect here. On the whole, I enjoyed the Russian food which although strange was edible, and the East Germans gave us some very good food as well - although I have since read that there have been riots owing to food shortages³. I certainly did not see anyone starving or even looking near it there so they must have enough to live on, if not the luxury diets we are used to. I found the Russians extremely friendly people and very anxious for peace. The Russian man is, I am sad to say, a darn sight more romantic than the Western man⁴. I have never felt more feminine than when I was in Russia and never have I been given more flowers or treated more courteously. If you are a student in Russia the world is your oyster, and I must admit that their educational system is a darn sight more fair than ours. If you have got the brains to be a top-rate engineer or the ability to be a ballet dancer you are given every assistance to achieve your ambition, which is something I never had.

Poland I did not like at all. It is a terrible place for the black market, and you have to hold on to your luggage and passport for dear life all the time. They gave us some food packs but some Poles had already got at them so there were only 300 for 1900 people. We had no hot drinks at all, only some horrible soda water stuff, and one of the worst trains it has ever been my misfortune to travel in for up to 36 hours. They had no lights at all, wooden seats, and one carriage of sleepers for the above number of people. To cap it all some idiot of an official came round with the most stupid visa forms - which we had already filled in, but he made us do them again - currency forms - which need only be filled in by people staying in Poland - all written in Polish which no one could understand, and they expected us to fill these in in the pitch black. We were all very glad to reach East Germany again. I can assure you.

In the middle of the Festival I went on a trip with some of the British delegation - six of us to be precise - to a place called Milikos (I think - it sounded like that anyway) which is almost up into Lapland. There while the boys went fishing the girls went to a sauna bath.⁵ This is really an experience no one going to Finland should miss. It is their equivalent of our Turkish bath but much nicer. As we were in the mountain village bath we could go straight out of the sauna into the local lake for a swim. This was a little hard to get used to as the locals do not go in for bathing costume or segregation of the sexes. You feel as though you could move a mountain afterwards but this feeling soon wears off and you then want to do nothing but sleep. The scenery is really beautiful in this part of Finland and the evenings never get really dark at this time of year. I would love to see these mountains in winter with the snow and ski jumps in operation.

On our way back we spent three days in East Berlin or to be exact just outside it. Again our passports were taken, and our cameras; these were given back, after many lies from the officials as to their whereabouts, three hours before we were due to get the train to Ostende.

3 - A favorite sport around newspaper offices is inventing food shortages in unfriendly foreign countries.

4 - Sad?

5 - I had never really believed before these stories about the excessive sports mania of British men!

9

A LITTLE LIST

Thanks to Rep. Francis E. Walter (Fghd., Pa.), I have recently received a stirring patriotic document entitled Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications (and Appendixes) (anyone have a subversive appendix?) Revised and published December 1, 1961 to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957 (including Index). This is the "subversive list" of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, not to be confused with the Attorney-General's list - although the latter is included in the HUAC report as an appendix, just to make sure that no one is missed. The report includes not only citations before HUAC, but also reports of subversion made to various state investigating committees, including California's notorious Tenney Committee.

Such organizations as the following appear on the HUAC list:

- Almanac Singers
- American-Soviet Science Society
- American Student Union
- Briehl's Farm
- Camp Arcadia (and 7 other summer camps)
- Citizens' Committee of the Upper West Side
- Commonwealth College (Orval Faubus was once a student there, and president of the student body. HUAC has nothing to say about this. Neither does Faubus, nowadays.)
- Community Unitarian Fellowship, San Diego, Calif.
- Consumers' National Federation
- Descendants of the American Revolution (I guess, once you start opposing revolutions, it's rather hard to stop.)
- Down River Citizens Committee
- League of Women Shoppers
- Metropolitan Music School
- Minute Women for Peace (This, the committee takes care to point out, is not the Minute Women, USA, Inc. This latter group is an extreme rightist organization in Houston, which is concerned mainly with removing from the schools any textbooks which intimate that the Roosevelt administration was other than an unmitigated evil.)
- Nature Friends of America
- School of Jewish Studies
- Southern Conference for Human Welfare

Additional citations are made by state groups. It is to be noted that the Tenney Committee's condemnation of the American Civil Liberties Union does not appear in the HUAC report. Among state committee citations appear such things as the Mimi Kagan Dance Group, the Repertory Playhouse (Seattle), the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee (Honest, I'm not making any of this up!), and the Teen-Art Club (Los Angeles).

The Attorney General's list, to which all applicants for security jobs must disclaim membership, is relatively quiescent now. No new additions have been made to it since 1953. Unlike the HUAC list, it includes organizations which are "Fascist or otherwise extremist in character". The Attorney-General's list gives merely the name of the organization and its date of citation, while HUAC goes into greater detail.

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POLL RESULTS

About 130 copies of POINTING VECTOR #10, with the poll on political views, were mailed out. Nineteen replies, a disappointingly low response, were received.

1. Are you a registered voter? Yes: 14
No: 5
2. If so, indicate your registration. If not, with which party (or with none) does your general sentiment lie?
Democratic: 11
Republican: 4
Liberal: 1
Independent: 1
none: 2
3. Did you vote in the 1960 Presidential election? Yes: 13
No: 6
4. If so, for whom? If not, what candidate did you support at the time of the election?
Kennedy: 14
Nixon: 3
Stevenson: 1
none: 1
5. Did you vote in the 1956 Presidential election? Yes: 10
No: 9
6. If so, for whom? If not, what candidate did you support at the time of the election?
Stevenson: 10
Eisenhower: 4
none: 5
7. In the conduct of US foreign relations, do you favor a policy which is
(a) more militant, 3
(b) more conciliatory, 4
(c) about as present, 5
neither 4
no answer 3
8. Do you believe that US foreign policy should have a specific goal? Yes: 14; No: 1; no answer: 4
If so, would you prefer
(a) "Victory over Communism" 1
(b) "Peace and friendship with all peoples and systems" 15
no answer 3
9. Do you favor disarmament which is
(a) based on mutual inspection and controls, 14
(b) based on mutual pledges, or 1
(c) unilateral? 1
Or do you oppose disarmament under any of these terms? 1
no answer 2
10. Should the United States establish diplomatic relations with the Chinese Peoples' Republic? Yes: 12; No: 4; no answer: 3.
Should the United States vote for the admission of the Chinese Peoples' Republic to the United Nations? Yes: 7; Uncertain: 3; No: 8; no answer: 4.
Or should the United States simply offer no objection to the admission of the Chinese Peoples' Republic to the United Nations? Yes: 4; Uncertain: 1; No: 5; no answer: 9.
If the Chinese Peoples' Republic gains admission to the United Nations, should the United States withdraw from that organization? Yes: 2; No: 15; no answer: 2.

POINTING VECTOR

11. Here are two admitted catch-phrases. Which do you prefer?
 (a) "Give me liberty or give me death."
 (b) "Better red than dead."
 neither
 no answer
12. Do you generally favor increased activity and control by the federal government in domestic economic affairs?
 Yes: 11 Uncertain: 1 No: 5 no answer: 2
13. The general power of labor unions should be:
 Increased: 1 Uncertain: 1
 Decreased: 11 no answer: 3
 Left about as at present: 3
14. The general power of corporations should be:
 Increased: 0 Uncertain: 1
 Decreased: 10 no answer: 3
 Left about as at present: 5
15. Should the government terminate its activities in
- | | Yes | No | uncertain | no answer |
|-------------------------------|-----|----|-----------|-----------|
| (a) the farm business? | 6 | 10 | 0 | 3 |
| (b) the power business? | 4 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) the post-office business? | 1 | 15 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) relief? | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 |
16. Should the federal government assume a role in the following fields?
- | | Yes | No | uncertain | no answer |
|--|-----|----|-----------|-----------|
| (a) public school aid? | 13 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| (b) private school aid? | 3 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) health insurance? | 12 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| (d) health services? | 11 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (e) transportation? | 8 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| (f) general industrial pricing and wage policies? | 9 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| (g) advertising and merchandising practices? | 12 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| (h) the promotion of religious sentiment and practice? | 0 | 16 | 0 | 3 |
17. Are you generally pleased, disappointed, or neither, with the conduct of the Kennedy administration?
 pleased: 3 surprised: 1
 disappointed: 8 no answer: 3
 neither: 4
18. If there were an election today, for whom would you vote among the following choices of candidates?
 (a) Kennedy 10, Nixon 3, neither 1, no answer 5.
 (b) Kennedy 10, Goldwater 2, neither 2, no answer 5.
 (c) Kennedy 10, Rockefeller 3, neither 1, no answer 5.
 (d) Kennedy 8, Romney 2, neither 2, no answer 7.
 (e) Kennedy 8, Rockefeller 3, Welch 0, neither 1, Flynn (write-in) 1, no answer 6.

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Given the nature of the POINTING VECTOR's readership, I am not overly surprised by the general drift of the replies to the poll. Most noteworthy is the fact that about a third of the Democratic majority is lukewarm about President Kennedy's record, and would not commit themselves to vote for him again.

Two replies were received from citizens of foreign countries. These were not included in the above tabulation of results.

THINGS THAT GO BUMP IN THE MAILBOX

RICHARD KERN: I reject all three of your choices (in Poll question #7), assuming that by "militant" you mean militaristic. In a nutshell, my policy for foreign relations is: transformation of all armed forces into a world-wide peace service, eliminating poverty and disease; abolition of all immigration and tariff barriers; giving our surplus food to all who need it, regardless of the politics of the government of the country in which they happen to live. Question 11: I hope you realize these phrases are not opposites. ((Naturally.))

DICK LUPOFF: I would submit that, whereas the POINTING VECTOR is and has been largely a political journal with a clear and rather extreme viewpoint, its readership is by now largely pre-selected to agree with that viewpoint, whereas Xero ((the fanzine from whose poll most of the questions were taken)) being not a political journal at all before or since the poll, and being circulated to a general cross-section of science fiction fans, produced a rather evenly balanced response.

BOB UNDERWOOD: Would like to see the government set up and enforce a strong arbitration board working constantly to establish the balance of power between Labor and Business. ((Such a board has existed for almost 30 years - the National Labor Relations Board.)) I think that the major problem here is due to the government's failure to establish a check and balance system in the economy. At one time Business was entirely too powerful - now Labor is overstepping its power - to the detriment of the country. ((As long as over half the states make the open shop compulsory, and local law-enforcement officers make the organization of southern industry virtually impossible, there is a hollow ring to all accusations that Labor has "too much power".)) Question 18c: I'd be curious to see what Barry would do.

CHARLES WELLS: Question 10b: Yes, if this does not mean kicking out Nationalist China.

GREG BENFORD: Since my political philosophy does not conform to either the liberal or conservative line, most of the answers to this poll are not very meaningful. ((This is a common complaint, and in my opinion usually justified. The polling technique by

14
its very nature oversimplifies the questions and demands oversimplified answers.)) I think that a more meaningful poll could be made up from questions such as: In the Southern sit-in question, which right is the most important? (a) Civil rights of Negroes, (b) Property rights of restaurant owners? This would show much more about the opinions of your readers on basic issues such as the role of property, the individual vs. the group in economic affairs, etc. ((Many of the same issues were faced here in New York with the passage of the Ives-Quinn Act against discrimination in hiring and promotion, and the Sharkey-Isaacs-Brown act against discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. In both cases the courts took position (a) of the above alternatives, providing a precedent for their expected ruling in the sit-in cases.)) The best answer to #11 is "Better the reds dead,"

I still think India should have taken Goa to the UN, instead of invading. ((They did, for many years.)) Rockwell is amazing. I felt as though I were reading old Hitler speeches again. ((You should see the outfit we have in New York, called the American National Party. Its leader, John Patler, broke with Rockwell because he thought him too soft on the Negro question. Rockwell wants to deport Negroes to Africa, or deprive them of the rights of citizenship. Patler, in his bulletin Kill!, talks more in terms of gas chambers.))

TOVIE ROME: Question #7: (d) More consistent with aims and principles, and balanced with stronger conventional forces. #8: (c) A goal free of oversimplified slogans. #10 The U. S. should vote for the admission of the Chinese Peoples' Republic to the United Nations, or kick out those who are as inconsistent with the Charter. #11a: Yes, as an individual but not as a human race.

HELEN M. BOARDMAN: I cannot submit to either statement in #11. On the first, if I didn't have liberty and could still live, I might have some chance of regaining liberty. On the second, if I had to be a communist, I could still strive for something else if I were alive. Both statements in final analysis lead to the same conclusion - if I am dead, I can do nothing about regaining liberty.

EARLE STEVENS: Question #18: I Go Pogo.

MIKE MCQUOWN: Generally, I found it enlightening to run into someone who had something to say in sufficiency to really make a large and detailed effort at it. Not once in 33 pages did I find my attention wandering, nor did I discover any points which seemed cloudy. ((Gee, thanks, said he, blushing and shuffling his feet.)) "Skytop Blues" hits home - was my alma mater, where I learned Russian. ((Skytop is a U. S. Air Force school at Syracuse University, where airmen are given rigorous training in Russian and other eastern European languages.)) Being a Southerner, I feel you, up there in the blissful serenity of the state of New York may not fully understand the situation in the South. ((I may have got my opinions on segregation in the North, but it took two years residence in the South to convince me of the urgency of the situation.)) While I do not agree with segregation, I do not feel that integration should be forced. The youth of the New South seem to feel very strongly that there is a wrong being done, and I think, if left to take care of it themselves, the problem will be eliminated by time, patience, and education. ((During the attempt of a Negro to register at the University of Mississippi, some of these Youth of the New South expressed their feelings by

tearing down their country's flag and raising in its place a Confederate banner.))

NORM CODNER: Some of the questions I found hard to answer not having a great interest in politics. ("Man is a political animal" - Aristotle. "Man is an insufficiently political animal." - H. G. Wells.) Although I personally favor a stronger federal government, still I wouldn't want it to go so far as an all-powerful and unchecked colossus. We have a pretty good system of checks and balances in our government. Although I favor a world organization I have no idea when or ever how it can come about. Cooperation entails giving in somewhat, and what major world power, east or west, will do that? How good would such an organization really be?

TED PAULS: Question #18: Kennedy on all alternatives. Christ, you really leave no choice at all...!

GEORGE COWGILL: Question #8: I don't like either Of your alternatives. I'm closer to (b) but think that a more realistic statement would be "peace and friendship with most peoples and most systems." The way you put it would commit us to the task of trying to be everybody's friend, hardly feasible in view of the diversity of peoples and systems operating in the world.

DICK and SUZANNE MCNAMARA: We are enjoying the POINTING VECTOR and have no intention of "cancelling" our subscription (as you did with the Reporter) because we don't agree! (Sometimes, that is.) Maybe this is a catch phrase, but aren't you saying the end justifies the means, if the end is a "liberal" one? So bloodthirsty!

DICK LUPOFF: You don't really plan to come around and beat me up just because I'm not Republican, do you? ((Of course not. By the way, Dick, to which of the Republican Parties do you belong?))

BANGS TAPSCOTT: I consider myself a liberal... Unfortunately, the term nowadays has become almost synonymous with wishy-washy, and to admit to liberalism is tantamount to saying, "I am permissive; please step on me." Therefore it's a real pleasure to come across a genuine militant liberal. In the Tapscott lexicon, "liberal" does not connote universal tolerance for every crack-pot, anti-human theoretician who happens on the scene. ((I have no objection to the theoreticians. It's the conservatives who regard political activity as a problem in extermination that I'm concerned about.)) Rather, "liberalism" is one point of view, from which to pick and choose among those beliefs which are to be tolerated, and those which are not. ((This way lies the Pure Thoughts and Ideologies Act. So long as Mosely, Patler, Crommelin, etc. limit themselves to beliefs and propaganda, I regard them as unobjectionable. I would see suppressed only the proven resorters to violence - the KKK, the Nazis, the White Citizens' Councils.))

MIDGE WEST: British audiences are usually loved by many foreign artists simply because they are about the most long-suffering and tolerant in the world. I am glad you are getting some British theatre productions. "Oliver" is not too bad except for the holering kids in it; there is a wonderful number done by Fagin in

it called "Reviewing the Situation" which is not only bloody good, but a great study of the Jewish character. "Beyond the Fringe" I can recommend with the reservation that you should see it at least four times to catch all the jokes etc. It moves far too fast for the average brain. "Stop the World I Want to Get Off" is my favourite but I doubt whether it would appeal to Americans very much. ((It opened in New York on 3 October and got very good reviews.)) Opinion here is that it will not last very long on Broadway and I am inclined to agree. ((Saturday performances are sold out well into December.))

I agree with your article "Satyagraha, Havlaga, Treblinka" and would like to take this opportunity to tell you a little of what I have been doing to counteract the Nazi & Mosley rise. Tottenham is not very far from the territory where Mosley operates, and to our horror we learned that one week-end he had moved into Tottenham from Stamford Hill, which is a very large Jewish area, and started street corner meetings from his now famous lorry. I then reported this to the Young Socialists who after some suggestions from myself and a few other older members decided to set up an Anti-Fascist Committee in Tottenham. The object of this committee is to book every available public speaking site in Tottenham, and elsewhere if we get wind of it, and occupy them ourselves so that the Dishonourable Mosley cannot speak. According to the law it doesn't matter if you read a book of poems or a newspaper as long as you are speaking they have no case for making you stand down. This...works very well and I particularly like it as we have a sympathetic Council who lets us book the speaking areas free gratis and for nix; therefore, we are within the law, as the Council can charge what they like, and also we are...getting the right ideas across to an otherwise uneducated public.

* * *

CIVIL WAR II

Since preparation of this issue of the POINTING VECTOR was begun, Governor Ross Barnett of Mississippi has inflamed armed revolt against the United States government in his state. The governor failed to act on his promise to provide state police protection for James Meredith, the first Negro student at the University of Mississippi, thereby necessitating the occupation of the university town of Oxford by government troops. Despite the presence of these troops, and the arrest of the segregationists' field commander, General Edwin Walker, the governor still refuses to obey federal court orders.

The bloodshed at Oxford (including one unarmed French reporter who was shot in the back by a southern gentleman) has been cited as a source of shame. On the contrary, I feel that it is a source of pride to every American that our government from President down to marshal and soldier is exerting its power to crush segregation and sedition. If Barnett, Walker, and the other insurrectionists are imprisoned under the applicable statutes, men in other parts of the South will fall in line. It is not too early - in fact, it is eight years past time - that the full power of the federal government be put forth against the treason to which segregation ultimately commits itself. Equivocation now will mean endless revolt.

ELECTION ENDORSEMENTS

The first mid-term elections of the Kennedy administration will take place on Tuesday 6 November 1962. If the number of administration supporters in Congress increases, the narrow defeats given to a number of important Democratic legislative proposals may be turned into victories in the 88th Congress. If, as is traditional in American politics, the "ins" lose seats at the mid-term election, the 88th Congress may be even less productive than the 87th. The situation is complicated by the fact that many southerners, elected as Democrats, actively oppose the Democratic legislative program and join with Republicans to defeat it. Some of these nominal Democrats are chairmen of influential congressional committees, by virtue of the seniority system of choosing committee chairmen.

The POINTING VECTOR's endorsements include all state-wide offices and Representatives from New York, all members of the New York Legislature elected from New York City, and all governors and senators and some representatives from other states. Space does not permit detailed examination of the qualifications of candidates here endorsed, but inquiries about individual candidates will be answered promptly.

Regular readers of the POINTING VECTOR will not be surprised to find that the large majority of endorsed candidates are Democrats or Liberals. However, there are some men within the Republican Party who have compiled records of statesmanship which make their election desirable. Chief among these is Senator Jacob Javits (N. Y.). In his six years of service in the Senate, as in his previous eight years in the House, Jacob Javits has spoken and voted for liberal programs, often against the announced position of his party. During the Kennedy administration, he has acted in the highest tradition of responsible democratic opposition - supporting the administration when such support was merited, and calling upon it to remedy its shortcomings in the fields of civil rights and welfare. The Americans for Democratic Action gave him in 1961 a rating of 100% on 10 important Senate votes.

Representatives John Lindsay (Rep., N. Y., 17) and Paul Fino (Rep., N. Y., 24) also have liberal voting records. Both men broke with their party to support the Dept. of Urban Affairs bill and the expansion of the House Rules Committee. Repr. Fino is on record as favoring a public lottery, which would channel into the public revenues millions of dollars now going to the underworld. I had hoped to be able to endorse Repr. Seymour Halpern (Rep., N. Y., 6) in the district in which I live, as the A. D. A. also gives him a 100% rating. However, Repr. Halpern has recently come out in favor of federal aid to private schools, a concept which violates the traditions of separation of church and state. Leon Nadrowski is endorsed against Repr. John Rooney (Dem.-Lib., N. Y., 14) since Rooney has been instrumental in cutting vitally needed funds from State Department appropriations.

These considerations are far from those that led me to cast my first vote for a Republican. In 1960 Syracuse was shaken by a scandal involving George L. Traister, county treasurer and

chairman of the county Republican organization. Traister and a married woman were arrested on a morals charge for an offense taking place in a drive-in parking lot. (The country around Syracuse is filled with uncritical motel-keepers. The biggest shock was occasioned by the fact that Traister and the woman had been caught in public.) Traister resigned both his posts, and the local Republicans swept the whole matter under the rug by quietly bringing him before a Republican judge and giving him a 2-year suspended sentence.

I decided not to let matters be disposed of so swiftly. In the next election, I wrote in Traister's name for County Treasurer. Provided that this vote was counted, one vote at least will be recorded for him in the election records to show that not all the voters have short memories. (What also impelled me to cast this vote was the idea that, after years of diligent service to a corrupt and inept political machine, Traister was dumped from public life not for his political record but for conduct completely irrelevant to politics.)

Endorsements in southern elections are made in line with the recommendations made to liberal southern voters in POINTING VECTOR #9, p. 17. To summarize:

(1) If there is no difference on the integration issue between two candidates for Congress, vote Republican. Southern Democrats easily acquire the seniority to get committee chairmanships where they can block anti-segregation and other liberal legislation.

(2) Among a number of pro-segregation candidates for state office, vote for the most rabid segregationist. If such men are elected to governorships and other state offices, they will be more likely to provoke federal action to end segregation.

The Liberal Party of New York has long been active in the fight for court reform. Instead of making individual endorsements for the many judge-ships on the ballot in New York this year, the POINTING VECTOR endorses the entire Liberal ticket for all judge-ships. This particularly includes Benjamin Tarushkin for Queens County Surrogates' Court. John Clancy, the Democratic candidate, has been a competent Borough President for 3 years, but is unfit for this financially important post.

ABBREVIATIONS

- * - Election of this candidate is particularly important.
- # - Defeat of this candidate's opponent is particularly important.
- AL - At Large (A representative elected by the voters of the entire state.)
- ZY (4Y, 6Y) - Two-year (four-year, six-year) term. All senatorial terms are for six years unless otherwise noted.

- D - Democratic
- ER - Equal Rights
- I - Independent
- L - Liberal
- P - Voters for Peace
- R - Republican

NEW YORK

- Governor - Robert Morgenthau, D-L
- Lieutenant Governor - John Burns, D-L
- Attorney-General - Edward Dudley, D-L
- Controller - Arthur Levitt, D-L
- U. S. Senator - Jacob Javits, R
- Assoc. Justice, Court of Appeals - John Scileppi, D-L

REPRESENTATIVES FROM NEW YORK

- 1. Otis Pike, D-L
- 2. Robert Flynn, D-L
- 3. George Soll, D-L *
- 4. Harry Purvis, P *
- 5. Franklin Bear, D-L *
- 6. Leonard Finz, D-L
- 7. Joseph Addabbo, D-L
- 8. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-L
- 9. Mark Starr, L *
- 10. Emmanuel Celler, D-L
- 11. Eugene Koogh, D-L
- 12. Edna Kelly, D-L
- 13. Abraham Multer, D-L
- 14. Leon Nadrowski, R #
- 15. Hugh Carey, D-L
- 16. George Murphy, L *
- 17. John Lindsay, R
- 18. Adam Clayton Powell, D
- 19. Bentley Kassal, L *
- 20. William Fitts Ryan, D-L *
- 21. Millican Gulker, L
- 22. David Grand, L
- 23. Charles Buckley, D
- 24. Paul Fino, R #
- 25. Frank Reel, D-L
- 26. Stanley Church, D-L
- 27. William Ward, D-L
- 28. Morton Gilday, D-L
- 29. Leo O'Brien, D-L
- 30. Harold Smith, L
- 31. Francis Healy, D-L
- 32. Virgil Grisafulli, D-L
- 33. Harrop Freeman, L *
- 34. John Arneson, L
- 35. Samuel Stratton, D-L
- 36. Robert Bickal, D-L
- 37. Norman Katner, D-L
- 38. Leo Erushingham, L
- 39. Angelo D'Elloia, D #
- 40. E. Dent Lackey, D-L #
- 41. Theodore Dulski, D-L

STATE SENATORS FROM NEW YORK CITY

- 5. Jack Bronston, D-L
- 6. Irving Mossberg, D-L
- 7. Seymour Thaler, D-L *
- 8. Thomas Duffy, D-L
- 9. Thomas Mackell, D-L
- 10. Simon Liebowitz, D-L #
- 11. Sim Golar, L
- 12. Jeremiah Bloom, D-L
- 13. Guy Mangano, D-L
- 14. Albert Lian, D-L
- 15. Frank Pino, D-L
- 16. William Rosenblatt, D-L
- 17. Samuel Greenberg, D-L
- 18. Edward Lentol, D-L
- 19. Aldo Benedetto, D-L
- 20. Alice Sachs, D-L *
- 21. James Watson, D-L
- 22. Jerome Wilson, D-L *
- 23. Joseph Zaretzki, D-L
- 24. Joseph Marro, D-L
- 25. Manfred Ohrenstein, D-L *
- 26. Leonard Feldman, L
- 27. Joseph Rodriguez, L
- 28. Frank Arricale, L *
- 29. Rose Fromowitz, L

ASSEMBLYMEN FROM MANHATTAN

- 1. William Passannante, D-L
- 2. James McNamara, L
- 3. Jerome Kretchmer, D *
- 4. Raymond Orsini, L
- 5. Albert Blumenthal, D-L *
- 6. Bernard Sack, L
- 7. Daniel Kelly, D-L
- 8. Richard Schumacher, D-L
- 9. Daniel Steiner, D-L
- 10. Carlos Rios, D-L *
- 11. Madge Clarke, L *
- 12. George Covington, L *
- 13. Cyril Philip, ER #
- 14. Jose Ramos-Lopez, D-L
- 15. John Kussell, L *
- 16. Frank Rossetti, D-L

ASSEMBLYMEN FROM BROOKLYN

- 1. Max Turshen, D-L
- 2. Minnie Wagner, L
- 3. Joseph Dowd, D-L *
- 4. Harold Cohn, D-L
- 5. Leonard Yoswein, D-L
- 6. Bertram Baker, D-L
- 7. Louis Kalish, D-L
- 8. Lawrence Birch, L

- 9. Frank Andolina, L
- 10. John Ryan, D=L
- 11. George Cincotta, D=L
- 12. Joseph Sciarra, D=L
- 13. Lawrence Murphy, D=L
- 14. Edward Kummel, D=L
- 15. Alfred Lama, D=L
- 16. Irwin Brownstein, D=L
- 17. Thomas Jones, D *
- 18. Stanley Steingut, D=L
- 19. Joseph Kottler, D=L
- 20. Joseph Corso, D=L
- 21. Bertram Podell, D=L *
- 22. Anthony Travia, D=L

ASSEMBLYMEN FROM THE BRONX

- 1. Arthur Freedman, L
- 2. Alvin Butnick, L
- 3. Samuel Glotzer, L
- 4. Frank Torres, D=L *
- 5. Rubin Sanabria, L
- 6. Herman Dove, L
- 7. John Satriale, D *
- 8. Solomon Satine, L
- 9. Sheldon Horowitz, L
- 10. Ciro Cacciottoli, L
- 11. Peter Italiano, L
- 12. Harriet Wollner, L

ASSEMBLYMEN FROM QUEENS

- 1. Thomas La Pauci, D=L
- 2. William Brennan, D=L
- 3. Robert Whelan, D=L
- 4. Jules Sabbatino, D=L
- 5. Martin Psaty, D=L
- 6. Lawrence Jackson, L #
- 7. Moses Weinstein, D=L
- 8. Michael Campanegro, D=L
- 9. Martin Stein, L
- 10. Louis Wallach, D=L
- 11. Louis Lomax, L *
- 12. J. Lewis Fox, D #
- 13. Joseph Ventimiglia, L

CITY COUNCIL BY-ELECTION

- 20. Theodore Kupferman, R=L

PROPOSITIONS AND AMENDMENTS

Proposition 1 - Yes Amendment 1 - Yes Amendment 3 - No
 Proposition 2 - Yes Amendment 2 - Yes Amendment 4 - No

ELECTIONS IN OTHER STATES

Governor

Senator

- Alabama - George Wallace, D
- Alaska - William Egan, D
- Arizona - Samuel Goddard, D ##
- Arkansas - Orval Faubus, D
- California - Edmund Brown, D #
- Colorado - Stephen McNichols, D
- Connecticut - John Dempsey, D
- Georgia - no choice
- Hawaii - John Burns, D
- Idaho - Vernon Smith, D
- Iowa - Harold Hughes, D *
- Kansas - Dale Saffels, D
- Maine - Maynard Doloff, D
- Maryland - Frank Small, R #
- Massachusetts - Endicott Peabody, D
- Michigan - John Swainson, D #
- Minnesota - Karl Rolvaag, D
- Nebraska - Frank Morrison, D

- Alabama - James Martin, R #
- Alaska - Ernest Gruening, D
- Arizona - Carl Hayden, D #
- Arkansas - Kenneth Jones, R
- California - Richard Richards, D *
- Colorado - John Carroll, D #
- Connecticut - Abraham Ribicoff, D
- Florida - Emerson Rupert, R #
- Georgia - no choice
- Hawaii - Daniel Inouye, D
- Idaho (6Y) - Frank Church, D #
- Idaho (4Y) - Gracie Pfoot, D *
- Illinois - Sidney Yates, D #
- Indiana - Birch Bayh, D ##
- Iowa - Elbert Smith, D #
- Kansas (6Y) - Kenneth Smith, D
- Kansas (4Y) - Paul Aylward, D
- Kentucky - Wilson Wyatt, D *

Governor

Senator

Nevada - Grant Sawyer, D
 New Hampshire - John King, D
 New Mexico - Jack Campbell, D
 North Dakota - William Guy, D
 Ohio - Michael DiSalle, D
 Oklahoma - William Atkinson, D
 Oregon - Robert Thornton, D
 Pennsylvania - Richardson Dilworth, D *
 Rhode Island - John Nette, D
 South Carolina - Donald Russell, D
 South Dakota - Ralph Herseth, D
 Tennessee - Frank Clement, D
 Texas - John Connally, D #
 Vermont - Philip Hoff, D
 Wisconsin - John Reynolds, D #
 Wyoming - Jack Gage, D

Louisiana - Taylor O'Hearn, R
 Maryland - Daniel Brewster, D
 Massachusetts (2Y) - H. Stuart Hughes, I *
 Missouri - Edward Long, D
 Nevada - Alan Bible, D
 New Hampshire (6Y) - Alfred Catalfo, D
 New Hampshire (4Y) - Thomas McIntyre, D
 North Carolina - Claude Greene, R #
 North Dakota - William Lanier, D #
 Ohio - John Briley, R #
 Oregon - Wayne Morse, D *
 Pennsylvania - Joseph Clarke, D **
 South Carolina - William Workman, R #
 South Dakota - George McGovern, D *
 Utah - David King, D
 Vermont - W. Robert Johnson, D
 Washington - Warren Magnuson, D #
 Wisconsin - William O. Hart, I *
 Wyoming - J. J. Hickey, D (4Y)

HOUSE OR REPRESENTATIVES

Arizona

3. George Sennor, D #

California

1. Robert Leggett, D
 6. John O'Connell, D *
 14. Charles Weldner, D *
 22. James Corman, D #
 23. Del Clawson, R #
 24. Knox Mellon, D *
 25. Ronald Cameron, D #
 26. James Roosevelt, D *
 27. Everett Burkhalter, D #
 29. George Brown, D **
 30. Edward Roybal, D *
 34. Richard Hannah, D #
 35. Burton Shamsky, D #
 37. Lionel Van Deerlin, D *

Florida

3. Claude Pepper, D **

Illinois

2. Sidney Lens, I *
 9. Alvah Tompkins, I *
 14. Jerome Ziegler, D *
 22. Robert Wilson, D *
 Robert Cosby, I *

Indiana

2. John Murray, D #
 6. Fred Wampler, D #
 11. Andrew Jacobs, D #

Iowa

1. Harold Stephens, D
 2. Frank Less, D
 3. Neel Hill, D #
 4. Gene Glenn, D
 5. Neal Smith, D
 6. Donald Murray, D #
 7. Ed Peters, D

Kentucky

3. Frank Burke, D #

Maryland

AL. Newton Steers, R
 7. Caroline Ramsay, R *

Massachusetts

1. William Hefner, D *

Michigan

AL. Neil Staebler, D #

Minnesota

5. Donald Fraser, D ##

New Hampshire

1. J. Oliva Huet, D #
2. Helen Bliss, D *

Ohio

AL. Robert A. Taft Jr., R #

Oregon

3. Edith Green, D ##

Pennsylvania

8. James Michener, D #
15. Woodrow Horn, R #
24. Peter Schaaf, D

Tennessee

5. Richard Fulton, I

Texas

18. Walter Rogers, D #

Virginia

10. Augustus Johnson, D *

Washington

1. Alice Franklin Bryant, D *

Wisconsin

2. Robert Kastenmeier, D #
5. Henry Reuss, D *

* * *

And, after 1962 comes 1964. One presidential possibility is already looking ahead to that election year. On 20 January 1962, in a speech in Washington, Senator Barry Goldwater said: "I have some definite plans for Professor Galbraith, Ed Murrow, and Arthur Schlesinger Jr. I can't reveal these plans because if there's a leak they might get out of the country before I'm inaugurated." This serves as a reminder, in case one is needed, that liberals must win every election, while conservatives only need to win one.

* * *

Among my students last year at Queens College was a brilliant freshman named Victor Aziz, who was active in the Conservative Club. I would frequently encounter him at political talks which took place on campus. He argued the conservative position with intelligence and moderation, and I regretted privately that a youth of such talents had committed himself to conservatism. Consequently I was very pleased to receive a phone call from him late last summer, in which he informed me that after hearing the extreme positions being taken by conservatives he could no longer support their views. He said that he found himself in closer agreement with liberals than with conservatives. I "welcomed him aboard", and wished him well in his further inquiries in the world of ideas.

* * *

On 5 October I took the qualifying examination for Mensa, an organization of and for the highest 2% of the population as measured by the Cattell intelligence test. About a week later I was informed that I passed the examination.

Mensa's chief activity is providing a body of research subjects for psychologists and other social scientists who are doing work on intelligence testing and the attitudes of people in the upper range of intelligence. It also publishes a monthly journal The Mensa Correspondence, and provides social contact among its membership. Mensa was founded in England in 1945, but has been organizing in America during the past few years. Those interested in further information about Mensa should write to:

Victor Serebriakoff, International Secretary, Flat One,
6, The Paragon, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3, England; or
American Mensa Selection Agency, Box 86, Gravesend Station,
Brooklyn 23, New York, USA

"For years my father had been too ill to see his old friends, and so he never knew that the relatives of a wealthy Midwesterner...were involved in what I now had to consider a real conspiracy. Finally, from one of my oldest friends and colleagues in Washington, to whom I was indebted for past favors, I got confirmation of what I had learned in Newport and New York.

"I use the word conspiracy; I really am talking of a plot - a serious, long-discussed plan to - shall I say - capture the President...Proceeding in the pattern of certain South American revolutions engineered by the palace guard, the idea was to impose a firm restraint, for the good of the country; to hold this dictator, this madman - well cared for, of course, well treated, but well guarded - while some persons set up emergency controls and saved America."

- Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., Man of the World - My Life on Five Continents, Crown Publishers Inc., New York, 1959, p. 261, describing events of 1939.

* * *

Edward P. Morgan's commentary on the news may be heard on WABC (not WOR as reported in POINTING VECTOR #10), New York, from 7:00 to 7:15 PM. Beginning 29 October 1962, George Hamilton Combs's commentary may be heard on WEN, New York, from 7:15 to 7:30 PM. Both commentators have a liberal approach to the news, unlike most of their colleagues. Their reports are broadcast from Monday through Friday.

* * *

KEEP THAT WHEEL A-TURNING



A nice young man was William Brown
He worked for a wage in a northern town
He worked from six till eight at night
Turning a wheel from left to right.

CHORUS: Keep that wheel a-turning
Keep that wheel a-turning
Keep that wheel a-turning
And do a little more each day.

The boss one day to William came
And said, "Look here you - what's your name.
"We're not content with what you do
"So work a little harder or out you go."

"YOU THINK YOU GOT PROBLEMS?"

(illo by Earle Stevens)
* * *

The verses to the right were contributed by Midge West, POINTING VECTOR regular and Labour candidate for the Tottenham Borough Council. (Good luck!)

William turned and made the wheel run
Three times round in the place of one
He worked so hard he soon was made
The Lord Chief Turner of the trade.

William turned with the same sweet smile
The goods he made soon grew to a pile
They overflowed to the room next door
And soon filled up the basement floor.

The sequel, friends, is sad to tell
He made more goods than the boss could sell
The market slumped and the price fell down
And so he sacked poor William Brown.

THE SILLY SEASON

(1) In recent years the prices of Confederate currency have risen to above face value. Do you suppose somebody knows something? (According to Walter Breen, one of the most active dealers in rebel money is Grover Cleveland Criswell, a Florida politician currently running for Congress from the state's 12th district.)

(2) Two English translations of the classic Chinese novel Golden Lotus (Jin Ping Mei) exist. One, a massive paperback available at most U. S. bookshops, leaves out the erotic passages. The other, published in Paris by the Olympia Press, leaves out everything else.

(3) "China dictates to no one and no one dictates to China," Marshal Chen commented. He said the United States should withdraw its Seventh Fleet from the Taiwan Strait. - New York Times.

(4) Dr. Leslie Weatherhead, minister of a Methodist church in London and former president of the Methodist Conference in England, has announced that he would like to see the Bible censored. His blue pencil would strike out "a lot of bloody massacres and a lot of smutty little pieces that choir boys read on the quiet". (Presumably sizable sections of Genesis, Joshua, Judges, and Ezekiel, and all of the Song of Solomon, would be stricken from the Bible under these criteria.)

(5) John Kennedy and his Electric Foreign Policy: The State Department is experimenting with the use of data-processing machinery in the storage of data relating to the planning of American foreign policy. "Ultimately, if this phase proves successful, some State Department officials believe this stored information could be retrieved from the machines and programmed back into a computer to produce an analytical solution to a serious foreign-policy question." - New York Times, 11 June 1962.

(6) Several major league ball parks now have scoreboards which let off sirens and fireworks when the home team scores a home run. Eli Grba, a pitcher for the Los Angeles Angels, is a little worried over this trend. "Just suppose that they do it in about five parks, and five teams hit home runs all at the same moment. Five explosions go off in five major cities. It shows up on the radar. Our side thinks their side has started bombing, and sends off the counter-strike, and they see it coming, so they really shoot their rockets, and..."

(7) A plan has been advanced for the United Nations to undertake jurisdiction of the high seas. This report would not qualify for inclusion in "The Silly Season", except that this plan is being called "NeptUNO".

(8) Horn & Hardart is advertising their instant coffee on the radio with the words "Instant Pleasure Every Time!"

(9) An advertisement in the New York Post of 13 September 1962 begins with the eye-catching words "Can you stand this kind of excitement 9 times in one night?" It turns out that this is an ad for a racetrack. "Get it at Roosevelt Raceway."

(10) Documentary Books of New York has just come out with a new book with the intriguing title The Housewife's Handbook on Selective Promiscuity.

WATF

(WHAT ARE THESE FROM?)

2. "It had been unanimously resolved that as many thousands of men as Mr. Edison might require should be immediately placed at his disposal; that as far as possible all the great manufacturing establishments of the country should be transformed into factories where electrical ships and disintegrators could be built, and upon the suggestion of Professor Sylvanus P. Thompson, the celebrated English electrical expert, seconded by Lord Kelvin, it was resolved that all the leading men of science in the world should place their services at the disposal of Mr. Edison in any capacity in which, in his judgment, they might be useful to him."

3. "I accordingly want to quote the real Abraham Lincoln, the fighting Lincoln, on some of the issues which confronted him at that time and which are confronting us today.

"In dealing with the power of the Supreme Court...I quote Abraham Lincoln in his first inaugural message, in which he stated as follows:

"If the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that tribunal."

"Then, again, in his reply to Douglas, he said, referring to the Dred Scott decision:

"Somebody has to reverse that decision, since it is made, and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it peaceably."

"But the inexorable forces of history changed even Lincoln's tactics, and he was forced to take up the sword in order to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court."

3. "His great-grandfather had been a Hospodar, which is equivalent to the title of Sub-Prefect in France. But this title became attached to the family name and both the grandfather and the father of Mom had borne it...But he had read enough French novels to have a cynical view of Sub-Prefects. 'Isn't it ridiculous,' he said, 'to call yourself Sub-Prefect because your great-grandfather was one?...' And to be less grotesque he had replaced the title of Hospodar-Sub-Prefect by that of Prince. 'There,' he cried, 'is a title which is transferable by heredity...I ennoble myself. In effect, I am an ancestor. My children and my grandchildren will be thankful to me for it.'

4. "The faction which called itself the Birchers had gathered together in great numbers. They were a hardy people, and the boldest of men under arms; but wild, and going forward madly when they had a strong force. They had few men in their faction who were good counselors, or accustomed to rule a country by law."

THE BALLAD OF BILLIE SOL

by Jack Maloney

There are strange things done, 'neath the Texas sun, by the men
 who toil for gold;
 The Pecos trails have their secret tales that would make your
 blood run cold;
 This New Frontier has stories queer, but the queerest tale of all,
 Was that night on the flank of the old soil bank, Orv sacrificed
 Billie Sol.

Now Billie Sol learned his Texas drawl where the cotton quotas rule;
 But he left those fields for richer yields where government plays
 the fool.
 Though his storage bins and the cotton gins paid a profitable prize,
 Said this Pecos boy with a cry of joy, "Why, I think I'll fertilize!"
 With a clever scheme and a gilt-edged dream, and overweened ambition,
 He looked high and low for a source of dough...to crush his
 competition.
 Said the financiers, with their greedy leers, "For all the cash
 we loan ya,
 "You can show your thanks selling bogus tanks for an-hy-drous
 ammonia."

Now, Billie was bold, and the more he sold, the more he wanted to
 borrow.
 As he used to say, "I'm so rich today, why sweat about tomorrow?"
 But his future was grim, his credit was slim, his earnings at
 best erratic.
 Still, his ace in the hole was a federal dole from compatriots
 bureaucratic.

Executive skill gave Billie a thrill; 'twas the source of all
 his pride.
 He could quickly prescribe a substantial bribe, or...convenient
 suicide.
 His ill-gotten gains from the surplus grains were a fraction of
 his involvement;
 The end of it all found old Billie Sol commercially insolvent!

When news of the mess reached Orv Freeman's desk, he said, "Let's
 never despair!
 "We'll all wear brave smiles (and hide Billie's files), and
 whitewash the whole affair,
 "For our JFK says to me every day, 'God help him who loses
 a vote!"
 "So if people claim that our system's to blame, we'll have to
 make Billie the goat."

There are strange things done in Washington, by the men who spend
 our gold;
 The lobbyists have sneaky twists that would make your blood run cold;
 Orv Freeman and crew have strange things to do, but the strangest
 assignment of all,
 Was that night, on the flank of the old soil bank, Orv sacrificed
 Billie Sol.

Many political activists and ideologues seem to have ascetic personal habits, and sacrifice their enjoyment of the "pleasures of the flesh" to the furtherance of their social and political programs. This syndrome has caused an internal controversy in the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (C. N. D.), whose members and supporters are now being required to take oaths of celibacy before they go on an anti-bomb march. Alex Comfort, author of "First Things First" (POINTING VECTOR #9, p. 15), has protested this enforced abstemiousness with a new song to an old tune, "The Young C. N. D." Comfort represents the contrary point of view, that the C. N. D. is marching to preserve for humanity not only life, but also the pleasures of life, and should therefore not repudiate these pleasures.

THE YOUNG C. N. D.

(Tune: "Sweet Betsy from Pike")

Now daughter, dear daughter, take a warning from me
And don't you go marching with the Young C. N. D.
For they'll rock you and roll you and shove you into bed
And if they pinch your cherry you'll wish you were dead.

O mother, dear mother, I am not afraid
For I'll go on that march and I'll come back a maid,
With a brick in my handbag and a scowl on my face
And barbed wire in my underwear to keep off disgrace.

But as they were marching a young man came by
With a beard on his chin and a glint in his eye
And before she'd had time to remember her brick
They were holding a sit-down on a neighboring rick.

Now once at the briefing she'd heard a man say
"Go perfectly limp and be carried away."
So when this chap suggested it was time she was kissed
She remembered her briefing and did not resist.

O, meeting is pleasure but parting is pain -
I don't need to sing all that folk stuff again -
O mother, dear mother, I'm stiff and I'm sore
From sleeping three nights on a hard classroom floor.

Now, mother, don't flap, there's no need for distress;
That marcher has left me his name and address,
And if we can win, though a baby there be
He won't need to march like his dad and me.

- Alex Comfort



MORNINGSTAR for Governor
JAVITS for Senator
For Congress: FURVIS
KASSAL
RYAN
LHRMANN

The POINTING VECTOR is a personal newsletter which you are receiving because:
✓ I have seen or heard from () = I thought you might be interested in getting this newsletter.
You are related to me.
You thought you might be interested in getting this newsletter.
A contribution from you or a mention of you appears in this newsletter.
I am still hoping to hear from you soon.
I am about to give up. (FINAL NOTICE)
- I realize that extraordinary circumstances keep you from writing, so you're getting this newsletter anyway.

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I AM NOT FOR
INVADING CUBA
AT ANY TIME