

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Reds Insidious Appeal To Youth

The U.S. Communist Party, having just taken a licking in federal court for failing to register as the Soviet Union's agent, nevertheless is still pounding aggressively at this country's youth.

The party's youth director, Mortimer Daniel Rubin, spoke Dec. 3 at the University of Chicago and Dec. 6 at Iowa State University. In November he appeared at two other Midwestern universities, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national party chairman, spoke Nov. 7 at Roosevelt University in Chicago and Nov. 8 at Northern Illinois College, DeKalb.

Arnold Johnson, director of the party's lecture and information bureau, filed a Dec. 4 speaking date at Trinity College in Hartford, Conn.

Herbert Aptheker, party cultural affairs leader, addressed students Nov. 8 at City College in New York. An earlier University of Buffalo engagement was canceled.

Gus Hall, No. 1 U.S. Communist, who is due soon to go on trial for failure to register as an agent of the Soviet Union, has not fared so well recently. Yale canceled him in November, and he was scratched the previous month at Brandeis in Massachusetts and Fairleigh Dickinson in New Jersey.

Yet from October, 1961, through May of this year, the FBI credits U.S. Communist leaders with 48 speeches on school campuses, before an estimated 43,000 persons. Hall does not always fail. Although he did not do too

well at Oregon colleges, in one case he drew 12,000 to a West Coast football stadium.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover says that in the year ending in mid-1962, "probably more Americans saw and heard a self-avowed member of the Communist party, U.S.A., than in the preceding 10 years."

Not only Hoover but analysts in the House Un-American Activities Committee see this stepped-up bombardment of American youth as part of the going Red program that also is aimed at energetic members of the U.S. peace movement and at those older targets—labor and U.S. Negroes.

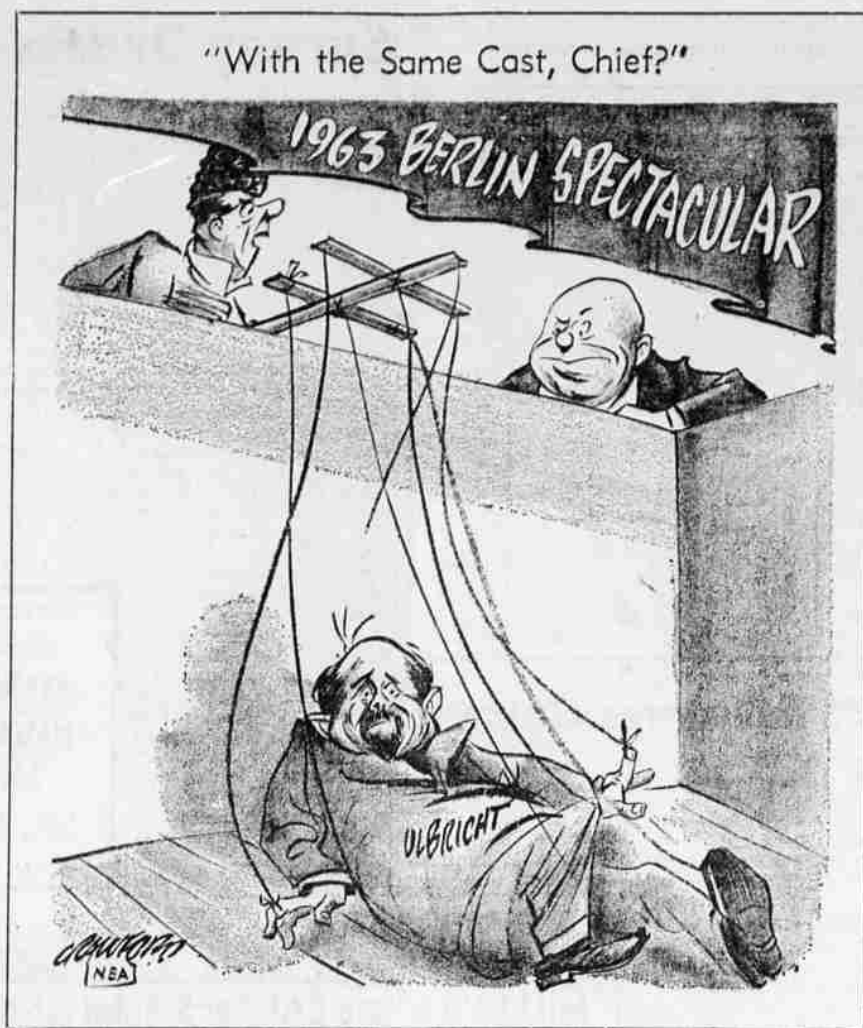
House specialists note that, in virtually all present effort, very little is said by U.S. Communist leaders about our domestic issues. The big exception is the Negro's civil rights.

The Reds hammer tirelessly on the international themes, shouting "peace" and "ban the bomb," seeking to undercut the U.S. position in Berlin, Cuba, South Viet Nam and all Asia, Africa and Latin America.

To the H-use committee's experts, this is simply more proof—if more be needed—that the U.S. Communist Party has no interest in American problems but is devoted wholly to softening us up for eventual domination by Moscow.

Government officials say the Reds' push to get a bigger hearing on U.S. campuses is directed above all at shining up an image of the party as pro-American, constitutional, democratic in purpose, totally legitimate.

These are the very things that all our experts agree the U.S. Communist Party is not.



IN WASHINGTON ...

White Paper Is Deceiving

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

The Central "government" of the Congo, a regime maintained in office by the bayonets and bombers of U.N. troops, is releasing today what it calls "a White Paper" on the Katanga situation. As a document, it is hardly more reliable than Nikita Khrushchev's justification for the rape of Hungary. But one will get you to that the State Department hails it as gospel truth.

The White Paper purports to show that all blame for the failure to unify the Congo and "reintegrate" independent Katanga were caused by the "duplicity" of President Moise Tshombe, whereas Congolese Premier Cyrille Adoula was a knight in shining armor. Unfortunately for Mr. Adoula, he got his press releases mixed

up. The White Paper states that the Central government "still is willing to welcome any attempt by the Elisabethville (Katanga) leaders to reach a real solution to the Katanga crisis." Forgotten is Mr. Adoula's threat of two weeks ago in which he said, "We have passed the phase of negotiation," and called for implementation of U.N. Secretary-General U Thant's plan for the use of U.N. troops to impose a military solution.

The propaganda of the White Paper, moreover, hardly fits the facts. Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, who knows more about the Congo than any of the State Department's powerful middle-echelon, has pointed out that last October, President Tshombe and Katanga took a significant series of ac-

tions to bring about unification under equitable terms.

Mr. Tshombe re-established rail connections with the Central Congo and began shipment of ores. He opened up communications with Leopoldville. He turned over to Mr. Adoula's regime \$4 million, half in Congolese francs and the other half in foreign currency. (The Central government is bankrupt and exists on handouts.) He signed preliminary protocols for reunification. He agreed to send his officers to Leopoldville to swear allegiance to the Congo as soon as a promised general amnesty had been declared. Though the Central Congo had illegally invaded Northern Katanga, Mr. Tshombe signed a cease-

fire. This, of course, did not satisfy Premier Adoula. He is the puppet of Mr. U Thant and of anti-Western governments in Africa. And he knows that the moment the U.N. withdraws its troops, his government will fall. It is therefore to his advantage to keep the pot of trouble brewing. In this he has gotten substantial help from U.N. officials in the Congo who are determined to crush Katanga.

Proof of this can be found in the events of early December. In an unprovoked violation of the cease-fire, Central Congolese troops attacked and captured Kongo in Northern Katanga. The U.N. officials said nay a word—and though they had connived with Premier Adoula in the operation, they denied any knowledge of the invasion.

When, however, retreating Katanga troops blew up a bridge across the Luababa River in order to protect their rear guard, the U.N. command reacted violently. It characterized this precautionary measure as "an unprovoked act of vandalism" and stated that it could "not remain passive while the economy of the country is attacked (sic)." U.N. military units were immediately dispatched to join the Adoula forces. In short, the Congolese invasion was sanctioned, despite the cease-fire, but Mr. Tshombe's defensive reaction was hysterically censured.

To all this, the United States acquiesced. Though there is evidence of a glimmer of understanding in Foggy Bottom, the State Department continues to give support to open military intervention in the affairs of the Congo by United Nations forces, in a clear usurpation of power which runs directly counter to the solemn terms of the U.N. Charter.

Senator Dodd's reaction can therefore be understood. "In my many years of public life," he has written for the American Security Council newsletter, "I can recall no situation in which we have been committed to a less defensible policy." The U.S. approach he finds shortsighted and "without morality or logic."

And Mr. Dodd adds: "The present situation is doubly preposterous because the U.N., with our backing, is preparing to use force not against the side that is waging war, but against the side that has been defending itself against attack."

The Congolese White Paper is designed to deceive Americans, and to justify the unjustifiable.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON ... Clay And Bowles Urge Pruning Foreign Aid

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) — Santa Claus International, alias your Uncle Sam or the United States government in disguise, may have to cut down on a lot of marginal foreign aid programs if the ideas of Gen. Lucius Clay prevail.

Clay is chairman of President Kennedy's new, high-sounding, foreign aid advisory Committee to Strengthen the Free World.

"We are not an investigating committee," says Clay after several days conferring in Washington on what his nine-man group is supposed to do. "We will simply determine the wisdom of policies governing our (foreign aid) expenditures and attempt to make sure that these policies do limit our activities to those necessary and essential to the security of our nation and the free world."

A literal interpretation of Clay's first public statement on this subject would affect a lot of the foreign aid projects like sewers, water supply and housing developments in countries that don't have them, jet airports and international airlines for countries that don't need them, Tennessee Valley-type authorities for hydroelectric power and irrigation in countries that aren't ready for them, steel mills and atomic reactors for countries that won't have the skilled manpower to operate them for some years. All these might have to be dropped.

And it could be that the ideas of Chester Bowles will have more weight. He recommends that foreign aid be denied those countries which lack the ability to use it wisely or won't or don't reform their own governments to put their economies in order.

This will be the fourth time in the last 10 years that the government has gone through this same aid reform exercise.

U.S. and free world security was the theme of the Mutual Security Administration which administered foreign aid at the end of the Truman administration. This is what it will apparently be once again if the Clay idea prevails.

When the Eisenhower adminis-

tration came to town, it recruited a lot of big business executives to survey foreign aid. The result was that MSA was changed into the more business-like Foreign Operations Administration.

Then former President Herbert Hoover's Commission on Reorganization of Government surveyed foreign economic operations in 1955. FOA was changed to International Co-operation Administration, President Eisenhower then appointed another commission under Gen. William H. Draper to survey foreign aid again in 1959. It is reminiscent of the Clay committee.

But it was President Kennedy who changed ICA into Agency for International Development — AID when he took office. And now Clay apparently is going through the motions of putting the emphasis back on "security" where it was in 1950-52.

This view is discounted in the State Department, however. There it is stressed that the appointment of former Budget Director David E. Bell as the new AID administrator means there will be continuity of operations, without another wholesale reorganization and reshuffling of personnel.

Clay's committee of former Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett, former Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson, retiring World Bank President Eugene Black, Continental Oil President L. D. McCollum, former State Department legal adviser Herman Phleger, AFL-CIO President George Meany, University of Nebraska President Clifford Harden and Harvard Prof. Edward S. Mason will hold its first meeting late in January.

It aims to file its first report with Kennedy by March 1. It will maintain liaison with Congress but not lobby for aid.

Clay has opened offices in the State Department and named William T. Dentzer Jr. executive secretary. He is a former Defense Department official who has been serving as assistant to AID Director Fowler Hamilton and Alliance for Progress Director Teodoro Moscoso. The idea is that the Clay committee will be a permanent organization, not a temporary one.



WASHINGTON REPORT ... State Department Trickery Outlined

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

It was one year ago today that State Department top brass opened a campaign of slander and vilification unrivaled in recent years.

On Dec. 27, 1962, the Honorable G. Mennen "Sonny" Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, delivered a major address before the annual convention of Sigma Delta Chi, journalistic fraternity.

On the same day, Carl T. Rowan, a former Minnesota newsmen who serves as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, addressed the annual meeting of Phi Beta Sigma, a fraternity of Negro journalists.

Both speeches, previously cleared by State Department censors, dealt with the Congo and with a new and ominous threat: Michel Struelens, head of the Katanga Information Service in New York, the personal representative of Katanga President Moise Tshombe.

In language almost identical, Williams and Rowan lashed a mysterious Katanga lobby headed by Struelens, that spread money around so freely that Tshombe converts were quickly won.

Rowan summed up when he said "There has been a clever, big-money campaign to convince Americans that they ought to support Katanga secession." He continued: "By spreading around at least \$140,000 over the last year, Mr. Struelens has gotten some extremely vocal help in dispensing a string of myths and stream of misinformation about Katanga and the Congo."

On Dec. 30, three days after Williams and Rowan opened fire, a columnist reported that "certain intermediaries" of President Tshombe had participated in "one of the most amazing stories of international bribery ever attempted in the diplomatic corps."

The story, obviously leaked by State Department big shots, said that a Tshombe representative, presumably Struelens, had attempted to bribe officials of the Costa Rican government so they would recognize Katanga. The story said that \$30,000 was earmarked for the Costa Ricans.

Three days later, on Jan. 4, State Department Press Officer Lincoln White told newsmen that Struelens was, indeed, the Tshombe representative who attempted the bribe.

A Senate subcommittee, composed of five Democrats and four Republicans, has just released a report that blasts the State Department for cheap, thoroughly

dishonest tactics throughout the entire Struelens affair.

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee, after lengthy investigation, reports that Rowan and Williams were deliberately misleading in their speeches of one year ago. Rowan, for instance, greatly exaggerated the amount of money spent by Struelens. He implied, untruthfully, that Struelens had bribed American officials. He characterized all who backed Tshombe as extremists, crackpots, opponents of water fluoridation and desegregation of schools.

Called to testify, Rowan could not name a single opponent of U.S. Congo policy who fitted his description. Among those who had criticized State Department policy were Richard Nixon, Paul-Henri Spaak, Herbert Hoover, Senators Lausche, Dodd, and Yarborough; Billy Graham, Albert Schweitzer, Max Lerner, Arthur Kroek, and William White.

On the matter of the \$50,000 bribe, the committee report speaks for itself.

"The State Department failed to present any such evidence to the subcommittee, nor was any found anywhere, Mr. Struelens, under oath, categorically denied that he had been involved in any such attempt. His testimony must be accepted since it is unrefuted."

Despite the smear attack, Struelens continued to bring Katanga's case to the people. And the people listened. So the State Department has moved to deport him.

Almanac

By United Press International Today is Wednesday, Jan. 2, the second day of 1963 with 363 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Mars and Venus.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history: In 1776, Continental soldiers at Cambridge, Mass., raised the first flag of George Washington's army.

In 1960, Moscow Radio announced that on that day "a cosmic rocket was launched toward the moon."

A thought for the day—English physicist Charles Galton Darwin said: "The highest possible stage in moral culture is when we recognize that we ought to control our thoughts."

The Duel With Hoffa

By RICHARD L. STROUT (In The Christian Science Monitor)

Washington is beginning to consider the struggle between the Justice Department and the Teamsters union as a duel between Robert Kennedy, the Attorney General, and James R. Hoffa.

Once again this week the government has seen a drive against Mr. Hoffa snap shut like a sprung trap with nobody in it. There was a hung (hopelessly divided) jury which gave Mr. Hoffa acquittal at Nashville, Tenn. The United States District Judge William E. Miller grimly asserted there had been three "shameful" attempts to influence jurors, and ordered a special grand jury investigation.

In the 1960 campaign presidential candidate Kennedy declared that "an effective attorney general with the present laws that we now have on the books can remove Mr. Hoffa from office." It was an unusual thing to say. Mr. Hoffa is president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, with membership of 1,700,000.

One begins to wonder at the situation. Are these unionists supporting the alleged corruption of Mr. Hoffa which the government continually insists upon, but is unable to substantiate before a jury? Is there something wrong with the jury system? Is Mr. Hoffa being made to appear a martyr to his union? Is it proper for an administration to lead a moral crusade against an individual, even one with as unsavory a reputation as Mr. Hoffa? In his book "The Enemy Within," Robert Kennedy, formerly chief counsel of the Senate "Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field" told of his previous clashes with Mr. Hoffa. The House committees investigated Mr. Hoffa in 1953, and again in 1954. They had been, asserted Mr. Kennedy, "on the threshold of uncovering major corruption in the Teamsters; corruption involving Mr. Hoffa and some of his chief lieutenants. Both times the investigation had been halted. The congressmen went their way and Mr. Hoffa went his."

Then came the 1957 attempt. The full resources of the Justice Department were mobilized. "I was convinced," wrote Robert Kennedy, "that the FBI had given the government an airtight case."

But the jury didn't think so. Mr. Kennedy continued to feel that Mr. Hoffa was guilty. As he wrote, "It was apparent that the government had been as careless in accepting the jury panel as the defense lawyers had been careful in selecting it."

Four different juries in five years have failed to convict Mr.

Hoffa on various charges, ranging from bribery to wiretapping. Writing in "The New Republic," Dec. 22, Christopher Jencks questions the efficacy of the government's crusade. Mr. Jencks doesn't like Mr. Hoffa and ridicules the idea that he is "the innocent victim of a Kennedy vendetta." Nevertheless he asks whether the typical truck driver is going to be persuaded that the

Teamster leader is "unfit for office" by procedures so far, or is being "persecuted by the Justice Department for his militance in securing better wages for the truckers."

Nobody believes Attorney General Kennedy drops a campaign easily. All one can say is that up to the present, James Hoffa still rules one of the most powerful unions in the nation.

Visitors Don't Linger

By CHARLES V. STANTON

In The Roseburg Review

One of the interesting experiences I was privileged to enjoy last summer was a trip by air to Wyoming. This was a tour provided by Pacific Power & Light Co. for a group of Oregon and California editors, chiefly from PP&L's Copco Division.

The principal purpose was to acquaint editors with the remarkable industrial expansion of central Wyoming and PP&L's part in cooperatively joining the growth of the areas it serves.

In addition to the chief purposes of the trip, I found a great deal of interest in Wyoming's program for developing its tourist travel.

One reason for my interest in this phase of Wyoming's promotional effort is because I am a member of the advisory committee to the Travel Information Division of the Oregon Highway Commission. This committee, composed chiefly of newspaper, radio and television personnel, is charged especially with aiding the Highway Commission in its program of advertising. This advertising is helping bring millions of dollars into Oregon each year from out-of-state tourists.

Wyoming, too, I learned, is working toward the development of its tourist travel. Here in Oregon our third largest source of revenue comes from tourism. Tourism also looms large in Wyoming.

Our group was accompanied during our stay in Wyoming by two members of the Wyoming Travel Commission, including Ron McPherson, director of public relations.

They were present to answer questions — and how any two men could retain in their minds the answers to all the hundreds of questions raised upon them is more than I can understand.

Anyway, I observed how diligently they, and the commission they serve, are working on the tourist problem.

I was given a great deal of assistance in collecting information by Irene Payne, the attractive and efficient secretary to Oregon's Travel Information Division.

Through her interest in the matter, she obtained for my use a copy of a specific study conducted in Wyoming in 1960 into out-of-state tourist travel and the market created by out-of-state visitors.

One of the interesting factors immediately evident in a study of tourist travel is that Oregon is far ahead of Wyoming in the actual number of out-of-state visitors. Oregon had more than six million out-of-state visitors in 1960 as compared with around four million for the same year in Wyoming.

Figures for 1960 were selected because the effect of the World's Fair in Seattle was an influence during the more recent season. But while Oregon had an edge in the number of visitors, it is somewhat startling to observe that tourists in Oregon averaged only 2.35 days per stay, while in Wyoming the average was 6.03 days.

Expenditures were much the same. Tourists in Oregon spent \$20.60 per day per car. In Wyoming they spent \$22.49 per car per day. This slight difference is shown in the fact that the number of people per car in Oregon was 2.3, while in Wyoming it was 2.8 persons.

Oregon currently is engaged in a program to keep tourists in the state for a longer period of time. Our tourist income could be greatly increased if we could get more people to stay longer, rather than rushing through on our fine highways.

Our Oregon Highway Commission is deserving of much appreciation from everyone, I believe, because it has gone all out to aid in this most important step. Because our Oregon parks, particularly coastal parks, have the greatest effect in stopping and holding tourists, the Highway Commission has increased the amount of money for acquisition of park land. It has authorized the employment of a public relations man to spend his time helping educate our own people in the matter of welcoming our tourists. At the same time he is to visit in our neighboring states to persuade more people to find recreation in Oregon.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

As we enter the tremulous year of 1963, I can think of no better contemporary test for our reading and reflection than a few paragraphs prophetically written a half-dozen years ago by the physicist, J. Robert Oppenheimer.

In his book, "The Open Mind," Dr. Oppenheimer sets the task before us more clearly and concisely than any I have heard. This task is our pressing universal need to recognize change, and to cope with it.

"In an important sense," Dr. Oppenheimer reminds us, "this world of ours is a new world, in which the unity of knowledge, the nature of human communities, the order of society, the order of ideas, the very notions of society and culture have changed, and will not return to what they have been in the past."

"What is new is new not because it has never been there before, but because it has changed in quality. One thing that is new is the prevalence of newness, the changing scale and scope of change itself, so that the world alters as we walk in it, so that the years of man's life measure not some small growth of rearrangement or moderation of what he learned in childhood, but a great upheaval."

"What is new is that in one generation our knowledge of the natural world engulfs, upsets, and complements all knowledge of the natural world before. The techniques among which and by which we live, multiply and ramify, so that the whole world is bound together by communication, blocked here and there by the immense synapses of political tyranny."

"The global quality of the world is new; our knowledge of and sympathy with remote and diverse peoples, our involvement with them in practical terms, and our commitment to them in terms of brotherhood."

"What is new in the world is the massive character of the dissolution and corruption of authority, in belief, in ritual, and in temporal order. Yet this is the

world that, we have come to live in. The very difficulties which it presents derive from growth in understanding, in skill, in power.

"To assail the changes that have unmoored us from the past is futile, and in a deep sense, I think it is wicked. We need to recognize the change and learn what resources we have."

I quote from Dr. Oppenheimer's book at such length because I believe that what he has said needs to be deeply imprinted on every mind in the year ahead. Our grasp of what he calls "the changing scale of change itself" may determine whether we leave this year any wiser and better than we entered it, or whether, indeed, we leave it at all.

POTOMAC FEVER

Kennedy and financial advisers discuss the Federal budget at Palm Beach. It's the age-old dilemma: Poverty in the midst of plenty.

Senate Republicans have their job cut out for them in the coming Congress: Which phone booth to meet in.

Ode to the confused voices of the times: Who to heed as peerless leader? J.F.K.—or Mister Meader.

Fidel Castro learned a thing or two from Khrushchev, the Indian giver. Now Castro is heaping big medicine man.

The party in power in Washington always manages to balance the real budget. It may show a deficit in numbers, but it's never at a loss for words.

We've got anti-anti-missiles and anti-anti-Communists, but science still hasn't come up with a good anti-antibiotic to cure you of what the remedy leaves you with.

FLETCHER KNEBEL