

Herald and News

# Editorial Page

## Migratory Worker Problem

Sweeping changes in American migratory farm labor practices are expected to follow the wind-up on Dec. 31, 1963, of the "bracero" program under which Mexican workers have been brought to the U.S. as harvest hands.

There may be some effort to revive this plan and extend it another year, as the Kennedy administration has requested. But the House vote to kill Public Law 78, under which the program was administered by the U.S. Employment Service, is expected to be approved by the Senate.

This would end 10 years of supervised recruitment which replaced the old practice of hiring "wetbacks" who crossed the river illegally to seek jobs.

Import of Mexican contract labor reached a peak of 437,000 workers in 1959. It has dropped steadily since then to 195,000 last year. A further cut is expected this year.

There will still be a need for almost 500,000 seasonal workers to take off America's crops of grains, fruits and vegetables. But automation on farms has shortened the harvest season. Farm labor that used to find 250 days work a year now averages only 100 to 120, not enough to live on.

There is no manpower shortage here at home, but there is a recruiting problem. Annually for the last 10 years about 200,000 people have been leaving farms for the cities. Still there is high rural as well as urban unemployment.

If migrant workers have to be recruited in the southeastern United States for work as far west as Oregon and California, transportation costs will be high.

For Mexican labor, each worker recruited was given \$15 to pay his transport costs to employment centers on the U.S. border. Employers had to provide transportation from there.

There will be a new farm wage problem. Minimum pay for Mexican labor has ranged from 60 cents an hour in Arkansas to \$1 an hour in California and Michigan. One gripe against the system is that American workers

haven't been able to get even these guaranteed contract rates.

The complaint of big farm operators is that they can't find enough domestic labor for even these prices. With no competing Mexican labor supply, pay scales for domestic farm labor may have to be raised, increasing farm costs.

If there is a return to the old wetback practices, a new burden will be thrown on the Immigration Service Border Patrol.

Shutting off the legal Mexican farm labor supply is expected to bring pressure for import of more contract labor from British West Indies. About 12,000 came from B.W.I. last year, mostly for Florida. But transportation costs to the southwest probably would be too high to use this labor force.

Most of the U.S. east coast migrant farm labor, which is native American, begins its year's work in Florida and moves north as the season advances. There are about 200,000 workers in this force, organized in crews scheduled for work in each area all the way to New England.

For many years past, working and living conditions of migrant workers have been the subject of much investigation and criticism. One of the principal reforms proposed has been to give American migrants the same protection given to Mexican farm labor in the U.S.

One principal benefit of killing the Mexican bracero program in the House has been to speed passage of a series of six bills proposed by Senator Harrison A. Williams, D-N.J. to improve migrant labor conditions. As now passed by the Senate and sent to the House for action, the Williams bills will provide federal aid to the states to educate migrant workers' children, operate day care centers for them and regulate labor of all farm children from 12 to 18 years old. Crew leaders will be registered and a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor will be established.



## EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

### Test Ban Pact Doubtful

By PETER EDSON  
Washington Correspondent  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.  
WASHINGTON (NEA)—No high official in Washington is kidding himself that the forthcoming American-British - Russian talks on a nuclear test ban will result in agreement and a treaty. Some administration sources put Undersecretary of State Averell Harriman's chances of success in Moscow at no better than one in 20.

This is perhaps the best answer to congressional and other critics who think that the conference announced in President Kennedy's June 10 speech on a new strategy for peace is an ambush and a waste of time. The rationalization for it is that any president would want to be sure that he had done everything he could to avoid a world-wide nuclear disaster. If the talks prove fruitless as expected, Russia gets the blame.

What could follow would be of considerable advantage to the United States in one way, of considerable damage to both the Communists and the free worlds in another.

Another demonstration by the Russians that they do not want a test ban should make all the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance countries realize exactly what they are up against. It should unite them as they have not been united before.

Russian rejection of a test ban should also make it easier to bring into being the NATO Multilateral Force - MLF - of submarines and surface ships armed with Polaris missiles.

The bad part of such a development is that it might bring on an all-out arms race between East and West. The MLF alone would cost the U.S. an estimated \$15 billion. It would mean \$100 billion U.S. defense budgets within a few years. The question is whether or not a test ban would be preferable.

If a test ban agreement should come through as a long shot, there is no intention that the United States would relax on what is now believed to be its vast nuclear superiority. Plans for future testing would go right ahead. Development of antimissile missiles and anti-antimissile missiles would go ahead.

Then if the Russians broke the test ban treaty, the United States would be prepared to resume testing immediately. It would not be forced to lose six months as it did before when Khrushchev broke the Eisenhower moratorium on bomb testing.

In spite of U.S. nuclear weapons superiority—which is not to be confused with a missile gap in delivery systems—there is no assurance that American scientists would be first to develop new superweapons that come after the H-bomb.

In the potential for proliferation of nuclear weapons development in the next 10 to 20 years by Red China, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, India, Japan or others that have the know-how, some obscure scientist may make the breakthrough. This is a development the United States must be prepared to match.

The key issue on test ban negotiations now is inspection of unidentified explosions. Chairman Khrushchev doesn't want any foreign inspectors in Russia, maintaining that they would all be spies.

He doesn't need any inspectors in the United States, for in the wide-open United States society the Russians need only about 5 per cent espionage to learn what they want to know.

While the United States has a world-wide nuclear test detection system, which the Russians do not have, the U.S. needs inspection of unidentified explosions. Khrushchev apparently has been led to believe that the United States will ultimately sign a test ban treaty without inspection. But the often repeated report from the Russians that the former American disarmament negotiator, Ambassador Arthur Dean, had ever said that inspections are not important is officially denied.

Anyway, the difference between three inspections a year, which Russia might settle for, and the seven which the United States insists on as a minimum is considered important. What's wanted is a reserve of two or three inspections for safety.



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS  
Pure Personal Prejudices: Nothing is easier than to be proudly humble, passionately chaste, and dogmatically skeptical: when one pursues a virtue to its extreme, it becomes at last a contradiction in terms.

What is important in history is not so much "what happened," but what people made of it, how they thought about it and used it, for noble or perverted reasons of their own; and any history that is not interlarded with some social psychology is nearly useless for study.

Family structure hasn't changed much in the generations since Chekhov remarked so trenchantly: "When children appear, we justify all weaknesses, compromises, snobberies, by saying: 'It's for the children's sake.'"

Nothing is more fatal to reform movements than succeeding: It is the destiny of reform always to be the party of opposition, for as soon as it sweeps into power it begins to be overthrown by succumbing to the same vices and defects it so successfully inveighed against.

Barbarous societies punish their satirists by imprisoning, exiling or killing them; but civilized societies, approaching decadence, punish their satirists much more effectively by laughing, lazily agreeing, and simply ignoring the truth behind the shafts.

The most dangerous man is not the bad man; it is the one with just enough good in him to appeal to our sense of justice, and just enough evil to appeal to our instinct for revenge.

## BERRY'S WORLD



## IN WASHINGTON . . .

### A Cuban Action Proposal

By RALPH de TOLEDANO  
Unless President Kennedy orders the U.S. Navy to declare open war on the Cuban exiles, hit-and-run raids on Castroland will begin to mount in number and intensity. There is no way to prevent it—nor should any attempt be made to do so. The Cuban Student Directorate and Commandos "L"—to name the two most effective groups—do not intend to let U.S. domestic politics and Mr. Kennedy's Hamlet-like indecisions restrain them.

But these raids underscore the need for some kind of unified action and some coalition of Cubans that can focus the efforts of all as they move to the overthrow of Castro's Communist cohorts. They also give true pertinence to a suggestion made on the Senate floor by Senator Gordon Allott (R-Colo.) who was speaking for an important group of Republican colleagues.

Senator Allott's speech received the treatment. That is to say, most of the Washington press corps ignored it. Of the three papers here, only one mentioned it—and then yanked the story from later editions. The wire services, to their credit, carried it.

Perhaps Mr. Allott's trouble was

that he offered a new idea—and this is often so startling to Washington that the shining hour passes and the world has moved on to other news. For what he proposed was the creation of a government-in-exile, backed by the U.S., but one with a real difference.

"We will help this government establish itself on Cuban soil, at our Guantanamo base," Senator Allott said, "and at the earliest appropriate moment accord it full recognition as the legal instrument of Cuban sovereignty. . . . We will offer the use of Guantanamo while retaining our full treaty rights and our perpetual leasehold. And thus we utterly reject the notion of offering this key base as a pawn in some future negotiations. . . ."

"We will, at the same time, continue the policy of training Free Cubans in our own armed forces. These men, in increasing numbers, will provide a reservoir of military skills upon which the Provisional government may wish to draw as it charts its own course toward ultimate liberation. . . ."

"I am suggesting that we thus challenge all Cuban patriots to unite in the name of liberation. And toward the accomplishment of this goal, we must pledge our unequivocal purpose and the resolute use of our power."

These are stirring words expressing an important idea. A government-in-exile operating on Cuban soil in the privileged sanctuary of Guantanamo would set Cuba aflame. The guerrilla fighters would know for the first time since the Bay of Pigs fiasco that the United States was on their side. The militia which holds the Cuban people in slavery would begin to disintegrate. Defections would rise. The forces in the Escambray would grow and with popular support show more daring.

It is conceivable that the Castro regime would fall without any massive uprising—just as the Batista regime collapsed when the State Department let it be known that it was withdrawing its support and backing the handful of Castro guerrillas. Cubans recently arrived from Castro's satrapy are unanimous in their belief that U.S. failure to give support to the guerrillas is Communism's strongest weapon against revolt.

In short, the effect of setting up

a Free Cuban government in Guantanamo would be both practical and psychological. The government could lead operations and broadcast directly to its people, as Cubans on Cuban soil. Troops trained at the Guantanamo bases could infiltrate Castro's lines without the dangers and logistic difficulties of seaborne operations. But more important, this Free Cuban government would be a symbol of resistance.

The danger to the United States, moreover, would be minimal. Guantanamo is an American base. Should Khrushchev seek to prevent its use, he would be in violation of international law—the aggressor. At the United Nations, he could have no possible complaints or make propagandistic hay.

Senator Allott's proposal is an imaginative and bold one. The press ignored him, but perhaps the President heard. If he didn't you might drop him a note and let him know.

## Almanac

By United Press International  
Today is Thursday, June 27, the 177th day of 1963 with 187 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

Those born today include Helen Keller, in 1880 at Tuscumbia, Ala.

On this day in history:

In 1844, a mob murdered Mormon leader Joseph Smith and Brigham Young became head of the Mormon Church.

In 1893, a major economic depression began as prices on the New York Stock Exchange collapsed.

In 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was renominated for a second term in office by the Democratic convention in Philadelphia.

In 1950, President Harry Truman ordered the U.S. Navy and Air Force to help repel the Communist invasion of South Korea.

A thought for the day—American philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson, said: "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm."



## NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

For those who are still inclined to think that it's not a woman's world—they should ponder that flurry of news items concerning Valentina (the cosmonaut), Christine Keeler (the political hazard) and Elizabeth Taylor (the burnout burner).

Comes now some statistics that are rather timely for June, this being the season of romance et al. It is rough going, but the Population Reference Bureau has made a try at reducing these blushing brides to cold statistics.

It is estimated that during June 200,000 comely misses will become Mrs. Our June brides will be numbered among the 1,600,000 American women who will be married during the course of 1963.

The profile prepared by PRB shows the median age (half above—half below) for bridegrooms to be 22.8 years, for brides 20.3 years. About 65 per cent of all women are married by the time they reach 21. Twelve per cent of the women in college are married (192,000) and almost half that number (77,000) in high school are married.

There are now very few spinsters, compared with years gone by. As recently as 1940, of women in their early 30s, 15 per cent had never been married; in 1960 the ratio was just seven per cent. Most women who are married have children, and the PRB estimates that wives are having an average of 3.4 children by the time they have completed their families.

This year's June bride will, statistically, have had her last child by the time she is 28, and by 34, have her youngest in school. (I don't know that this is such hot news for those of us who have passed the 45-mark and still have one at home.) A third of all wives are working today, and 42 per cent of those with children between 6 and 18 are in the labor (working, that is) force.

The Bureau also has some

data on marriage failures, but it scarcely seems fitting to confront the radiant bride with the news that 400,000 divorces are granted each year.

Along the same line is a shocker from the court of Circuit Judge Jean Lewis of Multnomah County. She noted that of 833 wives seeking divorce in her court, 615 were married as teen-agers. She was quoted as saying that 72 per cent of the wives seeking divorce were married as teen-agers and divorced within 10 years.

He's a pretty good husband who is as nice to his wife in private as he is in public. (And, if you don't think so, ask your wife.)

As usual, the girls were talking about marriage. "I'll have trouble finding the kind of man I want to marry," confided one. "He'll have to be smart enough to earn a lot of money, but stupid enough to give it to me."

And, a man who asks his wife for advice hasn't been listening.

In the mail, from Leona Gavin: "To me this is Something Special."

"Many thanks to the taxpayers of the state of Oregon. Also to the blood donors."

"In February of this year a large lump appeared on my thigh. A wonderful doctor here in Klamath Falls removed two large tumors. To our surprise, they were malignant. The doctor sent me to Portland for further study. After going through the clinic at the University of Oregon, the doctors decided to do further surgery."

"A portion of the muscle and tissues were removed from my leg in March."

"I have fully recovered except for a slight limp which will disappear."

"I thank God for such places as our Oregon University Medical School and hospital. A wonderful place to be when it is needed. I wish everyone could go through the hospital and see the good work which is going on. I'm through complaining about taxes."

## WASHINGTON REPORT . . .



### Labor Peace Payoff Traps Two Leaders

By FULTON LEWIS JR.  
Outside a small chemical firm in Northvale, N.J., a group of Teamster pickets parade slowly. They are led by Robert Tarantino and Alfred Pascarella, president and secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 418. Messrs. Tarantino and Pascarella tell reporters they have called the strike to protest against working conditions at the plant of Tect, Inc.

Quite a change of heart, says company President Jay Patrick. According to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Tarantino and Pascarella tried to shake down Patrick for payoffs that would guarantee labor peace.

The proposal was allegedly first broached last year by Pascarella, a sharp-nosed character fond of dark glasses and flashy clothes. For \$100 a month, Pascarella is said to have told Patrick, labor harmony could be maintained. There would be no wage increase when the Teamster contract was renegotiated in May, 1963. "Objectionable" features of that contract would be removed.

"Do you realize," Pascarella is quoted as saying, "that you're saddled with this union question and saddled in every sense of that word?"

Patrick went straight to the FBI. In a small restaurant, under the watchful eye of FBI agents, Patrick paid his first installment of \$100 to Pascarella, it is charged.

The agents did not then move in because they wished to get others as well. December came and the ante was upped to \$300. Wired for sound, with marked bills in his hand, Patrick met Tarantino and Pascarella in his office shortly before Christmas. Then the payoff was made, it is charged. The Teamsters left only to be pounced upon by the FBI. The marked bills were reportedly found on Tarantino, who told arresting agents that he thought they were Christmas cards.

The two were arraigned before U.S. Commissioner Theodore Kiscaris and charged with violating the Taft-Hartley Act. Both pleaded not guilty. Released in \$1,500 bail, they returned to their Teamster business.

They let it be known, it is charged, that they would strike

Tect, Inc., as soon as its contract ran out. At midnight, May 6, Tarantino and Pascarella pulled out nine employees and began to make things difficult for Patrick.

An independent trucker was scared off. Patrick had to drive his own truck to guarantee delivery of his solvents. He was followed on one occasion by eight pickets who threatened to picket his customers unless the delivery was refused.

On another occasion, it is charged, Teamster "representatives" threatened the Wright Aeronautical Company with a secondary boycott if it accepted a delivery of Patrick's chemicals, and attempted to prevent Patrick's men from picking up material at the El Dorado storage terminal in Bayonne, N.J.

Patrick's vehicles have been sabotaged, his telephone lines cut; his electrical circuits have been shorted, two of his tank trucks set afire.

A jut-jawed Irishman who built up his company from scratch, Patrick has vowed to fight this to the end. He knows that all too many businessmen take the easy way out and agree to pay off corrupt labor leaders.

One of those, Walter A. Dorn, a New York trucker, finally rebelled and agreed to cooperate with the government. He was used as a chief witness in the trial of Anthony "Tony Pro" Provenzano, New Jersey Teamster chief. Dorn's testimony helped convict Tony Pro a fortnight ago on charges of extortion.

## THEY SAY . . .

I'm old enough to remember when it was terrible to have a mortgage on the house. . . . But the saying, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be," is hopeless in our present-day world.

—Mrs. Mildred S. Boyd, vice president of Credit Union National Association.