

Editorial Page

Lest We Forget

Veterans Day is not a day that should be celebrated by veterans.

It's a day that should be celebrated by all the rest of the citizenry on behalf of the veterans.

In America, today, one person out of every nine is a veteran of one of the nation's armed conflicts.

One person out of every nine has given a portion of himself or herself on behalf of this nation's safety.

There are 22,633,000 living veterans of America's wars today. Many of them still bear visible scars of the conflicts in which they served. Many bear invisible scars, but all partook in the sacrifices that come with military service.

The roll of veterans includes 73,000 from the Regular Establishment and Indian Wars; 55,000 Spanish-American war veterans; 2,971,000 veterans of World War I; 15,332,000 veterans of service in World War II, and 4,202,000 Korean War vets.

Oregon has 250,000 veterans. 167,000 saw service in World War II, 47,000 in the

Korean conflict, and 42,000 in World War I. It also numbers 2,000 other veterans from Indian and Spanish-American wars.

Veterans Day has been set aside in their honor.

But, it shames us to find that the veterans, themselves, are about the only ones that pause long enough on this day from their recreational pursuits to pay homage and honor.

In their cases, they are paying tribute in most cases to their comrades in arms who are no longer with us.

What of the other eight out of each nine not a veteran?

Where are they on this day?

For, were it not for the veterans in the first place, and their heroic efforts, the rest of the Americans would not be enjoying the pleasures and privileges that they do today.

To you Americans not privileged to have served your country, let us remind you that Veterans Day is a day for you to pay tribute to those that do.

Nothing Fails Like Success

For the last few years the leaders of organized labor have had thrown up to them more and more evidences that the labor movement as such is not advancing at pace with a growing nation.

Overall union membership is relatively static. Automation's inroads into such fields as steel and coal have sharply cut the strength of once great unions. Labor's organizing efforts have not taken big hold in the expanding service trades and other white collar fields.

But this, it would seem, is only part of the story. Recently some key members of the United Auto Workers undertook some candid self-examination in a discussion joined in by representatives of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

Some fairly stunning comment on the trend among unions emerged from that conversation, now reported in print by the center.

Since the end of World War II, it was stressed, unions have been winning fewer and fewer elections as plant bargaining agents.

In case after countless case, local union memberships in dispute over wages and working conditions have refused to accept international union leaders' recommendations on specifics—or on whether or not to tangle with a company.

Polls of worker opinions have showed that many workers see big unions as almost

as much detached from their personal interests as they believe employers to be.

To great numbers of workers, unions seem to have lost any strongly positive function and have become glorified service organizations. Collective bargaining practices are pledged inadequate to cope with the really pressing matters of automation and unemployment.

On top of all this, many companies are vastly more ingenious and imaginative in dealing with workers' demands and complaints. To the degree they perform this role well, they further undercut unions which grew to maturity battling for things companies would not give without a fight.

With unions appearing to countless workers as part of the same Establishment inhabited by management, the workers take the benefits and the "service" where they find them—and give no particular allegiance either to company or union.

Virtually all these observations were subscribed to by union men taking part in the center's discussion. But, aside from suggesting that unions become more active politically in order to free the movement from some restrictions, these men had few proposals for pumping new life and purpose into organized labor.

Maybe that is symptomatic. Unions are losing effect today because even their staunchest advocates cannot yet see clearly what new role they can play in a fast changing country.

JFK Finds Going Tough

By LYLE C. WILSON
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Three years ago John Fitzgerald Kennedy was elected 35th President of the United States by a margin so thin that a handful of votes cast in the opposite direction could have spelled victory for his opponent, then the Republican Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Today this narrow victory margin still colors much of Kennedy's thinking as he tries to push an admittedly controversial legislative program through a balky Congress and, at the same time, load his political guns for a re-election campaign next year.

In 1960 Kennedy received 34,227,000 popular votes to Nixon's 34,100,500—a razor-blade difference of only 118,500 votes. Thus Kennedy stormed into the White House armed with something less than a powerful mandate.

Three years ago the world seemed much simpler to the victorious Democrat than it does today. As a candidate, he could charge into the windmills of domestic and international problems with a shining lance. Today, he has the final responsibility for these problems, and their solution is not a matter of campaign oratory, but tense nights on the telephone awaiting the latest word from South Viet Nam or the Berlin Autobahn.

Talk and Peace
On the eve of his 1960 election, speaking at Boston Garden on the night of Nov. 7, Kennedy accused the Republicans and particularly Nixon of following "the easy but fatal course of thinking that we can talk our way into a peaceful world."

He said Nixon believed "peace can be achieved through conferences and commissions, through meetings and goodwill tours, through special missions and propaganda gimmicks."

In three years, the President has tried virtually every one of these same avenues to a more peaceful world community—and still he awakens most mornings to a new crisis somewhere along the jumbled frontier that sets off East and West in the so-called cold war.

Kennedy's problems at home three years after his personal victory might be regarded by some historians as more nettlesome than the hot-and-cold situation overseas.

Truman's Advantage
He does not have the freedom, for example, of former President Harry S. Truman in fighting basic programs through Congress. For most of his White House tenure, Truman faced a Republican Congress. Control of House and Senate today rests with the Democrats, the President's own party.

Thus he must practice a certain amount of moderation if not restraint when he feels the urge to lambaste a committee wherein a piece of pet administration legislation lies almost dormant. After all, the committee chairman is bound to be a Democrat of some stature and frontal attack by the President is not likely to improve chances of favorable committee action.

Kennedy therefore must walk softly and carry no stick, to paraphrase Theodore Roosevelt. His powers must be those of relatively gentle persuasion and salesmanship.

His major legislative items this year involve civil rights, tax reduction and foreign aid. Anybody who listened to his 1960 campaign speeches knew that sooner or later in the first Kennedy term, measures of this sort would be put before the Congress.

Public Opinion
Since the President is in no position to club the House and Senate into specific action, he must rely on talents of negotiation and public opinion. This is why his televised news conferences constitute a major part of his political arsenal. It also explains why he makes a number of jet-speed speaking trips away from Washington as he tries to generate public support for his legislative program.

There is little or no doubt in his mind or in the minds of those associated with him that he will be nominated by the Democratic Convention in Atlantic City next year for a second term.

At this moment, Kennedy appears to talk more realistically about the 1964 election battle than some of his followers. The President, himself, feels that he is in for a fight; that he does not regard re-election as automatic; that his popularity was bound to go down this year as he fought for controversial programs. This reflects what one of his associates was talking about the other day when asked when Kennedy would start campaigning for 1964.

"He hasn't quit since 1960," the associate answered candidly.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS Unreliable

(Corvallis Gazette-Times)
Point by point, Sen. J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has rebutted all major comments made in recent months, by French President Charles de Gaulle about important allied policies and problems. The statements have made the United States government regard De Gaulle as an unreliable ally.

"The United States, which has committed itself to a unified defense of the West, will not of its own volition abandon Europe," Fulbright said, and added pointedly, "But this does not mean it cannot be driven from Europe. General de Gaulle regards American withdrawal from Europe inevitable. It is not inevitable—unless Europe makes it so."

Secretary of State Dean Rusk hinted at American dissatisfaction with the attitude of its European allies in Bonn last week, when he said that there was no outcry when France withdrew her naval units from the NATO forces, but an immediate protest when the United States talked of withdrawing some of its forces. Fulbright went further and condemned the protectionist policies of the European Common Market and their refusal to carry a proportion of the defense and foreign aid burdens, largely because France is suffering from excessive pride and assertiveness.

As an example, Fulbright said De Gaulle expresses sympathy for the burden the United States is carrying, but does nothing about the payment of France World War I debt of \$4,317,161,803.19. De Gaulle's lone wolf policies can wreck the NATO alliance.

Message From the Front



THE GLOBAL VIEW...

Fake Oil Reports Used By Communists

By LEON DENNEY
Newspaper Enterprise Analyst
RIO DE JANEIRO (NEA)—The story behind Russia's sudden discovery of vast oil deposits in Brazil where none exist might seem incredible to the rational mind.

Yet it makes an exercise in futility of President Kennedy's policy to woo the sick giant of the Western Hemisphere with lavish handouts of Alliance for Progress funds. It gives Nikita Khrushchev another opportunity to show Mao Tse-tung that Moscow can subvert Latin America's fragile freedom under the cover of peaceful coexistence.

Chief actors in the oil drama are Walter Link, a respected American geologist, two Russian oil "technicians" known as Bakhtov and Tagiev and Gen. Albino Silva, president of Petrobras, Brazil's Red-dominated government company for the exploration and importation of oil.

It was at the request of Petrobras that Link spent six years looking for oil in Brazil. In his final report he took a rather gloomy view of the country's oil potential. But he recommended that while some areas should be written off, some should be explored further.

Brazil, a huge country which covers almost half of South America, potentially is the richest in the world. It has vast untapped mineral resources—but not much oil. Walter Link said so. His report outraged the top Reds and their agents who had managed to gain control of Petrobras. They denounced it as another plot against Brazil on the part of "Yankee imperialism."

For if there is not much oil in Brazil there is obviously no need for Petrobras, which was created primarily to explore for the country's oil deposits. But the Petrobras Reds had already prepared grand schemes to increase their hold on Brazil's economy. The schemes included the nationalization and control of the Brazilian holdings of the U.S. and other companies which sell oil to Brazil.

Thus it happened that Bakhtov and Tagiev appeared last April. They were invited by Petrobras to confirm or deny Link's finding.

It took the Russians less than six months to submit an optimistic report about the huge country's oil potential. They even found that Brazil could quadruple her oil output by 1970. This was announced by a triumphant General Silva at a press conference.

The implication was clear: the lying Yankee imperialists wanted to keep Brazil down, while Russia, the nation's greatest friend, came to her rescue.

What deepened the mystery was the fact that the two Russian "technicians" came to Brazil not merely as Soviet agents but also as "neutral" representatives of the United Nations.

Geologist Link, who now lives in the United States, has since refuted the Russians' allegations that Brazil has even "enough oil for export." In a letter to Rio's Journal de Brazil Link wrote that "for the formation and large scale accumulation (of oil deposits) there are lacking a sequence of geological events and conditions propitious for sedimentary deposits." This is a geological fact even "the Soviets cannot change," Link said.



WASHINGTON REPORTS...

Ex-Secretary Made Big Killing

By FULTON LEWIS JR.
WASHINGTON—Moby song bird Joe Valachi will be replaced on the witness stand by a millionaire Texan whose knowledge of the Cosa Nostra is limited indeed.

He is Fred Korth, recently-resigned Navy Secretary, and he will be called by Sen. John McClellan's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. The Arkansas Democrat will temporarily postpone his hearings on organized crime and resume the subcommittee's probe of the controversial TFX contract.

As Secretary of the Navy Korth participated in the decision to award the controversial multi-billion dollar contract to the General Dynamics Corporation. The military men favored Boeing.

McClellan's investigators have uncovered fresh information linking Korth to General Dynamics. They have learned Korth made a quick \$250,000 profit thanks to inside information supplied him in 1953 by Frank Pace, then president of General Dynamics.

They have uncovered ties between General Dynamics and Fort Worth's Continental National Bank, of which Korth served as president until he came to Washington in 1962. While serving as Navy Secretary Korth held shares of bank stock worth \$136,000.

In 1961, Korth, as bank president, negotiated a \$400,000 loan for General Dynamics, a loan that was largely unpaid when he came to Washington. General Dynamics carried deposits of anywhere from \$100,000 to \$500,000 in an inactive, non-interest-bearing account at the Korth bank.

Korthis will be questioned, too, about letters he wrote on official Navy stationery soliciting bank business. One such letter, dated Jan. 28, 1963, thanked the former singer, Phil Regan, now a public relations man, for opening a \$50,000 account at Continental National. Regan had wined and dined on Korth's official yacht, the Sequoia, courtesy of the taxpayers, just prior to depositing the money.



WILLIAM S. WHITE...

Policy Makers Fear Future Of Viet Nam

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
WASHINGTON—A long night of worry for the future in South Viet Nam has settled in for high American policy-makers. If any jubilation was initially felt here among junior officials at the destruction of the government of Ngo Dinh Diem — with which Washington had long been having trouble—nothing of that sort is anywhere discernible now.

Instead, there is a morning-after mood. In part this is produced by genuine regret at the assassination of a man the people would in fact have liked to see remain in power if only he would have got rid of his erratic brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu. Ironically, American Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge had prepared a cable reporting that Diem seemed to be moving a bit more our way on the very day the insurrection was mounted.

In larger part, however, the air of concern is caused by these new fears:

1. That "super patriots" attached to the revolution of the 20 generals which deposed Diem may go on killing, and thus further stain the new regime and raise questions of its capacity to govern in decency.

2. That one or two among the generals might conceivably not be so reliably anti-Communist as the great majority is, and so might begin what above all else is to be feared. This is some under-the-cover negotiation with the Communist invaders of South Viet Nam so long fought off by the Diem government backed by 15,000 American troops.

3. That the new provisional government of the generals, with Nguyen Ngoc Tho as provisional president, might become politically ambitious rather than solely concerned with the war against the Communists.

Mixed with all this are two strong American hopes. One is that there may now be an end to the exploitation of religious differences in Viet Nam — no more talk of who is a Catholic and who is a Buddhist. Diem, himself a Christian, was endlessly accused of unduly repressive action against the Buddhists. It was this charge that brought him down. Most of the

generals on his staff—Christian as well as Buddhist—became convinced that religious turmoil, no matter who was to blame for it, was endangering the war. In this connection, some comfort is taken officially here in the fact that all three of the top Catholic generals joined in the uprising.

The second American hope is that the new regime will be in no hurry to order popular elections. Washington is not interested in seeing a political campaign, with all its in-built divisiveness to a country at war, sweep over Viet Nam. The United States would be quite content to see the new outfit maintain its provisional character, with power diffused among the generals. For Diem's fate established the inherent danger of having all power concentrated in one or two pairs of hands.

But all this is mere prelude to the crucial question: Will the war against the Communists now be promoted or retarded? If it is promoted, all of course will be well. If it becomes bogged down by disunity in Saigon, twin disaster will be ahead.

Any failure of the American military effort there would not only lay all Southeast Asia open to creeping Communist aggression. It would also bankrupt a wise American strategy to halt such aggressions by limited commitments of our own forces cooperating with full commitments of local forces. The alternatives to this policy would be to submit to local aggressions or to face major war on the Korean scale—or beyond.

Moreover, a collapse in South Viet Nam could, quite simply, destroy the Kennedy Administration. Careful and persistent inquiries have convinced me for one, that the United States neither ordered nor directly participated in the bloody ouster of Diem. But nothing can alter the fact that Washington long had been deliberately shaking his regime—not to smash it, but in the hope of thus forcing him to make accommodations with his Buddhist-led opposition to permit the war to go full tilt. Since America has helped, if indirectly, to push him down, the Administration's responsibility will be frightful if the new regime ever abandons the war on Communism.



STRICTLY PERSONAL.

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Despite the criticism, some of it even from within his own party, Lord Home, the new British prime minister, seems to be admirably fitted for the post. His qualifications are impeccable, in the British tradition.

While at Eton, he scored 66 runs for his school in the 1922 cricket match with Harrow. We are informed "he has remained a devoted cricket fan and is also rated a good shot, an expert fisherman and an enthusiastic butterfly collector and bird watcher."

This profile is made to order for the British public, who like their leaders to have the sporting spirit, a good eye for grouse, and rapport with the world of nature. The Establishment has scarcely yet recovered from the prime ministership of Disraeli, who wore vivid velvet waistcoats and didn't know a partridge from a pear tree.

In this rapidly changing world, it is comforting to see that some of the old virtues remain. In a world arena peopled by such figures as Tito and Castro, De Gaulle and Nasser, it is good to know that we can rely on the British to provide us with an ardent cricketer, a butterfly collector and bird watcher.

What other nation would proudly recall, 40 years later, that its premier scored 66 runs in a prep school ball game? England may be on a sticky wicket in world affairs, but it has a jolly good batsman.

BERRY'S WORLD



"I forgot to ask you, Mr. Tho... you don't have any sisters-in-law, do you?"

relations director, Arthur Sylvester, have created an oligarchy of control over the release of all news emanating from the Department of Defense and which led to its boast of "management of the news" in the Cuban crisis late in 1962. . . . Genuine freedom of information is at its lowest ebb today in the history of our federal government."

The stinging words are not those of a Republican orator. They are those of veteran newsmen who make up the Freedom of Information Committee of the 17,000-member Sigma Delta Chi journalistic fraternity.

In a scathing, 60-page report on Kennedy news management, the newsmen (headed by V. M. Newton Jr., managing editor of the Tampa, Fla., Tribune) cite case after case to prove their point.

Quoted are military writers Jim Lucas and Mark Watson to the effect that Pentagon news policies, laid down by Messrs. McNamara and Sylvester, smack of "Gestapo" tactics.

Throughout the TFX investigation, the reporters find, "the Pentagon released erroneous and misleading information." Former Navy Secretary Fred Korthis is severely criticized for his high-handed, arrogant manner. So is Assistant Defense Secretary Roswell Gilpatric.

Note: The American Newspaper Publishers Association has fired a similar broadside. Eugene Pulliam Jr., assistant publisher of the Indianapolis News and Star, testified for the group before a Senate subcommittee last week.

He laced into Administration secrecy, pointing to the:—Withholding of a list of military installations where liquor could be sold by the bottle because the Defense Department said the information was of a personal nature.

—Keeping secret the names of persons granted federal export licenses because the information was "submitted in confidence" to the Commerce Department.

—Covering up details of compromise settlements of liquor law violations because the Treasury Department said material of a "secret nature" was involved.