

Editorial Page

Investors Reluctant

(Wall Street Journal)

One of the many problems of the Alliance for Progress is a growing reluctance of foreign private investors to pour money into Latin America. A Commerce Department survey, for example, shows that U.S. corporations plan to cut back new direct investments in Latin nations next year; for years the trend has been upward.

The reversal of this trend is disappointing to Latin officials, who claim they are eager for foreign private capital. It's a setback, too, for U.S. officials, who have been trying to coax more help from American investors. What's the matter?

Part of the answer lies in the troubled economic and political conditions of some Latin lands. An American corporation may well be leery of investing in a Brazil where an irresponsible government does little to check wild inflation. Elsewhere, a private firm may shy away from doing business in a country where the government may topple almost anytime.

An even deeper problem is that U.S. businessmen have increasing reason to doubt they're really welcome in Latin America. In Argentina, the government plans to cancel contracts with U.S. oil companies which have invested many millions in building the nation's petroleum industry. There is talk of some compensation, but an Argentine official says it's really a question of "who owes whom."

Nor is this an isolated example. Brazil

has been busily nationalizing utilities owned by U.S. investors. Peru is talking of a move that would amount to expropriation of International Petroleum Co., an affiliate of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

To an insider, this growing movement may appear short-sighted. Not only do Latin nations lack capital; they also lack the technical help that U.S. companies can provide. Moreover, the history of nationalized industries in Latin America has largely been one of dreary failure. But to Latin officials, nationalization may not seem so unsound. For one thing, isn't it endorsed by the Administration in Washington?

After all, a Bolivian government that seized foreign-owned tin mines more than a decade ago is held up as an example for the Alliance for Progress. When the U.S. Congress moves to cut off aid to nations that abrogate foreign commitments, the Administration angrily protests against such restraints. And when the State Department's Averell Harriman visits Buenos Aires he seems more worried by what Congress might do to the Argentines than by what Argentina might do to American businessmen.

It's too bad that Latin nations seem determined to deter their own economic progress. But when our government encourages this urge to nationalize, no one should be surprised that U.S. investors develop an urge to stay at home.



WILLIAM S. WHITE . . .

LBJ To Halt Infighting

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

WASHINGTON — President Johnson's conduct of foreign policy will sustain the general line of approach of his dead predecessor, John F. Kennedy, but there will be significant differences in tone and emphasis. The new President is likely to be less patient than was the old toward any infighting within his own Administration on any world issue once the decision has been made. Take the case of the war against communism in South Viet Nam for one illustration.

It may confidently be expected that in that Southeast Asian area of crisis the military resistance to communism in which American troops are assisting the new provisional government will be stepped up and that total unity within the American diplomatic - military - intelligence team, if it does not now exist, will very shortly exist beyond question.

Again, President Johnson, though fully sharing Mr. Kennedy's concern for world opinion, will be a bit more concerned with the necessities of our old Western allies and a bit less concerned with neutralist pressures and neutralist complaints.

Moreover, in the day-by-day operations of foreign policy it is highly probable that Secretary of State Dean Rusk will assume a higher position than heretofore. In the Kennedy Administration Mr. Rusk was held in both respect and admiration, but it sometimes appeared he was not quite at the vital center of things.

There is no question that now the Secretary will be right in that vital center. President Johnson is a very strong believer in Rusk both as a man and as a quiet, steady public official whose counsels the new

President has often valued in the past.

It looks also that McGeorge Bundy, who was President Kennedy's foreign affairs right arm within the actual White House group, will be no less to President Johnson. Mr. Johnson is also "high"—incidentally going back to the very first Cabinet meeting of the Kennedy Administration—on Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara.

Meantime, there is a good deal of ironic amusement here among men who have long known the new President at the picture being painted of him in some European press comment as essentially only a "domestic" leader in a ten-gallon hat. Mr. Johnson did not learn about Europe and Asia simply because Mr. Kennedy sent him on many urgent missions. He has been an active and informed internationalist all his adult life and, in his days in Congress, a uniquely powerful one.

As a member of the House of Representatives nearly two decades ago he gave vital support to President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the great changes—lend-lease, the military draft, repeal of the arms embargo—by which the country turned from isolationism. As majority leader of the Senate he gave the foreign aid program, the foreign information program and all such, a greater and more decisive

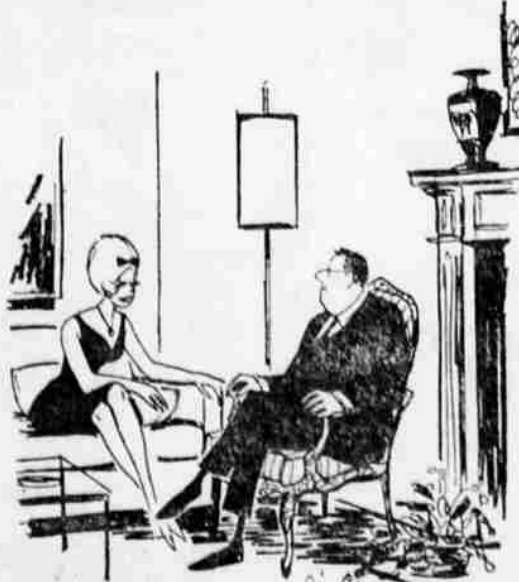
aid and comfort—and protection—than any other man in Congress.

Too, though this is little known, while a Democratic Congress was confronting a Republican President nearly all through the tenure of Dwight Eisenhower, Mr. Johnson's creative role in foreign policy far exceeded its ostensible limitations. As the principal figure of Congress, he not only supported but sometimes, quietly and privately, helped create and nudge forward some of the Eisenhower policies, notably those by which this nation sought to challenge the Russians to open their society.

And as recently as the Senate struggle over ratification of the nuclear test-ban treaty, the hand of Johnson was never seen but the mind and influence of Johnson were deeply present in the successful conclusion of that fight.

One of the new President's greatest strengths now lies in his unmatched experience among contemporary American leaders in working for a bipartisan national stance in foreign policy. For more than a decade he was both its spokesman and symbol. In those problems lying "beyond the water's edge" he has an enormous and unique credit in the bank with the most powerful Republicans in Congress quite as well as the Democrats.

BERRY'S WORLD



"If you're going to be emotionally immature, it might as well be while you're young enough to enjoy it!"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—In what year did Albert Woolson die?

A—Woolson, last surviving Civil War soldier of the Union Army, died at age 109, in 1936.

Q—What is "thieves' Latin"?

A—The word "lana" is the modern equivalent of the term.

Q—For whom was the Sistine Chapel named?

A—Pope Sixtus IV.

Q—When were the Walker Cup golf matches inaugurated?

A—In 1922.

Q—Do any insects attack fish?

A—Yes.

'Ask Not What Your President Will Do For You—Ask What You Can Do For Your President.'



Nikita Too Busy At Home

By COL. RAY CROMLEY
Military Analyst
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Key defense and State Department Soviet analysts believe Russia's Khrushchev is in no position to seriously challenge President Johnson to a major test of nerves now or next year.

Khrushchev has his hands full at home. News reports coming in from the Soviet Union indicate his agricultural - economic problems are even worse than had been believed. He will not be able to get by without Western wheat.

There is no doubt that Khrushchev must make some drastic and expensive agricultural reforms. Chief among these is building a sizable fertilizer - chemical industry. This will take five to 10 years and a heavy investment in technicians, money and raw materials—a price Khrushchev has been reluctant to pay.

This money, these technicians and these resources will have to be diverted from other major essential Soviet projects. Khrushchev has only two places from which he can take these funds—space and military.

Cutting back the military is difficult and ticklish. A slip could endanger Khrushchev's rule from within.

Says one State Department expert: "Khrushchev will have his hands full at home." Defense Department men echo his estimate. Both defense and State Department analysts therefore figure that for the next few years Khrushchev can take no chances in international adventures.

Khrushchev's new lands program is not working out.

Great parts of the area are becoming a dust bowl. U.S. agricultural men have believed for years that instead of spending great sums on the marginal new lands, he should have put the money into fertilizer, insecticides and machinery to boost

the production of grain in the proven agricultural regions of the Soviet Union.

Because of the shortage of grain, Soviet farmers are slaughtering great numbers of their livestock. This means that even with improved crops next year, the Soviet Union will still be in poor shape on food supplies.

Even with drastic reforms, it will be years before Russia produces enough food regularly to feed her people at the standard of living which many Russians are coming to demand.

As these State - Defense analysts see it, this means Khrushchev won't want to get the West too mad at him, even after this year's wheat deals are completed. He may have the problem again next year. Khrushchev right now, they believe, cannot afford a series of bad crop years without imported grains from the West to fall back on.

They don't exclude a series of Khrushchev probes—just to learn where he stands and to stir up what gains he can make cheaply.

But as they see it, the prob-



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Best LBJ Insight Given

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — President Lyndon Baines Johnson has a 25-year voting record in Congress which gives the best insight on his ideas, particularly on domestic policies.

This is the real background against which his statements as president should be measured. Comparison will show how liberal he has been or, if his ideas have changed, just how conservative he has become.

His own appraisal is that he is neither liberal nor conservative, but votes on the merits of issues.

In his early years in Congress, when he was a protege

of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rep. Johnson piled up a formidable record in favor of New Deal farm policies.

He voted for the original Agricultural Adjustment Act. He voted for increased Commodity Credit Corp. borrowing authority and increased parity payments to farmers. He opposed all the Benson programs during the Eisenhower administration.

Johnson's voting record shows consistent, affirmative support for flood control, reclamation projects, prevention of water pollution, desalinization experiments to increase fresh water supplies, and public power development. He has been a backer of Tennessee Valley Authority and its expansion.

In the 1960 Democratic convention, organized labor leaders were cold on Johnson all the way. They charged that he had used his position as Senate Majority Leader to slow down liberal legislation that labor wanted most.

He had voted for the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947 and the Labor-Management Reporting Acts of 1958 and 1959. But he did not vote for minimum wage increases.

After becoming vice president, Johnson tried to improve his relations with labor. He gained union backing for his equal employment opportunity and apprenticeship training programs.

Last year the AFL-CIO invited him to address their legislative conference in Washington. He gave them a fight talk on the Kennedy programs and they liked it.

As an advocate of civil rights, Johnson bases his claim on two principal activities. He put through the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts. These measures were compromises and did not go as far as the Negro leaders wanted. Also, they have not been too effective or enforceable.

But Lyndon Johnson ran for the vice presidency in the 1960

Democratic platform which advocated more far-reaching reforms than are proposed in the bill now before the House Rules Committee. And as vice president, Johnson has served effectively as chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

In the health, education and welfare fields, the new President's congressional voting record is all on the side of the liberals. He has been for the National Defense Education Act all along and has supported federal funds for both public school construction and teachers' salaries.

He has voted for big health research and public health appropriations, Social Security and welfare payment expansion. He has voted for slum clearance and public housing. He was for an anti-recession bill in 1959 and backed redevelopment aid for depressed areas before the Kennedy administration.

In 1960 he was for the Kennedy-Anderson bill to put medical care under Social Security, but when this was defeated in the House, Johnson voted for the substitute Kerr-Mills bill.

His position on tax legislation needed the partial clarification President Johnson has now given it by announcing he will support the Kennedy tax cut proposal. He made no mention of tax reform.

He has been consistently against reduction of oil depletion allowances. He seems to have made no public statements on the Kennedy-Dillon tax cut reform programs, though he praised the beneficial effects on business of the changed depreciation allowance and investment tax credits.

As chairman of the Space Council, Johnson has given full support to his multibillion dollar program. Similarly, he has been a strong defense man.

He was chairman of the Senate Preparedness Committee after World War II, but his efforts were directed at reducing waste, not cutting defenses.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Romney Supports Reuther Candidate

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

Small events often have wide repercussions. So it is understandable why liberal Republicans pushing for the Presidential candidacy of Gov. George Romney are disturbed by a letter he wrote on Sept. 30 to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

That letter lies safely in committee files. But it will be printed in the transcript of hearings on the nomination of George Edwards to the U.S. Court of Appeals. Then, as a matter of public record, it is sure to play a part in Michigan politics, and in the national stakes.

The Romney letter, which has been seen by very few outside the Senate committee and its staff but which is freely acknowledged to exist, is a very laudatory endorsement of Mr. Edwards. This is nothing to cause great excitement among the populace. But among Republican politicians, it will raise eyebrows very high.

There is nothing to do with the qualifications for the second highest bench in the country. It does have a good deal to do with Republican sensitivity to political leaders who act as if the two-party system didn't exist. Under President Eisenhower, the GOP was systematically deprived of the kind of White House support it expected and should have gotten.

The Romney endorsement seems to promise the same kind of non-party attitude should he go upward and onward in politics. For Mr. Edwards is not only a Democrat but one who stands to the left of center. For one thing, he is an ex-member of the Socialist Party—but this could mean nothing. He has, however, always been closely allied to Walter Reuther. In Edwards' days as a United Auto Workers organizer, he once was found in contempt of court.

It should be noted, in fairness to Governor Romney, that Mr. Edwards has served on both the Juvenile Court in Detroit and on the Michigan Supreme Court. He was appointed to the first judgeship by Gov. G. Mennen Williams and elected to the state high court. At the time of his current appointment to the federal appeals court, he was ~~police commissioner~~ of Detroit. What is most interesting is that Mr. Edwards is a highly political man. When Governor Romney endorsed him, it was not a case of giving his blessing to an outstanding jurist of the opposition party. The gov-

ernor was, of course, aware of this.

In his letter to the committee, Mr. Romney made it a point to mention that his philosophy differs from that of the nominee, but he asserted that this in no way detracted from his admiration or his willingness to endorse him. Mr. Edwards may be, as the governor urges, "an outstanding" and "contributive" citizen—but this is not what the political leaders of the Republican Party will remember.

They are already suspicious of Governor Romney's brand of Republicanism and think of him in terms of our current liberal-conservative confrontation. That he has skipped over party lines to endorse a man identified with the ultra-liberalism of Walter Reuther will not do Mr. Romney a bit of good with the delegates.

The GOP is tired of "conservatives" who always seem to see virtue in the other side and far less than that in their own. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's image has been badly tarnished among Republicans because of this same tendency to blur party differences. The professionalists are convinced that they will never win with a candidate who cannot show sharp distinctions between himself and the New Frontier.

It may be that the Romney endorsement of Mr. Edwards will go unnoticed, like much that happens in this news-saturated nation's capital. But I tend to doubt this. Michigan Republicans must decide whether they are for Barry Goldwater or for Governor Romney. At present there is peace between these factions—and the Goldwater camp would like to keep it that way.

News of the endorsement will encourage those who wish to see a Michigan delegation solidly for Goldwater. They can be counted on to make the most of it.

BARBS

When a grade school had a fire all the kids marched out in order and the strange part is that they took their school books with them.

Some of the three-tone autos have two on the body and one in the back seat.

Tragic Event Changes State's Primary Race

By ZAN STARK

SALEM (UPI) —The assassination of President John F. Kennedy changes the character of next spring's Oregon presidential primary.

The May 13 primary could be the most significant pre-convention election in the nation.

Instead of just Republicans battling for public endorsement, the Democrats now probably will be joining the contest also.

In 1960, the late President waged a vigorous campaign in Oregon, and was rewarded with the Democratic primary victory. At that time the Republicans

had a hothouse affair which was easily won by Richard Nixon.

Until the black events of Friday in Dallas, the stage was set for a reversal of the 1960 race. The Democrats were expected automatically to select Kennedy, and the Republicans were faced with a battle for leadership.

Now the situation is changed—although possibly not as much as some would expect. President Johnson won't "automatically" get the nomination as Kennedy would have. But it seems certain he will get it.

Republicans may feel they have a better chance to win the White House now. This could be wishful thinking, for President Johnson is an amazingly adept politician, a "professional" who commands respect in every political quarter.

There will be much political maneuvering in Oregon in the months ahead.

The Democrats will have to fight harder to keep the lead they have—and the Republicans will fight harder because their chances of winning the White House seem improved.

The result is that the Oregon voter is going to be courted as never before.

STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS



It's an interesting peculiarity of our social order that while the term "Communist" is flung around frequently and often carelessly, its opposite number, "Fascist" is hardly used at all.

In Europe, this is not the case. People have no hesitancy in speaking of the right-wing radicals as "Fascists," for this is what they are. To speak of them as "extreme conservatives" is a foolish contradiction in terms.

And it seems quite plain to me that there are many more Fascists and Fascist sympathizers in the United States than there are Communists and their sympathizers—unless, of course, you care to adopt the Fascist line and suggest that everyone who favors staying in the UN and retaining Social Security is a Red fellow-traveler.

We seem to be so exercised about Communist influence in this country, which is negligible, both in numbers and in appeal to the American temper. Yet, year by year, one sees a Fascist spirit rising among the people, although it is called by many other and softer names, and has even achieved a certain dubious respectability in some circles.

There is no reason why there shouldn't be a Fascist movement in this country; nearly every nation has one. But it should be called by its right

name, and it should be willing to accept the consequences of its position, as the Fascist parties do elsewhere.

It has no business masquerading as "Americanism" or "conservatism" or "patriotism," when its whole philosophy is one of the hate-filled exclusiveness that would shock and affront the conservative American patriots who founded this country.

What is distressing about this movement is the tacit or open support given to it by men who genuinely think of themselves as "conservatives," and who do not understand the implications of right-wing radicalism any more than the German industrialists understood what would happen to them when Hitler swept into power with their support.

Just as Communism always begins with an appeal to "humanity" and "equality" and ends with inhuman despotism, so does Fascism always begin with an appeal to "nationalism" and "individualism," and ends with a military collectivism far worse than the disease it purports to cure.

These twin evils are the mirror-image of one another. It would be the supreme irony if, in rejecting the blandishments of Communism, we fell hysterically into the arms of Fascism disguised (as always) as Defender of the Faith.