

Editorial Page

Alliance Of Equals

It is no one nation's fault that the business of having and keeping allies in the West seems steadily more difficult.

Holding together in tight formation a peacetime alliance of free countries is a hard matter at best. Free peoples seldom get stirred by military concerns until they are in war or gravely threatened by it.

If the urgency is great enough, even a standoffish President De Gaulle of France will commit his full support. He did so in the Cuban crisis of October 1962.

But urgency is not a mood easily maintained when the threat is less than extreme. We and our allies are all relatively prosperous. We do not believe war is close at hand. We believe that nuclear war is something both the West and the Soviet Union seek to avoid.

This being so, we and our friends abroad can indulge the luxury of asserting our differences. There is always some of this, even in war. The cleavages grow sharper as crisis recedes.

De Gaulle's strident nationalism shows itself in all but the direst calamities. It is hard to believe that in most conditions he would be much different whether U.S. policy were made by President Johnson, Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Americans for Democratic Action or the John Birch Society.

We here in America also see varying

and conflicting pressures at work in the field of alliances. Some would like to bolster NATO. Others would have us cut adrift. Others, evidently including Goldwater, often suggest action—like a blockade of Cuba—which could well have the effect of splitting us off.

Even among those who want the alliance strong there is frequently serious disenchantment over the behavior of allies. An administration official once said privately:

"You learn in the White House that America's friends are often only slightly less troublesome than its enemies."

But the Western Europeans generally feel the same about us. Right now they are said to be particularly indifferent toward some of our policies.

We may be close to the hard question: Do we want this alliance or do we not? Would the dissolving of it serve us, or the Communist world? The Reds have tried to destroy it from the start.

If we make this inquiry and determine that we still want the alliance, then perhaps we ought to discover a new maturity in which we recognize once and for all that allies are not bosom companions but mutually useful associates whose policies and attitudes may never coincide on more than a few vital points.

Peeping Tom Season

We've come again to the time of the year when Peeping Toms are in their prime.

These are the Toms who leave their cars in the driveways or on streets overnight and they have a habit of dashing out in the morning, scrape off just enough frost and ice from the windshield, side windows and rear glass to chart a course to the office.

They're good drivers. Take their word for it. They can see more through a six inch square section of the ice-covered windshield than Barney Oldfield could see on the race track. No use bothering to scrape off all of the ice—just enough to navigate. That's enough!

Just run the ice scraper over the back window sufficiently to catch a glance of the car behind. No use taking the scraper and running it all over the glass. Only thing a

good driver has to watch for is to see that reckless driver is too close behind before making a sharp turn into the driveway back of the office.

Even if the Peeping Tom could buy a periscope to help them see better through the scraped-off area, they wouldn't need it. Just ask them!

Police in some areas around the country are cracking down on Peeping Toms, and well they might, for they just think they can see to drive a car, good as they say they are.

Of course, these Toms could place an old newspaper or cardboard over the windshield at night before retiring. But why bother? It's easy to scrape off a little ice to see through—especially for good drivers as all Peeping Toms say they are.



By LEON DENNEN
Newspaper Enterprise Analyst
NEW YORK (NEA) — The State Department has decided, however reluctantly, to continue negotiations with Russia for a new cultural exchange program.

The talks were suspended in November after the Soviet secret police arrested Prof. Frederick Barghoorn on the usual flimsy charge of espionage.

To be sure, even while the Yale scholar was held incommunicado in Moscow, an unofficial delegation of Russian cultural "tourists" roamed the United States in an effort to

gain friends and influence Americans.

In the State Department's view, cultural exchanges might benefit the West since they will expose visiting Russian scholars and artists to the free atmosphere of American institutions. However, a check by specialists of Moscow's latest 16-member delegation revealed that a majority of the emissaries were seasoned Communist party members whose mission in America was anything but cultural.

Two of them, writers Boris Polevoi and Aron Vergelis, are also believed to be veterans of

the Russian secret police.

Boris Polevoi is no stranger here. After his first visit in 1955 he printed a volume of "impressions" in Russian entitled "American Diaries," which was full of slander and fantasy but contained few objective facts.

Truth is no part of a Red intellectual's baggage, and Polevoi is no exception. During his 1955 tour he was asked at a press conference about the fate of the famous Jewish-Russian poet Lev Kvitko.

"Kvitko is well and happy," Polevoi replied. "I saw him before my departure for America

and he asked me to convey his best regards to his friends."

Some weeks later Moscow announced that "the poet Lev Kvitko" was executed in August, 1952. He was one of 600 Jewish writers murdered by Stalin.

Kvitko had been dead more than three years on the day Polevoi brought his "best regards" to friends in America. The Kremlin's "cultural" emissary told this writer recently in New York that he was "misunderstood." But, unhappily for Polevoi, he told a similar story about the dead Kvitko to the American novelist Howard Fast who subsequently printed it in his biography "The Naked God." Fast has since quarreled with the Communists. But in 1955 he was a Stalin Prize winner. Polevoi's friend and a shining literary light in the Red world.

Equally unsavory among Moscow's recent cultural emissaries is Aron Vergelis, editor of the only Yiddish-language publication in Russia.

Even before Vergelis landed on United States soil the Syn-

agogue Council of America warned Americans not to fall into the trap "of one of the architects of the destruction of Judaism" in Russia. Vergelis was also charged with having been a "participant" in the purge of Jewish writers under Stalin's rule.

Some of Russia's cultural delegates, like the young poet Robert Rozhdestvenski, are undoubtedly honest and able practitioners of their art. But they are generally a minority among the emissaries and are never permitted to travel unescorted or mingle freely with Americans.

Of what value, then, are cultural exchange programs if Moscow continues to send to the U.S. diehard Communists disguised as cultural emissaries?

If culture means the refinement of manners, morals and civilization, even Foggy Bottom's optimists would find it difficult to think of two candidates less likely to fit the definition than Boris Polevoi and Aron Vergelis.

THE GLOBAL VIEW . . .

How Cultural Are Cultural Exchanges?

'Tis the Season to Be Jolly



Letters To The Editor

Use Of Sirens

In recent weeks I have noticed something I believe should be called to the attention of all citizens in and around Klamath Falls.

This is the frequent "practice" usage of Civil Defense sirens.

It is my opinion that many people do not know ahead of time that they are going to be set off. And if they ever were set off in an actual emergency, these people would pay little or no attention to them. This is what happened during the war in the bombing of Pearl Harbor. When the warning sirens were set off, few people knew what was happening.

We are lucky to have these sirens in case of a real emergency, but I believe this is the only time they should be used. Or if they are used at any other time, it should be very well publicized as to when and why.

I hope you will be of the same opinion as I, and that you will call this to the attention of others.

Pat O'Toole,
708 Jefferson St.

Tax Complaint

After all our voting against the referral 60 million tax hike, Oct. 15, there are still a few diehard high spenders. Take OEA which approves new tax move to support a sales tax earmarked for education.

They, with Mr. Hatfield, went all out before Oct. 15 spending school money for a "Yes" vote. If schools were so pressed for money why spend all this money for advertising etc. Just why should we have sales tax, another tax on us. They could do as California has when a state gets a sales tax, then the counties can also add three or four cents. All this adds up and the taxpayer is the goat.

Some give the excuse it will bring revenue from the people out of state. This is ridiculous. Why should people travel our state when they have state taxes at home. How many realize the thousands of people who do their trading and Christmas shopping in Medford, Klamath and Lakeview every year and groceries and appliances every day.

Vancouver gets its share, too, from Washington. They trade in Oregon because we don't have a sales tax. Of course, the very people who spent their money for a yes vote on the 60 million dollar tax hike are the very ones who want more taxes now.

If the taxpayer will get together and lobby on their own, they won't have as free a hand in getting more taxes through Congress.

I can't understand, after Secretary of State Howell Appling Jr. told the House Tax Committee, Nov. 19, of Higher Education's poor fiscal practices and gave a preview of a 10 month audit of higher education system. He said the audit turned up these main "areas of concern": Research; because of faulty accounting procedures, federal or private grant sources have not been sufficiently tapped for money. Instead, costs that were chargeable to other sources have been paid from state funds intended for the general college system.

Salaries: some salaries of researchers have been improperly augmented in violation of both federal and state directives. Bond sinking fund: "All" revenues from buildings that pay for themselves are supposed to be returned to this fund, but this has not been done. For example, Oregon State University Bookstores, Inc., paid a \$37,841 rental to the Memorial Union last year. The money was not returned to the bond fund. And money has been taken from the

fund for construction and land purchases.

Appling said an Attorney General's opinion has been requested. That opinion was written in this paper. No more attention was paid to it by the high spenders in Salem than the above report by Secretary of State.

How can Higher Education be trusted when it can't balance its books on use of tax money for what it is intended? Oregon seems to be afflicted with this disease.

Take Mr. Hatfield, as a governor, he has cost Oregon more tax money than any governor we have elected. Guards indeed on his home, when he is visiting Rockefeller, and if not there, campaigning around over the country at taxpayers' expense.

Ball games, Palm Springs rest, etc., not to mention a special hired attorney for \$15,000 a year again at the taxpayers' expense.

I didn't notice him cutting his salary \$22,500 or \$7,500 tax free expense account or most of the others of whom we elect to take care of our affairs at Salem. And just think our highest paid school man receiving \$25,500 per year, while the student tuition is being raised to where they can't pay it, hence the great dropout we hear of, why?

It's these high spenders who are working so hard to raise our taxes, add a sales tax no one wants, so they can have more money to throw around.

Why, Mr. Editor, we elect and send people to Salem and Washington, D.C., to handle our affairs, we must work for a living. Most of us can't be running to see that these people take care of our business to the best of their ability and look at what we get.

School children could do a better job of keeping books than our higher education spenders do. I believe anyone could do a better job at Salem than the people we elect to do the job for us, including Mr. Hatfield.

I hope people think of this each time we vote on tax boosts and when we elect new people in Salem.

Mrs. B. J. Squires,
2004 South Sixth St.

BARBS

There's something nostalgic about an elderly person watching kids walk home from school loaded down with books.

In today's country traffic the question is not "Why did the chicken cross the road," but how?

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .



Labor Rackets File Tells About Gibbons

By FULTON LEWIS JR.
WASHINGTON—The files of the old Senate Labor Rackets Committee contain the story of Harold Gibbons, the silver-haired egghead now boomed as the man to lead a "moral crusade" against Jimmy Hoffa.

Gibbons, considered to be the number two man in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, has submitted his resignation, effective Jan. 1, and has persuaded several Hoffa aides to join in the walkout. The New York Times has quoted "informed sources" to the effect that Gibbons may be the man who can fight, and whip, Hoffa.

What does this mean to the trucker forced to fork over his monthly dues to the International? Very little. The McClellan Committee learned that Gibbons, for all his intellectual pretensions, had a record as unsavory as that of Hoffa's.

According to Captain Thomas Moran of the St. Louis police department, Gibbons was responsible for more trouble than any other union leader in that strongly organized city. Said Moran: "Practically every union Gibbons has been connected with has had one incident after another of violence and disturbance on the picket lines."

A Teamster rank-and-filer, James M. Ford, spoke out against Gibbons at a meeting of Local 602, St. Louis. Ejected from the meeting hall, Ford was set upon by thugs. He was sent to the hospital with his front teeth knocked out, a fractured cheek bone, a punctured lung and his nose and several ribs broken.

Gibbons was schooled in picket-line violence in the old Congress of Industrial Organizations. He rose quickly within those ranks and bought his way into the Teamsters in 1949 using seventy-eight thousand dollars in union funds according to McClellan committee testimony.

It was then that Gibbons head of the United Distribution Workers left the CIO taking his 3,000 St. Louis members with him. He went to Dave Beck asking to join the Teamsters.

Gibbons got together with a local Teamster leader Lawrence J. Camie who controlled the 2,500 members of Local 602. In a straight business transaction Camie sold his local to Gibbons. Camie's membership had no say in the matter.

The two unions "merged" with Gibbons as president. Camie was paid \$36,300 out of local funds as "severance funds." Another \$42,000 was given to Camie aides who "resigned."

Gibbons' power in Midwest Teamster circles mushroomed after his \$70,000 coup. Early in 1958 he rigged an election to win the presidency of the St. Louis Joint Teamsters Council.

McClellan Committee investigators dug up the fact that Gibbons guaranteed election by importing six carnival foremen from Tampa Fla. and naming them trustees of a St. Louis Local.

On Jan. 15 two days after leaving Florida the six "trustees" cast their ballots for Gibbons giving him victory. They returned to Florida the next day each richer by \$150 from the Teamster treasury.

Not only had the six been imported for the express purpose of voting Gibbons in but not one of the group had paid dues steadily for the two years that the Teamster constitution requires for a man to vote.

By the end of 1953 Gibbons held myriad positions in the Teamster hierarchy: executive assistant to Hoffa; international vice president; secretary-treasurer of the 12-state Central Conference of Teamsters; director of the national warehouse division of the Teamsters; president of the Missouri-Kansas Conference of the Teamsters; president of the St. Louis Joint Teamsters Council and last but not least president of Warehouse Local 608.

Gibbons still runs the Missouri-Kansas conference of the Teamsters. He remains a vice president despite his resignation as Hoffa's executive assistant. A member of the 15-man executive board Gibbons is in a good spot from which to strike out against Hoffa.

BEARRY'S WORLD



"... And anyone slowing up this committee is going to get a gavel on the head..."



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Barry's Hopes Not Dead

By RALPH de TOLEDANO
In the name of "political realism," the pundits have been saying that Sen. Barry Goldwater's chances for the Republican nomination have been badly damaged by the accession to the Presidency of Lyndon Johnson. The true political realists, after studying the form sheets feel otherwise.

However the pundits may say, there are certain hard facts to be considered:

1. Mr. Goldwater would be hurt only if President Johnson were the conservative the pundits say he is.

2. Mr. Goldwater would be hurt if President Johnson backwatered on the Kennedy program. But Mr. Johnson will push with far more vigor for federal aid to education (considered dead by Mr. Kennedy), Medicare (about which Mr. Kennedy had strong political reservations), a punitive civil rights law, and a tax cut. Just days after his call for "frugality," the White House began leaking stories of a new budget in excess of \$100 billion, which would balloon the federal deficit and call for a substantial escalation of the debt ceiling.

3. It is said that the new administration will deprive the Republicans of the South, which is presumed to be Senator Goldwater's major base. The facts: By February or March, when widespread racial disturbances begin again, President Johnson will find himself in precisely the position of his predecessor. He is wise enough to know that these

demonstrations have made his civil rights legislation highly unpopular among rank-and-file Democrats in the North. But because a Democrat in office is irresistibly tugged to the Left, he will continue to press for the un-Constitutional measure proposed by House and Senate Democrats.

It is, moreover, an easy and inaccurate simplification to say that Senator Goldwater's major base is the South. He is tremendously strong there, but no evidence except the word of the pundits has been presented to show that he has lost any significant ground. He is, moreover, equally strong in most of the Midwest, the Mountain States, and some of the Pacific Northwest. He also has a good deal of hidden strength in the so-called industrial states.

4. Those who now seek to diminish Mr. Goldwater point to a supposed swing to Richard Nixon. This makes good newspaper copy. But Mr. Nixon is still unpopular with a substantial number of those people who do the actual nominating. What's more, he knows that he cannot get the nomination unless he goes into the primaries—and this he will not do.

Former aides, still close to him, are certain that he does not intend to make any overt effort for the Presidential nomination. This means that Senator Goldwater will go into the Republican convention with a sizable number of votes. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller with a very small number of delegates, and a flock of "favorite sons" will share the rest. Gov. George

Romney's chances were badly singed by the Michigan legislature which rejected out of hand his fiscal program. Gov. William Scranton of Pennsylvania has neither the machine nor the mass base.

This will leave Barry Goldwater still the front-runner by a long lead. In the days of the "smoke-filled room," the eastern Republican kingmakers, who snatched the nomination from the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, might have been able to wrap it up for Mr. Nixon. But the 1964 convention will be ripped from stem to stern if this is attempted. In an open convention, Mr. Nixon won't have a chance.

Since it is still a sound rule of politics that you can't beat someone with no one, this will leave Senator Goldwater without any real challenge. There is only one way in which the Goldwater candidacy can be blocked, and that is by a heavily-financed primary campaign to put over a new face.

Summing up, then: It is easy enough to talk about the temper of the country. But political reality deals with concrete facts and concrete evidence. Until the anti-Goldwater opposition finds a candidate to stop him, he'll continue to roll along. So far that candidate has not been found, and every passing day leaves less time for the all-important build-up he must get. Wendell Willkie, the last "dark horse," had his campaign rolling at high gear some 18 months before the convention.

A thought for the day — The Roman orator Cicero said: "The short period of life is long enough for living well and honorably."