

# Editorial Page

## Foreign Aid Hassle

It depends on how you say it!

One source declares the recent ending of the stalemate on foreign aid in Congress as a victory for President Johnson.

Another source terms it a passage of a foreign aid bill more palatable to the American people, but a long way from the 4.5 billion originally asked for by the administration.

The fact remains that the \$3 billion foreign aid bill which finally received Congressional approval was a victory for the American people who are sick and tired of trying to buy friends abroad only to find out too late that they bought a road that goes nowhere or fattened the lining of some dictator's purse.

Congress was acting on a mandate from the American people when it refused to pass the 4.5 billion foreign aid bill. The Senate sliced some fat off the measure, but it was the House that had the courage to take the meat axe and chop it down to 2.8 billion.

Also, the House had the courage to write in a provision denying government backing for credit loans on wheat sales to Russia.

For this they received a lambasting from the Chief Executive, and thanks to White House pressure were finally forced

into agreeing to the \$3 billion figure and dropping the credit ban on wheat sales.

From our viewpoint Congress is to be commended. We also feel that Congress is much more closely attuned to the wave length of the public than is the executive.

In the cold light of logical reasoning, it's time we stopped kidding ourselves about spending ourselves rich and buckled down to trimming the budget to the point where it matches the expected income with a little left over to start paying off some of the monstrously high national debt.

The foreign aid bill fight is just the preliminary, however. The main event will come off early in 1964 when the Congress is pushed to enact a huge tax cut.

It's apparent that Congress will refuse to do so until they get the federal budget for 1964. Indications are that it will be another deficit budget ranging up to \$10 billion deficit or more.

Add to this the asked-for \$10 billion tax cut and you have deficit spending of a magnitude that imperils the financial solvency of this government.

Again, we say, it's about time that we demanded fiscal responsibility from not only the Chief Executive but all of our public servants from top to bottom levels of government.

## Washington Window . . .

### Too Much Speculation On The Assassination

By LYLE C. WILSON  
United Press International

It is about time that there be a suspension of the malicious and/or ill-informed speculation about the assassination of President Kennedy. It may be too much to expect Europeans to suspend judgment, to reject rumors, to repudiate scandal mongering. But it should not be too much to expect Americans to await in good faith the report of the President's commission.

First off there was the attempt to make the kookie right wingers appear to be responsible. That folded under the weight of the fact that Lee Oswald was a pro-Communist Marxist. It did not seem reasonable to believe that the impassioned righties had been able to recruit an impassioned lefty to do a job of assassination for them.

Thereafter the United States Secret Service (SS) came under fire of accusation. SS agents were reported drinking in a Fort Worth night club the night before JFK was shot and therefore unable to properly discharge their duties the following day. The facts disclosed by the simplest of investigations disclosed that there was no such sequence of events bearing on the protection of the President.

Johnson Scatches Rumors.

Indictment of the Secret Service collapsed utterly when President Johnson personally decorated members of the SS for valorous conduct on Nov. 22. U. E. Baughman, former SS chief, was sharply critical of the conduct of the organization from which he retired about two years ago. Baughman's complaints, however, appear not to have been taken seriously by the administration.

The amateur public prosecutors are turning from the Secret Service to the FBI. The public is being asked to believe that the FBI was derelict and that it has a great responsibility for the tragic circumstances under which the President was murdered on Nov. 22.

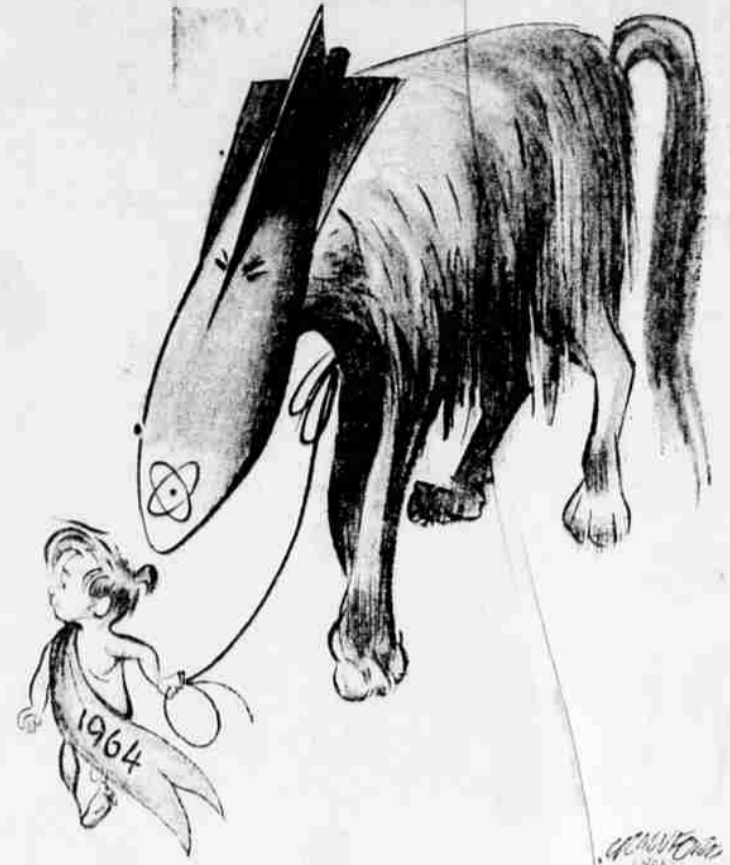
To this end, it is charged that the FBI knew about Oswald prior to the assassination and that the FBI permitted Oswald to remain unwatched and unreported to the Secret Service. This seems to be an example of selecting the facts to justify a pre-conceived conclusion that the FBI was at fault.

There has been public knowledge from the beginning that the FBI had been investigating Oswald. The purpose was to learn whether Oswald was engaged in any subversive activity in behalf of the Soviet Union. This was an espionage investigation by the FBI. Nothing had been developed in it that would have warranted the FBI in alerting the SS and the Dallas police to the fact that Oswald was in Texas.

Oswald had shown no indication that he was capable of assassination. To suggest that the FBI should have had pre-knowledge of how Oswald's mind would work is to demand more of that agency than is reasonable. It reads evidence.

And there is the gossipy charge that the FBI and SS are leaching. Not so, SS chief Jim Rowley is a former FBI agent and a star lecturer at the FBI's National Academy. Moreover FBI and SS maintain daily contact in Washington and elsewhere. Next time you hear an expose of inside dope on the assassination, ask the man: Who told you that?

## A Boy and His Dog



### LBJ Awakens To Reality

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON—Congress has given President Johnson a difficult Christmas, which could in the end prove helpful.

When the President finally escapes to his holiday musings at the LBJ Ranch he will be forced to consider the true nature of his present relationships with his old stamping ground.

He had expected to prevail rather easily in his first showdown with Congress, and it was natural that he should. The issue—foreign aid—clearly rests within the Presidential province of responsibility for foreign policy. The appropriation he had

agreed to represented less than two-thirds of the sum President Kennedy had originally thought necessary.

The President felt that he was on solid ground in asserting strongly what he regarded as the national interest. He ran up against the overweening arrogance of a subcommittee chairman, party politics and the general slackness which has characterized the Congressional session.

The old Johnson ties proved weak; the old sense of belonging with the Congress was shown to be unreal. The emotion of the Kennedy mourning period did not soften the harsh practical outlines of his problem.

The President now knows that the President is the President and Congress is the Congress and getting the twain to meet will be a tedious and tiring task from here on in.

It will be hard for Lyndon Johnson to settle down to such reflections. He has always been prone to substitute action for thought. He is by temperament sanguine and confident of his powers of persuasion. In many ways it will be difficult really to depart from the dogmas of his Congressional past.

It will be a temptation to blame much of the Christmas week's unpleasantness on the thorny nature of the foreign aid issue.

In general and in part for-

## WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK . . .

### Newsmen Ready For LBJ



By WASHINGTON STAFF  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.  
WASHINGTON (NEA) — Everyone in Washington is looking forward to President Johnson's first big press conference—which will probably break all records for attendance. Reporters are already dreaming up tough questions to throw at him.

How do you stand on reducing oil depletion allowances?

Will you appoint a woman to your cabinet?

Who is your first choice as vice presidential running mate in 1964?

What will be your policy on Cuba, which you didn't mention in your first address to Congress?

Is Bobby Kennedy going to resign, and will Abe Fortas succeed him as your attorney general?—and so on.

In Johnson's first informal press conference with White House regular correspondents there were a couple of near-boobies. News was given out on defense personnel cutbacks and ending the Dyna-Soar program before all Pentagon and private industry officials concerned had been fully notified.

Also Johnson barred television and live radio. This barred the broadcasters and brought forth a demand for equal time on the air.

The new President is expected to make some changes from the Kennedy-style press conference, and he is feeling his way. But he is such an experienced operator that he can be counted on to have ready answers for any embarrassing question that may be brought up.

Renaming Cape Canaveral, Fla., as Cape Kennedy has stirred up local city council and inspired this story.

A visitor to the missile base checked in at a coastal resort motel and phoned his business contact for an appointment.

"Did you get here all right?" asked the native.

"Yes," replied the visitor, "I did just what you told me. I landed at Kennedy Airport, took a Kennedy cab down Kennedy Boulevard to the Kennedy Hotel and here I am, ready to inspect the Kennedy Missile Center."

Sen. Jennings Randolph, D-W. Va., points out that the 62th Congress is a good deal like a sports car. Says Randolph: "It makes a lot of noise and costs a lot of money, but it can't pass anything."

Paul H. Nitze, former director of the State Department's policy planning staff, is the latest experimenter in the Pentagon game of "making the pig fit the hole." Newly named secretary of the Navy, Nitze in fact has had no experience at all in

the Navy or in any other branch of the armed services.

The closest he came to military duty in World War II was as vice chairman of the Strategic Bombing Survey in 1944. Before that he was director of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. He was brought into the Pentagon primarily because he was an expert on foreign and economic affairs.

On the other hand, Kenneth E. Bojars—being talked up as a possible successor to Cyrus R. Vance as secretary of the Army—is currently assistant secretary to the Navy.

The telephone rang in the office of an aide to Pennsylvania's Gov. William W. Scranton. A man asked:

"Is he coming to see the governor?"

The aide was baffled: "Is who coming?"

The reply: "Dick Nixon, of course. He just landed a few moments ago at the Harrisburg Airport."

Answering, "No," the aide explained he didn't even know Nixon was in the state. Nixon, it turns out, was on his way to see General Eisenhower at his Gettysburg farm.

John Kenneth Galbraith, making a speech on "Wealth and Poverty" before a Farmers Educational Foundation group in Washington, delivered some barbed compliments to Sen. Barry Goldwater without mentioning the author of "The Conscience of a Conservative" by name.

Galbraith, for those who may

have forgotten, is also an author—"The Affluent Society," and others—and is a former Kennedy administration brain-truster and ambassador to India, now back in business at his old stand, dishing it out as a professor at Harvard.

"The first three or four times I read 'The Conscience of a Conservative,'" said Galbraith, "I confess that I was slightly attracted by the vision of a young, two-listed man of my own age, up from the ranks, self-made, self-reliant, accepting the risk of illness without income, disdaining any organized provision for his old age, asking only that he might keep safe from the tax collector what he earned by the sweat of his brow."

"I continue to think of this as the work of a detached scholar. But in the purely literary way that one writer explores the psyche of another, I wonder if some personal anxieties are not eased by identification with a really good store."

Former Rep. Homer Thornberry, D-Tex., a longtime friend of President Johnson, had a slight problem in cleaning out his desk before returning home to take a federal judgeship.

The thorough Thornberry just couldn't bring himself to throw anything away. Aware of this plight, his staff pitched in to help. Every day when the congressman left his office, several secretaries would tackle his desk and files.

Eventually, they managed to discard enough material for Thornberry to depart relatively unencumbered.

"Up Barry! Or Rocky! Or Cabot! Or Scranton!  
Or Romney! Or Nixon! Or Kuchel!"  
Or Morton!"



## WASHINGTON REPORTS . . .

### Veteran Red Honored

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

WASHINGTON — A group of distinguished New Yorkers have sent greetings to a veteran Communist who is being honored at a testimonial dinner Jan. 4.

They include the Minority Leader of the New York State Senate; the recently retired president of the New York Board of Education; the Commissioner of the City of New York; a Civil Court Judge; a world-famous poet; and several distinguished educators.

They will join in a tribute to Rose Russell, legislative director of the New York Teachers Union, a group expelled from the CIO as Communist-dominated.

The Teachers Union, then known as Local 555, United Public Workers Union, was first labeled Communist in 1942 by a Committee of the New York State Legislature. In 1948 a subcommittee of Congress found the union to be Communist-run.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee made a thorough investigation of the Teachers Union a decade ago. It heard numerous witnesses, friendly and unfriendly, and then released its report.

Before hearing the officers of the New York Teachers Union, the subcommittee heard evidence in secret session that 10 of the 13 officers it has subpoenaed were members of the Communist Party.

It also heard that the other three were not members of the Party. Without revealing this evidence, the subcommittee asked the 13 officers of the Union if they were in fact Communists. The 10 who were so identified all invoked their privilege against incrimination; the other three all denied membership and attacked the subcommittee.

One of those to take the Fifth was Rose Russell. She had been identified by John Laitner, a former Communist, as a Party member on Oct. 11, 1952. He had called her a "wheelhorse" in a "top coordinating committee" of the New York Communist Party.

Among those who have sent greetings to Mrs. Russell, who will be honored at a testimonial dinner Jan. 4, are Abe Beame, New York city comptroller; Max J. Rubin, recently retired head of the New York City Board of Education; Dr. Harold Taylor, former presi-

dent of Sarah Lawrence College; Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, a recent winner of the Presidential Medal of Freedom; Clyde Court Judge Lewis Flagg; the Rev. Milton Galambos, a leader in the local drive for integration; and poet Langston Hughes.

Chicago Mayor Richard Daley has told associates he will request that the Democratic National Convention be switched to his town.

Daley, mentioned as a possible Vice Presidential running mate for Lyndon Johnson, wants the convention moved out of Atlantic City. It is considered highly doubtful that Democratic National Chairman John Bailey will look kindly upon the idea.

First of all, Chicago's McCormick Amphitheatre is booked solidly for August, and the convention would have to be held in July. It is now scheduled for Aug. 24.

Moving the convention at this late date would greatly antagonize New Jersey leaders. Johnson will have a tough enough problem carrying the Garden State as it is.

Ohio State University has rejected membership in the controversial National Student Association, Ohio State students, who voted last year to get out of NSA, turned down by a margin of more than 2-1 a motion to get back in.

Ohio State follows the lead of Yale, Dartmouth, the University of Florida, Vanderbilt, Antioch, and the University of Delaware in rejecting NSA this fall.

Ohio's Bob Taft Jr. heads the list of Congressmen who will attempt next fall to win election to the U.S. Senate. Taft, who seeks the Senate seat of Democrat Steve Young, is a top-heavy favorite.

New Mexico's Joe Montoya has challenged GOP Sen. Ed Mechem. Indiana's Don Bruce, an articulate young Republican, is thought a likely opponent for Democrat Sen. Vance Hartke. Maryland's "Mac" Mathias is contemplating a race for the Senate seat now held by J. Glenn Beall, like Mathias a Republican.

Wyoming Congressman William Henry Harrison is booked for the Senate seat now occupied by Democrat Gale McGee.

Several California Congressmen, including Alphonso Bell and Craig Hosmer, are rated possible opponents of Sen. Clair Engle, an aging Democrat who may not seek reelection.

In Michigan, GOP Congressman Robert Griffin is thought a likely opponent for Democrat Sen. Phil Hart. Utah's two Congressmen, both Republicans, are possible opponents of Sen. Frank Moss.



## IN WASHINGTON . . .

### Rough Stuff Now Begins

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

If there is any belief that the contest for the Republican Presidential nomination will be an Alphonse-Gaston affair, it had better be abandoned fast. The Goldwater forces, the Rockefeller forces, and the dark horse forces will be taking on all comers, and the battle has begun.

In Pennsylvania's Allegheny County, the GOP is up in arms over what it considers a raw play by the Rockefeller team. Though in Pennsylvania there had been not a single defection from the Goldwater camp after the assassination of President Kennedy, the mishandled strong-arm attempt has solidified the determination of those battling for Mr. Goldwater.

The story has not reached the national press media as of this writing, and it deserves some comment.

Paul Huges, chairman of the Allegheny County Republican Party, was the first county chairman in Pennsylvania to come out for Senator Goldwater. Since Allegheny County includes Pittsburgh, his ballcock was of considerable importance. This fact has not been lost to Gov. William Scranton, who is an avowed Nelson Rockefeller man.

On Nov. 14, Governor Scranton began summoning key Republican county chairmen to Harrisburg to discuss the change in the political situation resulting from the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Among those he spoke to was Mr. Huges.

In what seemed to be a pleasant and amiable discussion, Governor Scranton urged Mr. Huges to withdraw his support of Senator Goldwater. Mr. Huges refused but said that he would give some thought to the changed situation and would then come to some assessment of it.

The discussion, however, was leaked to the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, which then headlined it: "Scranton Cuts Off Huges' Patronage. Goldwater Backing Is Responsible. Job Influence Nil Unless Chairman Changes His Mind." This could have been a terrible blow. Though the Scranton administration in Pennsylvania has in many instances favored Democrats, some 800 patronage jobs in Allegheny County have been snatched from the county chairman. The story, if believed, would have cut the ground out from under Mr. Huges.

The leaked story and its implications caused a stir in Pittsburgh and, in fact, throughout Pennsylvania. But the result was precisely the opposite of what the State House bunch had expected. Telegrams began to pour into Governor Scranton's office. Heavy contributors to the Pennsylvania GOP said that if these were the tactics being employed, they would never give another penny to the Republican Party.

At the same time, the Goldwater forces in Pennsylvania—waiting out the period of mourning before resuming their fight

for a delegation to the 1964 convention pledged to their candidate—were galvanized into action.

As a result, Governor Scranton, who has lost much ground in his state in the past months, was forced to issue a denial. So, too, did Clyde Taux, GOP state chairman, who had been present at the meeting with Mr. Huges. There had been no attempt to coerce Mr. Huges or to deprive him of his rightful share of patronage.

But the damage had been done. Paul Huges had been one of the more important county chairmen in the Pennsylvania Republican Party. Now he became a martyr to the Goldwater cause. Something had been needed to stir up the troops from the apathy which had followed the Kennedy assassination—and inadvertently, Governor Scranton and the Rockefeller team had furnished it.

This is one case in which the rough stuff helped. But it raises serious questions about the upcoming Presidential sweepstakes. How many incidents of this kind are taking place? Is the domination of a Presidential candidate going to be a question of pressure and intimidation—or is it to reflect the free will of the voters?

The effect of one faction in the GOP is stampede its opposition is not new—nor is it reserved to the Republican Party. As the primaries approach, it can be predicted that we ain't seen nothing yet.