

*HEPAC or Pearson*  
**High-Level Mediation**

TWO MEN, both former labor mediators, kept pushing the President to take the Vietnam war to the United Nations.

One was Sen. Morse, who came to Washington as a

*For Arthur Pearson*  
member of the National War Labor Board and who has helped mediate some of the most important strikes in the Nation. Two years ago, Morse, then a lone voice in Washington, began demanding that the Vietnam war be taken to the U. N.

The other was Arthur Goldberg, who as Secretary of Labor also mediated some tough labor disputes and who, before he stepped down from the Supreme Court to become Ambassador to the United Nations, got a commitment from his friend Lyndon Johnson that the U.N. would not be bypassed on important issues.

Almost immediately after Goldberg took over the U.N. ambassadorship, Johnson followed through with his commitment by asking the U.N. Security Council to consider the Vietnam dispute.

The Security Council first took the position that it didn't want to get in the middle of a hot debate between the two most powerful nations in the world—the United States and Russia—especially with Red China not being a member of the U.N. The State Department had been telling the White House for some time that Secretary General U Thant wanted to duck the Vietnamese war.

However, both Morse and Goldberg kept plugging—one publicly, the other privately.

Morse and Lyndon Johnson, once colleagues in the Senate, have sometimes been opposed, sometimes in each other's corner. They battle together for aid to education, the end of 14(b), minimum wages and the Great Society. They battle against each other on the Dominican Republic and Vietnam.

Last week, Morse waved the U.N. Charter before a national TV audience and cried, "Let this administration take the Vietnam war to the United Nations, where it belongs." He received 450 telegrams approving his stand, four against. He answered some of the latter with characteristic Morse vigor.

"Why don't you offer to substitute yourself for the boy who's drafted to Vietnam, and you do his dying for him?" Morse wired back.

Up in New York, meanwhile, and during shuttle trips to the White House, Goldberg talked to LBJ privately about almost every phase of the Vietnam war. Goldberg has deep sympathy for the President's difficult position but wanted to show more initiative for peace than the State Department. He was opposed to the resumption of bombing.

When the President finally decided to bomb, however, Goldberg warned him that a resolution would immediately be introduced condemning the United States. Therefore the best strategy, Goldberg argued, would be to beat our critics to the punch by offering an American resolution placing the whole problem before the United Nations without preconditions.

**The Missing Memo**

ADM. DAN GALLERY, who fought the battle to keep the airplane carrier as an effective naval weapon, has just published the behind-the-scenes story of his battle, "Eight Bells and All's Well."

If the Admiral hadn't fought this battle, it's possible that the Navy would not have airplane carriers in the Bay of Tonkin to conduct its air strikes against the Vietcong. In his book, Gallery tells how this column published a secret memo he had written defending the airplane carrier.

"The published memo hit the Pentagon like an earthquake," recounts Adm. Gallery. "The Secretary of Defense and the Air Force raised hell. Secretary of the Navy Sullivan blew his gasket and, although I had nothing to do with Pearson's getting hold of the memo, wanted to hang me from the Washington Monument."

"All the copies of the memo were recalled to the files of the Chief of Naval Operations and the Office of Naval Intelligence was directed to find out how Pearson got his copy."

Gallery also tells how, when he started writing his book, he couldn't find the memo, "so I phoned Drew Pearson, and he provided me with a copy of my own memorandum for my personal files."