



Take pity on Barry Goldwater, a man injured by his friends

One of the most exciting political figures to come along in recent years is the Senator from Arizona, Barry M. Goldwater, bearer of a name which brings forth violent reactions from both the left and right among American political observers. The name, and the man himself, cause people to react. Recent events have made him the front-runner among the possibles for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1964.

(There's room for doubt about the Goldwater candidacy. All too often the man in the lead a year before the nominating convention shoots his wad too soon, and is out of contention by the time the votes are counted.)

Let's make two things clear at the outset. The editor of The Bulletin has met Goldwater on several occasions, in small groups where give-and-take political discussions have gone on for some time. He likes Goldwater personally. He disagrees pretty strongly with Goldwater on some of his views.

Goldwater is a conservative. Make no mistake about that. But he is an honorable man, and a decent man. He is a far cry from some of those who wear the conservative label, or who would carry the conservative banner.

Goldwater's major problem in seeking the nomination next year — if, in fact, he is seeking it, a premise about which there is some doubt — is that he has become the darling of some fringe groups which have attached themselves to him. Some of these are Republicans; some are Democrats. The John Birch-type Republicans are no more welcome

Opportunity for improvement

Sam Johnson, Redmond lumberman, is spending lots of time in Washington, D.C., these days. Washington is a nice place, at some times of the year. No one who ever has spent part or all of a summer there will envy Mr. Johnson his stay at this time of the year. Johnson is in Washington as chairman of the Conservation and Management of Natural Resources Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers. His current visit is largely for the purpose of testifying on water pollution matters before a House of Representatives subcommittee.

The full text of his testimony, far too lengthy for reproduction in our limited space, was of considerable interest. Perhaps the most important single point was that industrial "use" of water is not consumptive use, as we generally think it to be. Industrial use of water is largely for cooling purposes, and a tremendous percentage of industrially "used" water is returned to the nation's water supply, unchanged excepting for relatively small raises in temperature.

Sam Johnson has his hands full. The committee of which he is head has come under considerable fire from various persons and organizations interested in conservation of natural resources. The main

in the councils of their party than is H. L. Hunt, the Texas multi-millionaire who finances some pretty far-out right wing propaganda efforts, in the councils of the Democrats, to whom he belongs.

Even though there are many Democrats among the racists and economic extremists who have flocked to the Goldwater banner, the Republicans have been tagged with the majority of them. Because these people are vocal they have attracted much attention.

Goldwater's problem is that in the public eye he is being attached to the views of these people. They are not accepting his ideas, or his programs.

Long-time workers in the Democratic fields understand this problem well, as the editor of the Eugene Register-Guard pointed out the other day:

Democrats, if they would, could tell the Republicans what it can feel like. Democrats for many years had the same problem with fringe groups which sought to capture the party. A number of them were re-named as Communists. Holding these people at bay sapped the energy of conscientious Democrats. Indeed, some of the odor of the Communist conspiracy to take over the party still lingers, to the party's disadvantage.

All Republicans, but particularly Goldwater, are faced with the same problem. The Democrats have had to live with ever since the early days of the second Truman term. The lunatic fringe which has embraced the Goldwater candidacy with such enthusiasm is a cross which the Senator should not have to bear. If ever there was, this is a man who is being badly hurt by his "friends."

Quotable quotes

criticism seems to be twofold. First, the committee — justly or unjustly — has had the reputation of desiring to turn back the clock, to return the nation to a set of resource use policies which have been abandoned, many persons hope for all time. Second, the committee has had the reputation of being against a large number of proposals, without advancing any of its own for positive improvement of the situations in which it is interested. This is probably a little on the harsh side, but the opinion is pretty widely held.

Sam Johnson is a man of considerable personal and intellectual vigor. He can do his organization a great deal of credit if he guides it into some new paths, paths which will help remove stigma which has been attached to many NAM conservation stands in the past.

These cases will be referred to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecutions. — Rep. Edwin E. Willis, D-La., chairman of the House subcommittee on un-American activities, hoping to have charges brought against 12 persons for alleged trips to Cuba without U.S. government permission.

South African racial problems deeply ingrained in turbulent nation's history

By Neil Smith
UPI Staff Writer
JOHANNESBURG (UPI) — At the rugged southernmost tip of Africa where the continent jets out into the temperate zone lies South Africa.

This is a land of gold and diamonds, of year-round sunshine, of stern Calvinist traditions, luxury living—and one of the world's worst racial problems. The race problem is deeply ingrained in the country's history. When the first white settlers arrived from Holland in 1652 they found the sub-continent inhabited by primitive yellow-skinned bushmen and Hottentot tribes. The Bantu races who today form the bulk of the non-white population were slowly migrating down the eastern side of the country, separated from the newly arrived Europeans by a no-man's-land at least 750 miles wide.

The primitive tribes died out, exterminated by attacks from both whites and Bantu, and ravaged by smallpox. In the 18th Century white and black began a century-long battle for possession of the rich grazing and farming lands. The white man won and the framework for today's tensions was completed.

Britain became the paramount power in South Africa at the time of the Napoleonic wars. A century later she conquered the independent Boer republics founded by descendants of the early Dutch settlers who trekked vast distances to escape from British racial legislation. The Union of South Africa was formed in 1910 and for fifty years its relationship with Britain was similar to that of Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

In 1961 South Africa became an independent republic outside the Commonwealth, and now it faces the future as the lone white Western-orientated state in a huge, black, neutralist continent.

But if the state is "white" its population is overwhelmingly non-white. The 3.2-million white South Africans hold sway over 11-million Africans, 1.5-million coloreds (mulattos) and 500,000 Asiatics who have little or no say in running the country.

Despite continuing white immigration the proportion of whites is dropping steadily and demographers estimate that by the end of the century the present proportion of 20 per cent will have dropped to 15 per cent due to the high non-white birth rate and im-

proved medical facilities provided paradoxically enough by white taxpayers.

This land sprawls over 472,000 square miles. With its arid dependency of South-West Africa, to all intents and purposes a fifth province of the republic, it covers an area almost as great as the United States east of the Mississippi.

The ruling whites include about 2 million Afrikaners, strongly Calvinist descendants of the early Dutch settlers. They are possibly the only white race in the world almost totally uninfluenced by the great liberal resurgence that began with the American and French revolutions. There are also more than one million English speaking South Africans and smaller numbers of almost every nationality in Europe.

The Africans, coloreds and Asiatics embrace as much racial variety as the white group: Stone Age bushmen remnants, Zulu college professors, Moslem descendants of Malay slaves, proud Sikhs, and wild permutations of Afrikaner-Hottentot-English-Bantu miscegenation.

It is against this backdrop that the South African racial drama is being played out.

The South African government, in the hands of the largely Afrikaner National party since 1948, is pushing ahead rapidly with its apartheid ("separate development") policy. In the simplest terms it amounts to a massive and costly attempt to unscramble the South African racial omelette through rigid segregation, not only between white and black, but between the different tribal units among the Bantu.

It envisages an eventual check-board commonwealth of black and white nations within the borders of South Africa. The black nations, or "bantustans," based on the wretchedly poor but potentially wealthy African reserves will have their own industries, universities, highways, banking houses and parliaments. In these nations the white man will have no political rights, just as in the white areas the African must accept the status of a temporary laborer without property or franchise rights.

Rulers of the "bantustans" will be the tribal chieftains, whose position and prestige have been greatly enhanced by the white government that pays their salaries.

Black nationalists say a black state ruled by these privileged chiefs and their "yes man" councillors can only have a mockery of independence. The chiefs, they say, must inevitably oppose the introduction of modern democratic concepts, or face the fate of Nobel Peace Prize winner ex-Chief Albert Lutuli, who lost his position and freedom for fighting apartheid.

The black nationalists, who form by far the greater proportion of politically conscious Africans, want to see the same process take place in South Africa as has already occurred in Tanganyika, Nigeria and Ghana. They demand the right to vote and sweep the white man's privileges away.

The wealth of South Africa, built up on the basis of white enterprise and cheap black labor, is one of the wonders of the continent. Unlike other African states with a one-product economy, South Africa is a complex, modern, industrial state. Its gold mines alone produce \$750-million worth of the precious metal a year. Streams of uranium, diamonds, platinum, coal, copper and manganese add to the mineral output.

What is less generally known is that today manufacturing is far more important to the South African national economy than either mining or agriculture. In 1960 the factories of South Africa turned out manufactured goods ranging from automobiles to zip fasteners with a total value of more than \$4 billion.

Attempts to impose international trade boycotts against South Africa have failed, and today South Africans of all races have more money in their pockets, and more consumer goods in their homes than ever before.

The country is one of the great trading nations of the world. Its external trade is greater than any Western Hemisphere nation, except the United States and Canada. Its import-export turnover exceeds that of such highly developed nations as Denmark, Norway, Finland, Austria and Switzerland.

The cities of the republic are as modern and impressive as any of comparable size in the United States. Johannesburg, the richest and biggest of them all, has become a skyscraper metropolis of almost 1.25 million population in less than 80 years.

George Washington stood fast against making nation monarchy

NEW WINDSOR, N.Y. (UPI)—American independence was declared in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, but it was in this Continental Army encampment—now under restoration—that Gen. George Washington stood fast against making the new nation a monarchy.

Washington and the bulk of his army camped at the New Windsor cantonment, in the Hudson Highlands near West Point, for eight months in 1782-83 while the Treaty of Paris was being written and the British continued to occupy New York. Cornwallis had surrendered in 1781 and Washington's men were chafing to get back to their farms and businesses, but not without some pay in their pockets.

Dissatisfaction with the near-bankrupt Continental Congress, sitting in Philadelphia, was rampant, especially among Washington's officers. They complained of pay arrears, unsettled food and clothing accounts and failure of the Congress to grant them promised life pensions at half pay. This led to the suggestion that Washington take over by assuming the crown with the aid of his army.

Washington brushed aside the suggestion, expressed in a letter from Col. Lewis Nicola, with annoyance and scorn, but soon he was faced with a more serious rebellion against the Congress led by Maj. John Armstrong. The major circulated anonymous broadsides at the cantonment, urging the officers to openly defy Congress. Washington countered by calling a grievance meeting on March 15, 1783.

At the meeting, the father of his country shamed the rebels by pleading for the same loyalty and patience with their government that he had given his officers during the dark days of the Revolution. Washington vowed the Congress would treat its army officers justly, and the officers backed him by adopting a resolution affirming their confidence in

the government and their disdain of Armstrong's "infamous propositions."

The huge log building in which this historic meeting took place, the Temple of Virtue, stands again on its hilltop site. The original disappeared long ago, but a replica has been painstakingly built by the National Temple Hill Association, Inc., and it will be rededicated as a museum later this year.

The association also owns the 700-building cantonment, the officer's hut, and plans eventually to reconstruct soldiers' huts, stables, blacksmith's and armorer's shops a prison, print shop, stockade and guardhouses as donations permit. The Hasbrouck House, Washington's headquarters in neighboring Newburgh, N.Y., still stands and is owned by the state.

The Continental Army broke camp June 13, 1783, but Washington remained in the Hudson Valley with a small body of men until the British evacuated Manhattan in November and he could make a triumphant entry into the city.

It was at Hasbrouck House that Washington established the Order of Merit, now known as the Purple Heart, in 1782. One of the two original Purple Hearts—that given Sgt. Elijah Churchill for meritorious action—is owned by the association and is displayed at the temple.

It was also at the temple that the Society of the Cincinnati was formed by Washington's officers in 1783 with Washington as first president. This organization, limited to descendants of the original members in the eldest male line, still exists with 2,100 members.

EXCHANGE STOCK
NEW YORK (UPI) — Pan American World Airways and National Airlines revealed Tuesday they had agreed to an exchange of stock effective immediately.

THE BULLETIN

Wednesday, July 3, 1963
An Independent Newspaper
Robert W. Chandler, Editor

Glenn Cushman, Gen. Manager Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager
Phil F. Bregan, Associate Editor Lou W. Meyers, Circ. Manager
Loren E. Dyer, Mech. Sup'r. William A. Yates, Managing Ed.
Printed at the Bulletin Press, 1275 N. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn. 55102. Published daily except Sunday and certain holidays by The Bulletin Press, Inc.

Barbs

When women take off shoes that are too small in a movie they take a chance of finding their full of popcorn.

A New Jersey man swallowed a small clock key and wound up in the hospital.



House cleaning time is when women move old trash from the basement just before the kids drag some of it back into the house.

An Ohio man was caught after he passed four rubber checks and he wound up doing a stretch.

Nikita leaves West guessing

BERLIN (UPI) — Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev left the West guessing today as to whether he really is serious about signing a nuclear test ban treaty.

Western diplomats doubted an effective test ban agreement could be achieved if Khrushchev makes it conditional on the signing of a non-aggression pact between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and its Communist counterpart, the Warsaw Pact alliance.

In the only major political speech of his visit to East Berlin, the Soviet leader Tuesday offered to sign immediately an agreement banning all nuclear tests except those underground. At the same time, he proposed simultaneous conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the West and Communist alliances.

What Khrushchev left unclear was whether he meant a package deal, with the test ban accord contingent on the West signing the non-aggression pact.

It was possible Khrushchev might shed more light on the question tonight when he is scheduled to speak in Frankfurt-on-the-Oder near the Polish border. The Soviet leader, who arrived in East Berlin last Friday, will depart East Germany by air Thursday morning, presumably for Moscow where crucial Sino-Soviet talks begin Friday.

NEW FOR SUMMER
LONDON (UPI) — The Australian Wool Board today introduced a new cool color called "tinkled pink."

Washington Merry-go-round

Some questions remain to be answered on TFX

(Editor's Note — The Washington Merry-Go-Round today is written by Drew Pearson's Associate, Jack Anderson.)

By Jack Anderson
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — A suggestion to Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., chairman of the Senate Government Operations Committee — before you close the books on your protracted probe of the TFX Contract, here are some important leads your investigators have overlooked. They pertain chiefly to the fact that Grumman Aircraft is a vital partner in the General Dynamics TFX Contract and Grumman's close liaison with the Democratic Party.

This does not mean to exclude General Dynamics from political motivation. They have used politics and lured ex-Pentagon officials as much or more than any company. But in a contract running into \$6 billions, they are subcontractors, and long before the TFX Contract was let, one Pentagon General told this column, "Grumman is the company to watch."

To be specific, here are some leads which your Senate probers might run down:

New process removes fallout from milk

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The government today announced a consumer-research study to test a new process for removing nuclear fallout from milk on a commercial scale.

The announcement from the Agriculture Department and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare said an ion-exchange process for removing radioactive strontium 90 from milk will be tested on a commercial scale by the Producers Creamery Co., a dairy cooperative at Lebanon, Mo.

The firm will determine the commercial feasibility of the strontium 90 removal and work out details for its operation on a large industrial scale. The process was developed in the pilot-plant stage at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md., as a cooperative project of the Agriculture Department, the Public Health Service and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Pilot-plant operations have shown that more than 90 per cent of radioactive strontium 90 can be removed from milk by the process.

Agriculture and HEW officials said that present and foreseeable consumption of strontium 90 in milk and other foods is well below the level considered by the Federal Radiation Council to be an acceptable intake for a lifetime.

The department's advisory committee on cotton will meet at Washington July 15-16 to discuss the current and prospective situation for cotton. The committee last met on Jan. 14 to discuss and recommend to the department outlines for possible cotton legislation to apply to 1964 and subsequent crop years. The suggested legislation has not been approved by Congress.

GET FEWER HOLIDAYS

HAVANA (UPI) — Prime Minister Fidel Castro told Construction Ministry workers the government must cut back the number of paid holidays it gives state employees due to economic pressures, the government newspaper Revolution reported Tuesday.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

Weapons crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66