

'Small world, isn't it?'



People may like to retire in Phoenix but there's no lack of excitement

PHOENIX, Arizona—For many years, up until about the start of World War II, newcomers to this now-booming area came here mainly as winter visitors. A once-young newspaperman, visiting Phoenix on a rare occasion, can remember when there were only three or four top-ranking places to stay here. Most of them were nearly empty in Arizona's hot summers. But they were filled up in a hurry when the weather got cold in Chicago, or Cleveland, or some other Midwestern industrial center.

The war began the change. Arizona was a fine place to train airmen. There was lots of sunshine, and few clouds. Almost every day was a flying day. And to a country which had to train large numbers of pilots in a hurry that was important. (It was not only important to this nation. Pilots from 26 Allied nations trained in Arizona, too.)

Lots of Americans grew to like Arizona. A number of companies developed small air conditioning systems, which could be used on individual homes.

Air conditioning made the summer climate bearable for the housewife. Her husband went to work in an air-conditioned office or plant. And soon he drove an air-conditioned car back and forth to work. The winters still stayed warm, sunny, and pleasant. So Arizona began to grow. Low on industry at first, excepting for that involved in aviation and agriculture, it fed on itself. People who came here developed a long line of service businesses, to live on the other people who were coming. The wintertime tourist still was an important figure, but he became relatively less important as the population (year-around) continued to grow. Annual growth figures in Arizona since the end of the war have even beggared those of the state's big neighbor to the west, California.

Arizona grew. Many more people became aware of it. One thing which has made it come more to the fore than ever in recent years has been the political prominence of a couple of Arizonians. One is Stewart Udall, former Arizona Representative in Congress, who now is Secretary of the Interior. But Udall is, or has become, almost bush-league compared to his fellow Arizonan, Barry Goldwater.

Goldwater has enjoyed, if that is the word, a personal political boom which is seldom seen in Amer-

ican politics. Only three or four short years ago he was virtually unknown outside his home state and Washington, D.C. The decline of Richard Nixon was probably the most important thing to shove him on the road to prominence. The recent divorce and remarriage of Nelson Rockefeller gave him another big boost. Three or four years of tireless work in behalf of fellow Republicans around the country gave him a host of important—politically-speaking—friends.

But many in Arizona seem to have a hard time recognizing their old friend in this new role. For Barry Goldwater, in his political travels, has picked up some new friends, friends who are strangers to his Arizona supporters.

Goldwater, essentially a conservative, has picked up support from a broad spectrum. He is hailed as the Savior of the South by those who feel the Emancipation Proclamation was a terrible mistake. He has attracted a group of economic Neanderthals to his colors. He is the darling of the far right in American politics. People here find this difficult to understand. They do not know this Goldwater. A successful merchant, as Mayor of Phoenix he was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He was a reform mayor of this rapidly-growing town, and a good one.

Goldwater, of course, has gathered these people, this strange crowd of supporters, because they have no place else to go. There is no other candidate to attach themselves to. They cannot support Kennedy, just as they could not support Truman, or Roosevelt. They could not even support Eisenhower or Nixon with any enthusiasm.

In addition to the lunatic fringe, Goldwater has gathered other support. It would be a mistake to think all his strength comes from the radical right. He has gathered friends from the center of the political spectrum, persons who feel there is a real alternative to the New Frontier.

The Goldwater prominence has Arizona on its political ear. Persons here who have paid little or no attention to politics all their lives are intense observers of this country's political scene for the first time. The question of Goldwater's political future has added new spice to life in an Arizona which came into its own with its Senator.

No sands of oblivion for Ike

Dwight Eisenhower, who celebrates his 73rd birthday next Monday, has not let the sands of oblivion blow over him after retirement from public office. Nor is his party allowing the first Republican of the 20th century to win two successive presidential elections to fade away in the manner of old soldiers.

Representative of his immense personal popularity is the gathering of some 700 prominent Republicans at an all-day Eisenhower celebration in Hershey, Pa., on Saturday, two days before the General's birthday. The stag affair will find business leaders, party officers and presidential hopefuls all converging on Hershey to play golf and toast

Ike at an evening banquet.

The former President recently has been instrumental in the work of the National Republican Committee, a group designed to recruit support for Republican candidates from people not active in the regular party organization. Conservative publisher-columnist William E. Buckley Jr., is talking up Eisenhower for Vice President on a ticket headed by Sen. Barry Goldwater. This would be a neat trick if it could be brought off, which Buckley himself can hardly believe. Whether compliment or not, it does reflect the fact that Ike, after three years out of office, remains the Republican party's most influential voice.

My Nickel's Worth

'Non-political tour' draws criticism

To the Editor:

Much space was used in The Bulletin and other newspapers throughout the country regarding President Kennedy's "non-political" western tour.

In his 1960 campaign, he made many cold statements of promise that were never carried out. I never felt that a promise made by him ever meant anything so I wasn't ready to swallow this "non-political" talk.

On his "non-political" mission to our Northwest states, he blasted the Eisenhower-McKay conservation program. Where was Mr. Kennedy during these years? Certainly he was not interested in Northwest conservation or he would know something of which he was speaking.

I well remember that during Mr. McKay's term as Secretary of Interior, a program was started in the National Park Service in conservation development and I believe it still continues.

In Mr. Kennedy's Great Falls speech he was not "non-political." He showed a great lack of knowledge of the "Hells Canyon" issue.

Anyone interested will remember that a federal high dam at Hells Canyon was rejected several times by predominantly Democratic Congresses dating back to the Truman administration. Mr. Eisenhower was interested in private enterprise, because, as he put it, when a private utility borrowed money from the government, they were pledged to pay interest along with the repayment. When the government loaned itself money to build high dams, nothing was returned.

Mr. Eisenhower was the prime pusher for the upper Colorado River project and I'm sure that you can find in your files an article in which he supported the Oregon Dunes National Park.

Also, I believe that the Democrats who read the letters sent out by the late Senator Richard Neuberger will recall one in which he praised Douglas McKay for his work on the Columbia River treaty which was ratified by the U.S. Senate. I might mention that I have not seen where Kennedy's secretary has seen to it that this agreement was ratified by Canada.

If our President at the beginning had not made such an issue about his "non-political" trip, I am sure that common folk like myself would not have taken such an adverse attitude toward his Great Falls speech because of his lack of knowledge.

A treaty signed by President Eisenhower and the Canadian Prime Minister provided for the use of water resources and it became one of the nation's greatest projects in reclamation, flood control and hydroelectric power production. Mr. Kennedy should know this.

Mrs. Arthur Faria
Bend, Oregon
Oct. 7, 1963

'Let's go it alone,'
quotes Sisters man

To the Editor:

In quoting from Congressman Ull's speech, "None So Blind As He Who Will Not See," delivered in the House of Representatives, I did so because he expresses my convictions precisely.

If I am accused of being foolish or reckless in doing so, I console myself in the thought that I am in good company.

Lord Beaverbrook, noted British publisher, said, "Here in New York City you Americans have the biggest fifth column in the world — The U.N."

The late Robert Taft said: "The U.N. has become a trap, let's go it alone."

Herbert Hoover said: "Unless the U.N. is completely reorganized without Communist nations in it, we should get out of it."

Washington counseled against entanglement in European alliances. All our forefathers were against foreign entanglements.

It remained for Woodrow Wilson to form a League of Nations and for present day lawmakers to form the U.N. and thus betray our United States. These lawmakers must be ousted and U.S. senators and representatives of the people must be sent to Washington, D.C.

This nation cannot long survive under two governments — the U.N. and the U.S.A. — "No man can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. We need to be aware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves."

Perit Huntington Sr.,
Sisters, Oregon,
Oct. 8, 1963

Capital Report

Office takes on look of Command Post as Goldwater readies for Oregon session

By A. Robert Smith

Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — As Sen. Barry Goldwater prepared for his first political foray into Oregon as the leading contender for the Republican presidential nomination, his office here this week took on the appearance of a political command post.

Goldwater had installed in his Senate office suite a "news ticker," or teleprinter, by which he and his staff can obtain up to the minute reports of what is happening all over the world — and even all over Washington, D.C. — from the wires of United Press International.

Various government agencies, embassies, and private business offices as well as newspaper offices in Washington buy this same news service, but probably the only other individual politician in town who goes to this expense is the President.

That chattering news machine symbolizes the Goldwater effort to stay on top of what is going on, to have a ready comment for reporters on the latest development for today's edition when the news is breaking, and to maintain his current status as the front runner.

For while Barry Morris Goldwater won't admit that he is a presidential contender, he is getting the best press probably ever accorded a junior senator from a state that ranks only 35th in population in the whole nation. Getting a good press is not an accident of Goldwater's personality, his singular appeal for staunch conservatives or his slashing jibes at the Kennedy administration.

Not satisfied with his own natural ability to articulate, Goldwater has recruited a staff of professionals in the art of communication, all ex-newspapermen, to help keep his handwagon rolling in the right direction.

"We don't have a lawyer on our staff," said Theodore J. Kazy, Goldwater's administrative assistant.

Kazy, 34, is a 1932 graduate of the University of Arizona school of journalism. After graduation, he worked as a sports and feature writer on the Arizona Republic, the conservative Phoenix daily

newspaper. Goldwater hired him in 1959 to fill a staff vacancy and three months later made Kazy his No. 1 aide.

"I'd never been active in politics before," said Kazy, "and now I'm right in the middle of it."

No. 2 man is Tony S. Smith, Goldwater's press secretary for the past three years. Smith is a veteran of more years in Washington than the Senator. He went from a wire service reporting job in Pennsylvania to the Washington bureau of Scripps-Howard for the Pittsburgh Press, where he became acquainted with the late Rep. Richard Simpson, R-Pa., who headed the GOP congressional campaign committee. Smith went to work for that campaign organization, from which he moved to Goldwater's office.

Last week Goldwater hired another ex-reporter, William Flythe, who worked on the now defunct Washington Times-Herald before its sale to the Washington Post. Flythe, who is Smith's assistant, also worked for the GOP campaign committee.

The task of writing most of Goldwater's prepared speeches falls mainly on Smith. The same is true of writing the three-times-weekly Barry Goldwater political column which has been syndicated by the Los Angeles Times since 1959.

The column is purchased by an average of 175 newspapers, said Smith, and the last weekly report from the syndicate showed 11 new clients trying it and one dropping it. But when, and if, the senator throws his hat formally into the ring, the syndicate plans to drop the column, Smith said.

Smith maintains that the column and the speeches "all come out of this office," meaning they aren't ghost-written by outsiders, and that they are the net product of Goldwater's thoughts and convictions, which he dictates on a home dictaphone in spare moments or expresses to his aides in office conferences. By now Smith is skilled in the art needed by an aspiring national politician, the art of fashioning words and phrases that give their man's ideas punch and political appeal.

In a prepared speech on the nuclear test ban treaty, for example, Goldwater said:

"In favor of it, after all is said and done, is a hope, usually described as a faint glimmer, that this may be the first step toward easing tension in the world. It is difficult, if not impossible, to argue with a hope. It is an emotional thing and arguments appear harsh in its soft and gentle glow. The more fragile an illusion, the more rude must seem the attempts to shatter it."

And talking to a GOP group in New Jersey Goldwater spoke of the growth of the party as a "truly national party," due to its gains in the South.

"On the other hand there is the declining vitality of that strange creature in all politics, the mutation that has resulted from the marriage of big-city Democrat political bosses to ivory tower Democrat social reformers. Evolution, don't forget, works two ways. While the dinosaurs were dying, higher forms were breathing new life, and in all American politics there is no more dinosaur-like creature than the big city machine of the Democrats."

A measure of Goldwater's appeal, beyond the rising popularity ratings he gets from public opinion polls, lies in the mailbags which are carried into his office daily. Kazy said the senator received 12,000 letters on the test ban treaty, 90 per cent against it, and over 1,000 telegrams, only 16 of which urged him to support it. An average day's mail is 500 to 600 letters, Kazy estimated.

Goldwater, in short, has mountains of daily evidence that he speaks for thousands of Americans, assurances that he is right on the issues, and pleas to try for the presidency.

A visit to his command post, where the news ticker chatters out the details of the world's troubles and where the skills of communication and public relations savvy appear to have the highest priority, makes it seem evident that it is only a matter of time that deters Barry Goldwater from openly declaring his intention not to disappoint his followers in 1964.

Washington Merry-go-round

Senator Morse urging military action against countries dominated by army

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — It is the zero hour for the Alliance for Progress. This was the general consensus of senators who debated the march of Latin military dictatorships at a closed door session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The situation has become so serious that Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., chairman of the Senate Sub-Committee on Latin America, told State Department officials they should have arranged a show of military force to save the democracies of the Dominican Republic and Honduras from overthrow.

Perhaps the military seizures could have been prevented, Morse suggested, by the timely arrival of a U.S. aircraft carrier or a contingent of Marines.

This was also the view of Sen. Ernest Gruening, the grizzled Democrat from Alaska once in charge of the Caribbean area under Roosevelt and an adviser on the original Good Neighbor Policy.

Gruening, who was invited to attend the closed door session of the Foreign Relations Committee, though not a member, argued that if any government requested intervention by the United States the United States could intervene without encroaching on national sovereignty.

"We sent the entire Sixth Fleet to Lebanon and landed 6,000 Marines when the President of Lebanon asked for help in a much less serious situation," Sen. Gruening recalled. "But when the Dominican ambassador officially asked for help, where were we?"

"This was the first honest election ever held in the Dominican Republic," the senator from Alaska continued. "If the Kennedy administration isn't going to lose its shirt in Latin America it should now cut off all U.S. aid and withhold our ambassador until President Bosch is taken back."

"Gunboat Diplomacy" Nervous, chain-smoking Ambassador John Barlow Martin who had been called back to Washington from Santo Domingo told the senators he had expected the mili-

tary revolt. The tip-off came when the top Dominican military failed to show up at a reception for a visiting American admiral, Rear Admiral William E. Farrall, commander of the 13th Naval District.

"Mr. Ambassador," broke in Morse, glaring fiercely from beneath shaggy eye-brows, "how did the admiral get into the Dominican Republic?"

"He flew in," said the ambassador.

"You testified," pressed Morse, "that it was known for some time that this coup was on its way. What would have been the result if an aircraft carrier had embarked to Santo Domingo or if the admiral had been accompanied by an honor guard of Marines?"

"We thought of that," replied Ambassador Martin. "It appeared to us like a form of none-too-subtle intervention."

"Gunboat diplomacy!" snorted Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper, Iowa Republican. "That's what it would have been reduced to."

"You mean," snapped Morse, "that we cannot step in to save our form of government? Democracy might have been saved in the Dominican Republic if we had complemented that government by sending down a couple of thousand American sailors. That might be armed intervention, but in my judgment it would be pretty smart diplomacy."

He suggested that the same thing should have been done in Honduras.

"We have got to make up our mind," said the senator from Oregon, "whether or not within the framework of our democracy we can have constitutional governments in Latin America."

But Sen. Hickenlooper objected. "These people aren't ready for what we are talking about, for a democratic form of government," he grumbled. "I don't like military dictatorships, but you don't have any choice. You are going to have military regimes which are friendly to the United States or you are going to have Communist dictatorships."

"That's a very simple solution," was Morse's caustic comment. Ambassador Martin who gave the senators a detailed account of the Dominican revolution, explained that President Bosch had just put a law through the Dominican Congress separating church and state. Hitherto, the Catholic Church has received direct funds from the government and the priests have supervised instruction in the schools.

When President Bosch put across this reform — following the pattern of the Mexican re-

U.S. faced with similar woes in global problems

By Phil Newsom

UPI Staff Writer

Dissimilar though they may be, the dilemmas faced by the United States in South Viet Nam and Latin America have certain things in common.

In both, the United States is so deeply committed that failure in either would be a heavy blow to its prestige and its global policy of giving support to democracies against communism.

In both, despite the vast sums committed, the U.S. finds itself in a role in which it can advise but not command. This success depends upon each partner acting with equal vigor.

And hence the weakness of the U.S. position in both areas.

Let us deal here with Latin America.

The Alliance for Progress now is just over two years old. As outlined by President Kennedy, it called for a \$30 billion investment in Latin America over 10 years, half of the sum to come from the United States.

Would Lift Standards

Its purpose is to lift the living standards of 200 million Latin Americans and to strengthen democracy through peaceful evolution as opposed to violent revolution.

An important arm in helping to carry out the objectives of the alliance is supposed to be the Organization of American States (OAS).

The OAS is committed against communism and to defend democratic regimes against attacks from either right or left—whether it be a Communist dictatorship or a military coup.

But it also is committed to a policy of non-interference, making it impossible to bring collective action against Communist Cuba or against a disturbing series of military takeovers, of which there have been four this year and six in the last two years.

Effected in such a way have been Argentina and Peru in 1962, and Guatemala, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic and Honduras in 1963.

The two most recent were the Dominican Republic and Honduras, and the United States has broken off its diplomatic relations with both and withdrawn its financial aid.

In other instances, relations continued upon the promise of military regimes that they would hold free elections later. Examples were Peru and Argentina.

May Set Pattern

The fear, however, is that this succession of military revolts may be setting a pattern.

Violence against a weak government is on the increase in Colombia. Threat of a military takeover has been a prod to President Romulo Betancourt for increasing tough action against Communist-inspired violence in Venezuela.

Barbs

When a man gets such good service when eating at home, why shouldn't he tip his wife?

Usually a couple who have a joint checking account don't do so well at living on a budget.



One of the best things to do when a baby first starts to walk is hide everything within reach.

It's funny how you remember the melody in a commercial, but forget the product.

Travel Means

Answer to Previous Puzzle

LAWYER	EMPERY
ACHENE	BATTLE
FOOTAGE	EMER
KEA	OMNIT
	YOS
	USING
MALAR	LAGITATE
UNPITA	BOGEY
FOOTAGE	EMER
SUPREME	OBESSE
	BATAN
EISE	BOTILITE
BATEAU	STICOR
EXALLTS	LEERS
	ESTATE

ACROSS

- Means of travel
- Water travel
- Wintery travel
- Means (post.)
- Minute
- Opening
- Sheath
- Negative word
- Scramonger
- Penetrated
- Puts up a poker
- Ward
- Italian coin
- Italian city
- Stone layer
- Administer
- Harvest
- High home
- Dying
- Clean part
- Teacher
- Kindle
- United in
- Outfit anew
- Looked
- Curiously
- Paid notices in newspapers
- Benumb
- Officers
- Notice (comb. form)
- Genus of mice
- English dramatist
- Wrapped
- Announces
- Anger
- Farm structure
- Nothing
- Redact
- Clumsy boats
- Wrecks (abj.)
- DOWY
- Skeleton part
- Preposition
- Deaths

DOWN

- Kind of tire for traveling
- Sultane
- Decrees
- Through
- Be glow
- Misplaced
- 10 Italian city
- 11 Stone layer
- 12 Administer
- 13 Harvest
- 24 Italian coin
- 25 Italian city
- 26 High home
- 27 Dying
- 28 Clean part
- 29 Teacher
- 30 Kindle
- 31 United in
- 32 Outfit anew
- 33 Looked
- 34 Curiously
- 35 Paid notices in newspapers
- 36 Benumb
- 37 Officers
- 38 Notice (comb. form)
- 39 Genus of mice
- 40 English dramatist
- 41 Wrapped
- 42 Announces
- 43 Anger
- 44 Farm structure
- 45 Nothing
- 46 Redact
- 47 Clumsy boats
- 48 Wrecks (abj.)
- 49 DOWY
- 50 Skeleton part
- 51 Preposition
- 52 Deaths

29 Chances

31 Kind of bicycle

32 Contradict

33 Placard

34 Ignoramus

35 Disguises

36 Robert (singer)

37 Wine vessel

43 Geraint's wife

44 Gaudin's husband

45 Seven days

46 Silkworm

47 Ravine

48 Wine vessel

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