

'What a dirty trick, sneaking up on us from behind like that!'



Gilpatric spells out our future defense policy for UPI editors

CHICAGO — A couple of hundred editors of newspapers served by United Press International, gathered here for an annual conference on coverage of the news, heard an explanation of a new direction in American defense policy. The explanation came in a speech by Roswell Gilpatric, deputy secretary of defense in the Kennedy administration. It came at a time when the administration's defense policies are under increasing attack.

(Just this week former President Eisenhower, in an article in the Saturday Evening Post, makes some points which are at variance with the new policies. It has been no secret for some time that the Air Force is unhappy with the decision to phase manned bombers out of future defense plans. The Navy would like to have us develop nuclear-powered carriers; the Defense Department says "no.")

The speech was made before quite a variety of listeners. Turner Catledge and several staff members of the New York Times represented the largest newspaper in attendance. The editor of The Bulletin spoke for probably the smallest newspaper represented.

Old forts of the Northwest

Hollywood for years has crammed its version of the winning of the West down the public throat with ever-increasing doses of the good-hearted saloon girl and a manly band of Indians who went "that-a-way."

"Old Forts of the Northwest" by Herbert M. Hart (Superior, \$12.50) could be the tonic arrived just in time to clear out the froth and leave a gagging imagination free to dwell on things as they really were.

The white man's compulsive desire to push West was resisted by the red man who was equally determined to push back. It was this bloody determination which necessitated the building of the forts about which this book is written.

Hart worked hard to compile the fascinating material presented here. And his efforts paid off. The pages of photographs, plates and brief sketches are the pages of a time in our country's history which we can now glimpse with our own eyes.

The Queen of them all was Fort Laramie, Wyoming. It saw the Oregon Trail, the Pony Express, the trans-continental telegraph line, the new railway, the belligerent Sioux and Cheyenne, and enough else to

ing made this week, and was getting underway while Gilpatric spoke.

Perhaps more interesting was Gilpatric's outline of what he termed "the three major problems in defense planning for the future." These were:

1. Gaining popular interest and support for the entire defense picture when there is no particular sense of urgency, as there was a year ago when the Cuban crisis arose, or while the Korean war was very much alive. The signing of the test ban treaty, and a relative relaxation of international tension, tend to push defense into the background in the national picture.

2. The necessities for defense industries and areas to adjust. The Pacific Northwest already has undergone its adjustment. There are no shipyards in Portland, turning out freighters every day or so. The Navy Yard at Bremerton seems to have slowed down. The Seattle waterfront is quiet. The same is true of the Chicago-Detroit area. Defense expenditures now are being made in new places, in new industries, and the old have had to adjust to this. Further adjustments will be necessary.

3. The need to improve the efficiency of our defense organization. The Defense Department thinks it can reduce expenditures by about \$4 billion over the next few years. But it realizes such a reduction is going to be difficult because of pressure to cling to things which you think might be of some use in the future. A good example might have come to mind: we maintained a cavalry establishment in this country from the end of World War I to the start of World War II. It was closed down not long before we got into the war, in late 1941.

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By Harry Ferguson
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — One contribution Marilyn Monroe made to dramatic art was a movie called "The Seven Year Itch," in which she explored the theory that a man whose wife has gone away for the summer probably is vulnerable to a blonde babe, champagne and sweet talk at sundown.

To most people it was a funny show. But not to hundreds of thousands of American wives who found it hit too close to home, and not to psychiatrists and marriage counselors, who recognize it as a problem that is always grim and sometimes tragic.

Experts now accept as a fact that somewhere between the sixth and eighth year of marriage most American husbands become restless. The home is well furnished and the mortgage payments are being met satisfactorily. Promotions and raises have been arriving on schedule. The two children have survived the perils of infancy, the wife has become an expert on scrambled eggs, the

family car is two years old but still has plenty of life.

But suddenly the world seems slightly out of joint. If he lives in the suburbs, he has spent 1,600 hours in seven years on commuting trains and there is a tendency to have a couple of drinks in the station before boarding the iron monster for home in the evening. His secretary's ankle seems trimmer this year than last, and what about that new girl in the typing pool.

Thinks About Them

He ponders these matters seriously and sometimes forgets them. Sometimes not. Case history related by Dr. Benjamin Morse in "The Sexually Promiscuous Male":

Howard O., married eight years to Rita, his high school sweetheart. Junior executive in a big Chicago corporation. Two children, a home in the suburbs. One night a business conference was cancelled and Howard invited a girl in the typing pool for drinks and dinner.

A week later he invited her again. After dinner she invited him in for a nightcap in her apartment. "I wasn't thinking

of her in terms of attraction," Howard said. "I thought she was pretty, but I just wanted company for dinner."

The affair continued. Howard invented a business trip to Indiana and spent three days in a hotel with the girl. His wife found out about it, began preparations for a divorce, but agreed to consult Morse in company with her husband. The marriage was saved.

More often than not the wandering husband still loves his wife. "Howard seemed to grow more in love with his wife than ever (while the affair with the typist was going on). Previously he and wife had been having frequent small fights. These fights stopped. Howard became a model husband and father, bringing gifts home for the children more often than he had done in the past and being increasingly solicitous of his wife's comfort and happiness. He was attempting secret atonement for his extra-marital affair."

Some Blame Home

Some authorities blame unfavorable home atmosphere for the straying of a husband, and one of them, Dr. Virgil G. Da-

mon, puts it this way: "It comes back to this — When a man feels comfortable at home, whether it is clutter and dogs on the furniture or the impersonal chill of a hotel suite, he won't stray very far."

But the case histories of broken homes caused by an unfaithful husband are filled with accounts of men rich enough to have any kind of home atmosphere they choose. And with cases of wives who do everything possible to create the type of environment the husband wants. There is no quick and easy answer to the cause and cure of the "seven year itch."

If a family emerges intact from the first eight years of marriage, there will not likely be another crisis for about 25 years. In their middle fifties many husbands start bringing this problem to psychiatrists: They have fallen in love with a young woman and want to get a divorce. Horace L., 54, married for 27 years, went to Morse for advice.

"I'm married to an old woman," he said. "Chronologically, she is two years younger than I am. But men and women age

differently. I'm 54 and I still feel young, act young and think young. My wife is 52 and she might as well be 100."

In this case — as in almost all of them — Horace wanted to marry a girl in her twenties. Morse says Horace wasn't really concerned about the aging of his wife. He was worried about getting old himself. A contemporary had just died of a heart attack. Horace was financially independent and no longer pre-occupied with business matters. He had plenty of time to think about the death of his friend and to wonder how much life was left to live. He set out to recapture his youth, and the first piece of equipment he wanted to purchase was a young and attractive woman.

Horace's wife was smart. She discussed the matter with him whenever he so desired. She didn't nag and she didn't complain. Gradually his fever subsided, he began to think less about old age and death. They are still happily married.

Next: The American wife: She isn't to blame for everything.

Washington Merry-go-round

Bolivia had own alliance for progress long before JFK

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — The visits of some foreign presidents to Washington can be a mere wreath-laying waste of time filled with official fide-rol for the purpose of building up prestige at home. Or they can influence the fate of a nation.

In the latter category is the visit of an ex-school teacher, Victor Paz Estenssoro, now president of Bolivia, who comes to Washington this week.

Paz Estenssoro governs a country which has been more torn by revolution, has more extremes in geography and climate, faces more economic handicaps than perhaps any in Latin America.

The ceiling of the President's office when I interviewed him in La Paz some time ago was pock-marked with the scars of machine-gun fire. The marble-topped table at which he sat was cracked by a bullet — a grim reminder of the precarious life of Bolivian presidents. Up until that time, few Bolivian presidents had finished out their terms. Paz Estenssoro not only finished out his term, but after an interval of four years, was re-elected.

What is important about this fact is not the political ambition or achievement of one man, but the fact that it was Paz Estenssoro who initiated the Alliance for Progress in Latin America, long before Kennedy proclaimed it, and ahead of any other Latin nation except Mexico and Costa Rica.

Actually, the Bolivian Alliance for Progress was initiated during the Eisenhower administration, and like, thanks to the recommendation of his brother Milton, was wise enough to support it.

This was not easy to do. For the Alliance for Progress, when you get away from its glamour and propaganda, is now a rather stiff dose of socialist revolution.

Bolivia's Revolution

Here is what had happened in Bolivia in 1952, the year Eisenhower was elected:

1. The tin mines had been seized, taken away from private enterprise and run by the government. True, the tin mines were owned by Germans and the very wealthy Patino, a Bolivian who lived in Paris. But even so, the United States has consistently frowned on the expropriation of property.

2. — The big landed estates had been taken over and broken up with the land distributed to the Indian peasants.

3. — Income taxes had been imposed, so that for the first time in 300 years of Bolivian history the aristocracy at the top were paying a commensurate portion of taxes.

4. — Universal suffrage was initiated, so that for the first time in history every Bolivian, even the women, were allowed to vote.

5. — Free education through a system of public schools was started. The United States has enjoyed this for more than a century, but in the year 1952, many South Americans considered this communistic.

Finally, 3,000,000 Indian serfs were liberated. In the past they had been owned by the owners of the land. If the land was traded, they went with the land, like so many cattle and so much farm machinery.

This revolution was stiff medicine for a Republican administration in Washington to approve of. It was also difficult for a poverty-stricken, relatively poor country to put across successfully. However,

shortly after he entered the

White House, he sent his brother Milton on a tour of Latin America, and Milton came back to recommend that the United States not only back these revolutionary reforms but throw sizable amounts of foreign aid behind President Paz Estenssoro.

Ups and Downs

The Bolivian experiment, therefore, became in real fact the forerunner of Kennedy's Alliance for Progress.

Long before this, however, Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper, the conservative Iowa Republican, visited Bolivia in 1954 and told President Paz: "I confess that I came down here with some misgivings. But after seeing you and the support given you by the people, I have come to realize that you are fighting for principles."

"I have travelled in 56 countries," continued the sincere Iowa conservative, "and never have I seen more effort on behalf of a country than yours on behalf of Bolivia. If there is any service I can render in my small capacity, please call on me."

The Alliance for Progress has had its ups and downs in Bolivia. As with any country which suddenly undergoes drastic changes, or with any people suddenly given the right to vote, the going has not been easy.

However, the land reform program has been administered so honestly that the Bolivian ambassador in Washington, Enrique De Lozada, former owner of vast estates, was allowed to keep only six hectares while his brothers were given twenty.

Lozada got only six because he was considered an "absentee" landlord, though he was absent on a United Nations mission working to improve the conditions of the Andean Indians, some of whom got his land.

Ambassador Lozada, an idealist who belonged to the ruling aristocracy does not complain. "We had it too good for a long while," he says. "It's time the aristocracy made use of our Paris education and worked for our country."

As a result of this land reform, the Indian population of Bolivia, and they constitute 90 per cent — have emerged from peonage. The contrast, as you drive from Peru into Bolivia, is significant.

Land disposal plan approved

PORTLAND (UPI) — The Oregon Game Commission Tuesday approved plans to dispose of 1,618 acres of surplus land. Public agencies will be given the first chance to acquire the land, which is valued at \$310,000. The land is located in various areas of the state with sizes ranging from five acres to 1,540 acres.

The commission will either exchange the land for other property or sell it.

French doubt Algeria could beat Moroccans

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

Notes from the foreign news cables:

MOROCCO VS. ALGERIA:

In the event of a slugging match between Morocco and Algeria, French experts do not rate Algeria's chances too highly. The French, who formerly ran the affairs of both, believe the Moroccans could whip the inexperienced Algerian army in a standup fight. For this reason alone, French officials think Ben Bella will be forced to seek a face-saving negotiated settlement.

NEW MANAGEMENT:

New British Prime Minister Lord Home is expected to make no major changes in the policies followed by his predecessor, Harold Macmillan. In the foreign field the emphasis will be on continued close alignment with the United States. At home the aim will be to maintain the push toward greater productivity and increased exports. Above all, the new government will press to close Conservative ranks and improve the badly shaken image of the party. The next move will be to try to win over public opinion in preparation for elections now believed a long way off—possibly not before early fall of next year.

ON THE PAN:

Yugoslav President Tito's current visit to the United States is expected to produce a new trade from Red China. Red China is expected to hop on the visit as new proof that the "modern revisionists" (Khrushchev and company) are betraying Communist goals. Such an attack, if it comes, could sabotage proposals to heal the breach between the Red giants and assure expulsion of the Chinese from the international Communist movement at a forthcoming Moscow conference.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE:

Washington's agreement to sell wheat to the Soviet Union is having its effect on the Japanese who have been urged by the United States to forego trade with Red China. The Japanese say "What's good for one is good for all." The Chinese laid out the red carpet for a Japanese trade mission just back from Peking, where a Japanese industrial exhibit is drawing multitudes and giving the Japanese dreams of a \$200 million trade year with Red China.

Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai received former Japanese Premier Tansan Ishibashi twice, and held out olive branches loaded with Communist peace doves.

CHALLENGE TO DE GAULLE: President Charles de Gaulle is fast approaching a showdown on his save-the-franc austerity program. The French labor unions are lining up to challenge him, with a 24-hour railroad strike on Wednesday their first blow. But Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing is staking his career on holding the line. He is said to have told De Gaulle he will quit if the plan breaks down.

Washington Window

American citizen has big stake in tax cut proposal

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer

The American citizen with the biggest stake in the administration's tax reduction proposal is President John F. Kennedy. His job probably depends on enactment of the bill.

Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon was telling the Senate Finance Committee last week that the business outlook is not good. Dillon is fearful of an economic recession late next year. That is what puts JFK's job in jeopardy. A recession would have mighty impact on the presidential election in which Kennedy will seek a second term.

He and the Democrats liked the Republicans in 1960 and maybe they can lick 'em again. But they cannot lick a depression. Thus it is that the administration's pleading for the \$11.1 billion tax cut has the urgency of "man overboard," uttered at sea.

JFK butchered Richard M. Nixon in the 1960 presidential campaign. The young man from Massachusetts seemed to have everything going for him. Best of all going for Kennedy was his role of attacker. Nixon was stuck with the defensive because he ran as the entry of the ins.

Stuck With Defense

Next year Kennedy will be stuck with the defense. The offensive will have passed to the Republicans and to their candidate for President, Nixon in 1960 had to defend a substantial unemployment as well as a missile gap that wasn't there and he was pretty well clobbered in the process.

How is it with unemployment now? Well, the Labor Department calculates that as of September of this year there were 3.5 million persons unemployed, comprising 5.6 per cent of the labor force. The figure for 1960 during which JFK was campaigning against the Republicans on the issue of unemployment, was 3.9 million jobless. That, also, was 5.6 per cent of the labor force. Not much improvement!

Campaigning on Sept. 5, 1960, in Pontiac, Mich., candidate Kennedy drew applause when

he said: "We are not going to be satisfied until every American who desires a job can find one at decent pay."

Moving on to Flint, Mich., he told a Labor Day audience:

"Economic growth, automation, full employment — those are the issues of the 1960s, a decent life for all Americans. And what Franklin Roosevelt attempted to do in the 1930s, on a different scale, facing different problems, we are going to do in the 1960s."

Kennedy was precisely accurate in saying that FDR merely attempted to cope with those problems. FDR couldn't bring it off until World War II boomed industrial production, created jobs for all, and a mass prosperity.

What FDR merely attempted in the 1930s, JFK said he would accomplish in the 1960s. If self-confidence could have done it, Kennedy would have brought it off. There probably has not been a more self-confident candidate for public office in our times than JFK in his 1960 campaign.

It was that self-confidence that prompted retiring President Dwight D. Eisenhower to remark to some visitors over a friendly glass shortly before Kennedy's inauguration:

"I don't believe that young man knows what he is up against."

Barbs

A girl escaped from a reformatory while hanging out clothes. Give them enough rope and...

There are some teenagers who are much alike in many respects.



A magician may saw a woman in half, but her husband can make her fly to pieces.

The bus straphanger's complaint is one of long standing.

Shakespeare Women

ACROSS

- 1 "As You Like It" character
- 6 Beloved of Orsino
- 12 Words off
- 14 Whiff
- 15 Turn
- 16 More insipid
- 17 Othello's wife
- 19 Attempt
- 20 In the open
- 22 Hawaiian guitar (coll.)
- 23 Exploit
- 25 Siouxan Indian
- 30 Neater
- 32 Grate
- 33 Presentation
- 34 Thirty (Fr.)
- 35 Rock type
- 36 Feminine name
- 38 Time division
- 39 Young tree
- 42 Moslem officer
- 43 Caesar's wife
- 49 Miss Capulet
- 51 Marner's author and family
- 52 Greek assemblies
- 53 Historic town on Hellespont
- 54 Hindu coins
- 55 Shaft

DOWN

- 1 Ace or jack
- 2 Bacchanalian cry
- 3 Allows
- 4 Sultan's decree
- 5 Accompanied
- 6 Supposed
- 7 Hawaiian perch
- 8 Labor group
- 9 as
- 10 Elite tribulary
- 11 Bow to sea
- 13 First word of Marne's motto
- 18 Aldehyde suffix
- 21 Irish river
- 22 Octave of church feast
- 23 Maori bird
- 24 Cheese
- 27 Prong
- 28 Preposition
- 29 Parade
- 31 Antony and Cleopatra character (suffix)
- 34 Cleopatra character (suffix)
- 36 Prashtha
- 37 Sum of
- 40 Class names (suffix)
- 41 Meal
- 42 Not completely closed
- 43 Filipino incorrect
- 44 Askew
- 46 Musical sound
- 47 Alcoholic (suffix)
- 48 Harlebeeste
- 50 Anger

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