

'Come back and see us a year from now, and we'll explain things in more detail'



The once-quiet Carroll Arms has become the object of curiosity

WASHINGTON — For many years the editor of this newspaper has been staying at a small Washington hotel, named the Carroll Arms. The Carroll has some good features for those who visit this city, not the least of which is its location. It is across the street from the Senate Office Building, next door to the Capitol, and only a few short blocks from the House Office Building.

The casual visitor to Washington, who called up a friend and suggested they meet at the Carroll Arms, often met with a puzzled response, almost one of incredulity. Too often, it seemed, the native Washingtonian had never heard of the place.

But that was long ago. In the past couple of weeks the Carroll Arms has received lots of publicity, more than it really wanted. For the hotel is the home of the Quorum Club. Persons in Oregon may not have heard much about the Quorum Club. But you can be sure everyone in Washington is aware of its existence.

The Quorum Club began to gain more than its share of attention when the Bobby Baker case first came into the national spotlight. Baker, you will remember, is the young Democratic official in the Senate, the protégé of Lyndon Johnson, who recently discovered there was an unusual interest in his affairs. Baker, to put it mildly, is mixed up in a mess, a mess which has embarrassed a number of members of the Senate and the Kennedy administration.

One of Baker's pets was the Quorum Club. It is a private club, in the Carroll Arms, conveniently near the Capitol, where Senators and lobbyists could gather for a quiet drink. There was a bell, which told Senators when there was some business across the street. It turns out there must have been some

young ladies involved, too. One of them, the German wife of a soldier attached to the German Embassy, was run out of the country after the FBI heard her talking too much about the aftermath of certain evenings spent at the Quorum Club. It appears she was not the only young woman familiar with the premises.

All these peccadilloes — Bobby Baker's and those at the Quorum Club, have created new interest in the Carroll Arms. The little old hotel, no longer so quiet, is known to everyone in Washington. A guest leaving his room in the morning is very likely to run into an out-of-town newspaperman, trying to get a glimpse of the premises. Old-time Washington residents no longer say "Where?" when you tell them the name of your hotel. During dinner you are more likely to be questioned about your hotel than the situation back home.

The Baker business, of course, is one of the main topics of gossip here. This is in a town which thrives on gossip about the famous, near-famous, and would-be-famous. A committee of the Senate is engaged in a quiet investigation. The investigation is so quiet that it feeds, rather than minimizes, the stories. Baker was a young man of charm, and much influence. It begins to appear that his charm was more important than his sense of ethics.

Coming on the heels of the Profumo scandals in England, the Baker business here draws more attention than it ordinarily might. Any establishment finds the glare of gossip and publicity uncomfortable. The Senate establishment, around which the Baker story revolves, is particularly uncomfortable these days.

But lots more persons know about the Carroll Arms than had ever heard of it a couple of weeks ago.

What a break for the 'moocher'

A cigarette case with a built-in time lock for rationing smokers will be introduced at the California Winter Fair in Berkeley this week.

Cigarettes placed in the pocket and purse sized case can only be opened when the time clock in the case goes off, at pre-selected inter-

vals.

The case may curb chain-smokers—or turn them into lock pickers. But what a joy they will be to the habitual moocher.

"Gotta cigarette, mister — my time clock is not due to go off for half an hour."

Quotable quotes

It was a strange sight, weird thing. People and a few small bags and briefcases were floating on the ceiling. I had a feeling of weightlessness. — Jacklyn Myers, stewardess aboard the Eastern Airlines jetliner that plunged 13,000 feet in 20 seconds because of air turbulence.

Some old or sick men with great virtue may do more good for the church than some healthy young men. — Ernesto Cardinal Ruffino, 75, archbishop of Palermo, Sicily,

objecting to a proposal that an obligatory retirement age be set for bishops.

I never had attached the great importance to primaries that some people do. Primaries can do harm as well as good, depending upon whether the candidates concerned conduct themselves in a manner conducive to party harmony. — Sen. Barry Goldwater, replying to questions about his presidential primary intentions.

By Harry Ferguson
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Every four years candidates for president go through a ritual dance and at the moment Sen. Barry Goldwater is doing what our grandparents called "the hesitation waltz." You act like you are about to take a step but don't quite do it.

Goldwater will announce in January whether he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for president. If he says no, it will be the biggest political upset since Harry Truman defeated Thomas E. Dewey. On the basis of all available evidence we are going to assume that Goldwater is running for president right now and is running hard.

And running in front. Every political poll shows him ahead for the GOP nomination, along with an unscientific one this reporter took on the sidewalks of Washington. It was an attempt to find out why Goldwater is leading, and 10 persons who favored the Arizona senator were questioned.

Ten Give Reasons
—Four said because he was against the income tax and two of them said he favored abolishing it.
—Four said he would get

tough with Khrushchev and the Communists, and one of them volunteered the opinion that Goldwater planned to send the United States Marines to Cuba to throw Fidel Castro out of office.

—One said "Goldwater isn't afraid of anybody and that's what we need to clean up the Kennedy mess."
—One said he had been for Nelson Rockefeller before his divorce and remarriage but switched to Goldwater because "he is a good family man and a good father."

Obviously some of the senator's followers have a hazy or downright erroneous idea of what he stands for. Goldwater has no intention of abolishing the income tax and it is highly unlikely that if he were elected president he would order the Marines into Cuba without provocation.

There is nothing unusual about voters being confused on the issues and, in fact, professional politicians rate the candidate's overall image far above his pledges. Dwight D. Eisenhower writes in his current memoirs that he was shocked after winning the presidency when the professionals told him to forget about the platform on which he ran.

The image Goldwater projects at the moment is that of a hell-for-leather, fearless man out of the West. Lyle C. Wilson, United Press International's vice president for Washington, who has seen politicians come and go, rise and fall, for more than 30 years, analyzes Goldwater's political appeal this way: "He sounds like a forthright, earthy politician who doesn't take himself too seriously. He gives the appearance of not being afraid to stand up and be counted. He seems to have a real enthusiasm for slugging it out with Kennedy."

Goldwater strides on to the political stage at a time when many Americans are showing stress and strain from the day-to-day pounding of events. A recent Gallup poll documented this vague dissatisfaction with the state of the nation when it asked citizens of many countries whether they were satisfied with their position in the world. Fifty-one per cent of the Americans interviewed were dissatisfied. The happiest people were in Switzerland, West Germany, Denmark, Norway and France.

We Americans build up hope that the nuclear test ban treaty means a thaw in the cold war and then our hopes are chilled

when the Russians blockaded the Berlin highway. We are promised a reduction in taxes and the next thing we hear is that we may not get one because Congress cannot agree on details. We are cheered by Khrushchev's removal of missiles from Cuba, but apprehensive when we learn Russians are still on the island.

Racial Tension High
Our home town, whether north or south, lives every day under the threat of racial dissension and perhaps violence. We are irritated by the sting of iodine applied to minor wounds caused by Madame Nhu's practice of biting the hand that helped her. We yearn for a clear-cut victory somewhere over somebody. We doubt the ancient maxim that half a loaf is better than no bread.

More than any other man in political life Goldwater has been promising us a quick and sure cure for our frustrations. William Rees-Mogg, political editor of the Sunday Times of London, wrote on a recent tour of the United States that Goldwater symbolized for many of us an unconscious desire to return to the previous century and specifically to the Western frontier. The issues were simple for our forefathers in the West,

the federal government was lenient and far away and, within the boundaries of farm or ranch, every man was pretty much a king.

Goldwater looks like a frontiersman. He is tall, lean, tanned, an active outdoorsman and pilots his own plane. Even his speech has a ring of the old West. "I'm a poker player," he said while discussing the presidency. "I'm sitting with a pair and I don't know what the draw will be. If it's a good one, I'll say yes." His speeches are punctuated with occasional "hells" and "damns" and the other day a woman in Medford, Ore., gently suggested to him in a letter that this was no way for the next president of the United States to talk.

Goldwater's political opponents have noted this back-to-the-good-old-days appeal. Sen. Jacob Javits, a Republican from New York who doesn't agree with Goldwater on many things, put it this way: "He kind of satisfies a hankering for five-cent beer and a five-cent cigar. It's good old-fashioned conservatism of another day, but it doesn't belong today."

Tomorrow, Goldwater's sky-rocket Political Rise.

Washington Merry-go-round

White House on orange alert in Berlin crisis

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — This is the day when wives and mothers go to the cemeteries from Arlington in Virginia to the Presidio in San Francisco to deck the graves of fallen heroes. This is a day when we pause to pay tribute to those who fought in the Argonne, and at Chateau Thierry, and Guadalcanal; who stormed the beaches at Salerno and marched up the bloody hill at Cassino; who died in the landing at Normandy, and shivered and froze in the tragic retreat from the Yalu River.

Today we will pause — a bit briefly perhaps. The President will lay a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldiers. Then most of us will go on about our work or enjoy a little extra time off thanks to the dead whom we honor.

Those who do kneel at the white markers, those who do pause in memory, will not know that six days before — on last Tuesday during the hold-up on the Berlin autobahn, the White House was on the orange alert. This is the alert just short of war.

One false move last Tuesday, one mistake by the young lieutenant in charge of the American convoy, a loss of temper by the Russian lieutenant colonel — and the button would have been pushed.

Once again the dead and the wounded would have littered the countryside — on two continents, perhaps most of the world — if that button had been pushed.

Only this time there would have been few, if any, civilians around to nurse the wounded, or bury the dead, or erect markers in memory of the dead — if that button had been pushed.

Woodrow Wilson talked about a war to end war. He failed. But last week it would have been a real war to end war — because there would have been few around to fight another war — if that button had been pushed.

The Erosion of Peace

In the fall of 1959 after President Eisenhower received Nikita Khrushchev at Camp David, there was proclaimed a new attempt by the world's most powerful nations to clear away Soviet-American suspicion. Both men had suffered in war. Both had known what it was to send masses of other men into battle. Both wanted to avoid war in the future.

Both agreed that their countries would stop name-calling; that Khrushchev would go to Peking to persuade the Chinese to quit threatening Formosa; that they would get together at an early summit conference.

Khrushchev did go to Peking. He got rebuffed. Eisenhower took a trip half-way round the world, was welcomed by Communist children waving "I like Ike" flags in Italy.

Then the erosion began. The summit conference was to be held in December. But the State Department said that was too soon. February was mentioned. More postponement. Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon made a speech. It pulled part of the rug out from under the Camp David spirit. Chancellor

Adenauer made speeches. The last thing he wanted was better understanding between the USA and USSR. Other of our allies burned up the cables. They were dependent on U.S. aid, and if there was no fear of Moscow by Washington they knew that aid would stop.

Secretary of State Chris Herter, influenced by these allies, made another speech. It had repercussions in Moscow. The hard-core Stalinists long before this had been needing the moderates. "You can't trust the Americans," they argued.

Came May, 1960. The long delayed summit conference was about to meet in Paris. Someone in Washington sent the U-2 spy plane over Russia. The Russian people boiled. The summit conference was off.

Erosion of Test Ban

Last summer the United States and Russia made a new start toward better understanding. A test ban treaty was signed. A telegraph line was installed between Moscow and Washington. It was agreed to keep armed satellites out of outer space. It looked as if a wheat deal would be negotiated.

Then the eroders of peace started to work.

Khrushchev has his enemies inside the Kremlin. Red Army leaders haven't enthused over the reduced arms budget. Herr Ulbricht in East Germany has been needing him about Berlin. The Red Chinese have been calling him an appeaser. In Washington the Goldwaterites have been saying the same things of Kennedy.

Harry Truman, when president of the United States, said, Oct. 4, 1952: "Why did we not have a clear right of way to Berlin? We should have had it. The arrangements were to be worked out by the military commanders in the field. Our commanding general (Eisenhower) was informed of his responsibility to work them out. He delegated this job to Gen. Clay, and left Europe. Gen. Clay met with the Russian military leaders and got only oral assurances, instead of a precise agreement in writing — Gen. Clay in his book admits this was a mistake."

Regardless of whose mistake it was, there are thousands of men under white markers who must wonder whether they will be joined by other men under more white markers all because of an argument over lowering a tailgate or counting 42 men on the Berlin highway.

"We who lie here have nothing left to pray," wrote Alfred Noyes in 1916. "To all your praises we are deaf and blind. We may not even know if you betray our hope to make earth better for mankind."

Clemenceau at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 said: "Listen, I can hear the soldiers of 1914 weeping." Today the soldiers of Guadalcanal and Salerno and the Yalu River must be wondering — and weeping.

By A. Robert Smith

Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Lobbying campaigns by private industries in behalf of pet causes are an everyday occurrence in the nation's capital, most of them doomed to fail, but few have been as successful as the campaign conducted the past year by the lumber industry.

Northwest members of Congress of both parties and Kennedy administration officials have responded to a number of the industry's proposals to remedy certain causes of economic distress.

A conspicuous example of their success is the announcement by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman that he will create an appeals board to rule on disputes between lumber companies and the U.S. Forest Service.

The industry has long complained that its members who depend upon national forest timber for their log supply are at the mercy of the government in working out timber sales contracts. The industry asked for a 3-man appeals board that would be independent of the Forest Service to resolve all disputes.

Hatfield urges tribute to vets

SALEM (UPI) — Gov. Mark Hatfield called on all Oregonians to pay tribute to veterans who fought for this nation in a Veterans' Day proclamation.

He said "Nov. 11 is the day of which this nation annually honors its veterans and rededicates itself to the cause of world peace. I urge all Oregonians to pay tribute to the more than 22 million living veterans who fought for our nation in armed conflicts from the Spanish American war through Korea. At the same time, we should honor those who made the supreme sacrifice in behalf of the American dream."

"During this period of almost daily crisis, veterans day should also serve as a reminder that the desire of this nation for peace has never taken precedent over its willingness to fight when necessary to preserve its dignity and freedom and that of its allies. In all our tasks may we be guided by a spirit of sacrifice and service similar to that displayed by American servicemen and women throughout the history of this nation."

MISSING PAINTING

AURORA, Colo. (UPI) — Police were searching today for a young woman, described as a "very beautiful" brunette wearing only a half-slip, who was last seen hanging over the bar at a nightclub in this Denver suburb.

The girl actually was an \$800 painting stolen from the club.

Capital Report

Few lobbying campaigns have been so successful as the one conducted by U. S. lumber industry

Freeman's answer, delivered in person at the annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, was favorable. He said he thinks the industry has a valid point when it complains that the Forest Service has been judge, jury and prosecutor in the past.

The remedy he promised is a 5-man board composed of two non-government members and three Department of Agriculture employees selected from outside the Forest Service. Not all of the lumbermen were confident this board will work as well as the one they proposed, but it does establish the principle they sought — and improvements in the appeals procedure are always possible in the future.

Freeman also encouraged the lumbermen by telling them he accepted 99 per cent of the suggestions of an independent committee of forestry specialists, headed by Prof. Albert C. Worrell of Yale University's forestry school, which last June looked into the tough question of how the Forest Service appraises timber to set sale prices.

The Agriculture secretary refused, however, to accept the idea that the government had to consider whether or not a lumber company involved in a timber sale would make a profit if it paid the government's "fair market value" for the timber. The Worrell committee had suggested the concept of fair market value be scrapped in favor of a concept called "acceptable price" which would take into account industry's need for a profit.

Freeman said he favored the industry making a profit, but he thought he couldn't change the present policy without guidance from Congress, presumably in the form of legislation.

Another gripe registered by the lumbermen during their lobbying effort was that contract forms between industry and the government are not equitable. Freeman agreed they are "hoary with age" and need improvement. He promised a re-

vised contract form soon.

The cabinet officer pointed with pride at the fact that the Forest Service during the past fiscal year had put up more timber for sale than in any year in history. He said this was in direct response to the industry's demand for more timber to cut to keep mills operating.

But before he quit talking Freeman scolded the lumbermen for not lobbying in behalf of the Kennedy administration's accelerated public works program, under which special funds are allocated to various projects in economically distressed areas. Many have gone for national forest improvement tasks such as thinning, pruning, reseeding. Freeman pointed out that these projects indirectly help the industry by improving the future timber supply.

In the end, the lumbermen gave Orville Freeman a standing ovation and abundant words of praise for the government's cooperation in improving policies and conditions under which the Northwest's No. 1 industry must operate to remain healthy.

Barbs

When a woman motorist holds out her hand you can be sure she's either going to turn to the right, or to the left or stop.

Voting places are where you stand in line for a chance to decide who you want to spend your money.



Long commercials about cigarettes, soap or hair lotion induce you to buy things so you'll have a snack on hand.

Some women like to dress fashionably and some like to be comfortable.

Norway

- ACROSS
1 Norwegian violinist
5 Norwegian statesman
8 of Norway (opera)
12 Two-toed sloth
13 Grand time division
14 Prayer
15 Norwegian parliament
17 Wander
18 Warble
19 Card game
21 Agency (suffix)
22 Water crystals
23 Central points
25 Cheating
26 Acoustics
29 Affray
30 Flasha
31 High note (music)
32 Mole-like nobles
34 River (cont.)
39 Abounding in (suffix)
40 Thief
41 Ben
42 Verbal
47 Norwegian explorer
50 English queen
51 Hazard
52 State (Fr.)
53 Animal
54 Automotive group (ab.)
55 Essential being
DOWN
1 Diligent
2 Trepanning

Answer to Previous Puzzle

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THE BULLETIN

Monday, November 11, 1963
An Independent Newspaper

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Printed at Second Class Station, No. 101, The Bulletin Building, Inc., 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761,