

'With a good conscience our only sure reward,
with history the final judge of our deeds, let
us go forth to lead the land we love...'

John F. Kennedy — Inaugural Address



The Pendleton editor sees more signs of Appling-Mark feud than really exist

Bud Forrester, editor of the Pendleton East Oregonians, is normally a perceptive commentator upon Oregon political affairs. But, the other day he took off into some flights of fancy which are not justified by the facts. Forrester reported on a "deep" and "complete" split between Secretary of State Howell Appling Jr. and Gov. Mark O. Hatfield, a complete split which just does not exist. Forrester says Appling, an "independent" man, is "defiant" of and in "strong disagreement with the governor on legislation and philosophy of government." This is entertaining. But it ain't so. Forrester's comments remind us of the saying of Mr. Dooley: "The trouble ain't that the people is so ignorant; the trouble is that the people know so much that ain't so."

Without going into all of Forrester's statements in detail (his editorial appears elsewhere on this page) there are some points which should be made by someone who knows Appling better than Forrester does. This editor falls into that classification. So, here goes.

It is true Appling and Hatfield do not agree on everything. It would be most unusual if they did. It's difficult, if not impossible, to find two persons who do agree on everything. Why, shucks, this editor doesn't even always agree with his wife. The Forresters, who are valued friends of ours, may even have had differences of opinion on occasion.

Appling is not a man to hide his opinions. He expresses them, freely and with considerable skill. He and Hatfield do, on occasion, differ on philosophy. Appling is somewhat more conservative than Hatfield. But the difference is not so great, on the record. Minutes of the meetings of the State Land Board, or the Board of Control, on which both serve, reflect no basic

Best prepared

Beginning with Dwight D. Eisenhower, American Presidents have made sure their Vice Presidents have been as well prepared as possible to take over the big job. This is not a long line, of course. But recent holders of the office were well aware of the gaps in Mr. Truman's knowledge when President Roosevelt died in office. Richard Nixon, as understudy to Mr. Eisenhower, was kept thoroughly informed of government plans, policies, and problems. The late Mr. Kennedy carried out the same course with Lyndon B. Johnson, who succeeded him Friday.

President Johnson, of course, has no Vice President. By law, the man who will succeed him is John McCormack, the elderly Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. McCormack has plenty to do, himself. He will be next in line for the Presidency for only about 14 months, unless — an unlikely event — he is nominated and elected Vice President himself.

But Mr. Johnson takes his new office probably the best-prepared man who ever has served in the

Presidency, certainly the best-prepared man who ever gained office by succession.

Lyndon B. Johnson has been part of the Washington scene for 30 years. A standout young man in the House of Representatives, he became a standout in the Senate. Majority leader of the opposition party when President Eisenhower served, Mr. Johnson was privy to everything that went on in Congress, and almost everything that went on in the White House. As a majority leader he was a fantastic success, certainly the strongest man by far to hold that office in recent history.

He was, although leader of the opposition, on good personal terms with Mr. Eisenhower and members of his administration. Mr. Kennedy, like former President Eisenhower, wanted a working Vice President. So, when Mr. Johnson left the Senate he remained active in the federal government at its highest levels. More than any other man new to the job, Lyndon Johnson knows the Presidency, its powers, and its problems.

Forrester says "followers of the two men are far apart in their philosophy of government..." Where does that leave those of us who preferred Mark Hatfield as Governor to either Bob Holmes or Bob Thornton, and who at the same time preferred Howell Appling to Monroe Sweetland? This is not a small group. It is the majority of those casting ballots at the three elections involved. Does it make political schizophrenics of the majority of the active voters of the state, Mr. Forrester?

Forrester apparently is operating pretty much on guesswork and rumor when he refers to a "private fund that had been established by anti-Hatfield Republicans for the discretionary use of Appling."

Both political parties in Oregon have various funds. We are completely familiar with the fund to which Forrester refers. It has not been publicized widely, and probably will not be so publicized by the Republican organization in the state. Neither will the Democrats publicize all the uses to which their funds may be spent in off-election years. Most such funds go to carry on the semblance of a party organization, between elections when funds are limited. And that is just what is being done with the fund to which Forrester refers. It was not "established by Anti-Hatfield Republicans." And it is not for the "discretionary use of Appling." It is being handled by someone else altogether, a person who is on good terms with both men. It is being used for purposes with which both men agree.

2 more sessions of Ecumenical Council seen

By Louis Cassels
UPI Staff Writer

VATICAN CITY (UPI)—There probably will be two more sessions of the Ecumenical Council — one in the fall of 1964, and another in the fall of 1965.

That forecast comes from one of the four moderators named by Pope Paul VI to preside over the council. It evidently reflects the Pope's own thinking.

The council held its first nine week session in the fall of 1962 at the call of the late Pope John XXIII. It reconvened at the call of Pope Paul on September 29 of this year, and is scheduled to recess December 4, permitting the 2,000 bishops to scatter to their dioceses in all parts of the world in time for the Christmas season.

Pope Paul has announced that there will be a third session in 1964, but has not officially set the date. The unofficial word from Vatican informants is that it will convene September 8 and run until mid-November, when many of the bishops will go to India for a Eucharistic Congress.

Agenda Is Long
The agenda of unfinished business awaiting council action is so long that there is no real prospect of clearing it up next fall. Thus a fourth session in 1965 seems inevitable.

If the council tried to act on all of the matters which have been proposed for its consideration, it would have to go on meeting annually for many years. But Pope Paul has let it be known that he doesn't want "another Trent." This was a reference to the 16th century Council of Trent which met for 17 years.

A marathon council like Trent is out of the question, Vatican officials said, because the church cannot afford indefinitely the heavy financial drain of bringing more than 2,000 bishops to Rome from every corner of the world once a year.

The plan to wind up the council by 1965 also reflects a conviction that the fathers already have come to grips with the most vital issues confronting them.

During their current session, they debated at length to documents which could lead to a far-reaching decentralization of power in the Catholic Church. The first affirms the theological doctrine that bishops have a divine right to share with the Pope in the government of the church. The second gives practical expression to that doctrine, enhancing the powers of bishops to run their own dioceses without undue interference from the Roman Curia.

Although the fathers registered at this session their overwhelming support of the basic principles of these documents, voting on their detailed provisions was deferred until next year's session.

There seems little doubt that the liberal bloc, which favors these documents, will prevail when the showdown comes. But the conservatives, who fear that the changes may jeopardize papal supremacy and the vast power which the Roman Curia now exercises in the name of the Pope will fight to the last ditch to sidetrack, water down or qualify the drive toward decentralization.

Another battle will be fought at the third session over a document of interfaith relations. It has been hailed by liberal bishops as "the end of the counter-Reformation" — meaning that it marks a complete reversal of the 400-year-old Catholic campaign against Protestantism. It speaks kindly of Protestants, urges Catholics to get to know them better, and commits the church to work unceasingly to remove obstacles to reunion of the whole Christian family. It also contains an unequivocal declaration in favor of religious liberty, roundly condemns anti-Semitism, and says Jews are not alone to blame for the crucifixion of Christ which was a sin of all mankind.

This document also has been debated at the current session, but voting will await the 1964 session.

Although it seems certain to command a large majority when the chips are down, there could be a sharp tussle especially over the section of Jews. Middle Eastern bishops fear that any kind words about the Jews will irritate the Arabs and make life more difficult for Catholic minorities living in Arab lands.

(Next: The role of Pope Paul VI in this council session.)

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — President Lyndon B. Johnson is more a westerner than he is a southerner.

This was the burden of his personal appeal to western Democrats when he was seeking the presidential nomination in 1960. Texas, he noted over and over, is west of the Mississippi, not just south of the Mason and Dixon line.

While this was a futile appeal, there is no doubt that Lyndon B. Johnson today is more oriented toward the west than to the old south. That orientation goes much deeper than the symbols of his western hat, the big cattle ranch and the LBJ brand he stamps upon everything that is his, including the initials of his two daughters.

Johnson's disassociation from the old south began when in 1957, as Senate majority leader, he guided the first civil rights bill through the maze of filibuster oratory — the first such accomplishment since the reconstruction era. That bill created the Civil Rights Commission, which has since pointed to evidence of racial discrimination in the varied strata of American life.

His disassociation from segregationist sympathies was made clear during his three years as vice president when Johnson took command of the Kennedy administration's efforts to get business and industrial firms to employ Negro workers without bias in hiring. He devoted considerable time and energy, even some passion, to this cause as he identified with the protest of citizens of both races who opposed segregation.

For what diehard segregationist regard as an apostasy, Johnson is anathema; and yet ironically he has never gained true acceptance by northern liberals as a civil libertarian of the true faith.

While western liberals find Johnson easier to take than do eastern liberals to whom Texas is virtually a foreign land, most members of Oregon's predominantly liberal Democratic congressional delegation have viewed Johnson in the past with mixed feelings. They have seen him as a masterful legislative

tactician, when he was running the Senate, but not one in whom they could place full confidence as a representative of their liberal views. They have trouble, for one thing, accepting anyone who defends the 27½ per cent oil depletion allowance, a favorite target of northern liberals, but a "must" for Texans to defend.

Johnson, by their standard, is more conservative than was Kennedy. While neither man ever fit the requirements of the party's left-wing, both Kennedy and Johnson had legitimate claims to liberalism.

Kennedy was more of an urban liberal, favoring the bread-and-butter federal policies that appealed to his early constituency in Boston — immigration liberalization, slum clearance, school aid, unemployment insurance, etc.

Johnson tends to be a wide-open spaces liberal, favoring the bread-and-butter federal policies traditionally supported by his Texas constituents — government dams, irrigation and electric power works, highways, rural electrification, farm price supports, etc. — as well as the federal emphasis on outer space research and development.

In this respect Johnson tends to be like many southern members of Congress who came to Washington as he did during the New Deal and continue to be rural New Dealers, but who reveal conservative tendencies when it comes to urban problems. They would, in a word, oppose an Urban Affairs Department of government while defending every project or expansionist tendency of the Department of Agriculture.

Johnson also is a firm believer in abundant spending for national defense, and the thrust of his congressional record was in this area rather than in the realm of social concerns which attract most northern liberals.

But now he must pick up the threads of Kennedy's program, shaping them to suit his own beliefs but never abandoning outright what Kennedy advocated, at least until such time as he may be elected to the presidency in his own right.

In this he will need the legislative assistance of Rep. Edith Green, probably the most influential Democrat on the House Education and Labor Commit-

Capital Report

Johnson westerner more than southerner but has no close ties to Oregon Demos

tee, and Sen. Wayne Morse, chairman of the Senate education subcommittee and the Senate's most knowledgeable member on labor issues. Both are deeply involved in efforts to put through federal aid for colleges, as well as other education measures.

Politically, neither Mrs. Green nor Morse has been close to Johnson. Last year, however, as vice president and a tireless campaigner for incumbent congressional Democrats, Johnson came to Oregon in Morse's re-election behalf. In a speech at Medford, Johnson praised Wayne Morse as the voice of "incorruptible intellectual integrity."

During Kennedy's years in office, Mrs. Green had a special claim upon his loyalty which he always honored because she led his successful Oregon campaign in 1960. None of Oregon's top Democrats has any such claim upon Johnson's loyalty.

When Johnson was seeking western delegates to his 1960 bid for the presidential nomination, he got little encouragement in Oregon. Mrs. Green came out early for Kennedy. Sen. Maurice Neuberger favored Adlai Stevenson, but due to the death of her senator husband early that year and her own personal bid for his Senate seat was not involved in any great degree in the presidential rivalry.

Sen. Morse sought the presidential nomination himself. When he lost the Oregon primary to Kennedy he turned his back upon the presidential nomination fight and stayed away from the national convention in which the Kennedy - Johnson ticket was selected. Morse's preference among the major contenders was Stevenson.

At that convention in Los Angeles, although the Oregon delegation was pledged to support Kennedy as long as he was in the running, two delegates were reported to favor Johnson. Lew Wallace and Jack Bain of Portland were named by Mrs. Beulah Hand as possible defectors for Johnson. Both denied this during the delegation's first caucus presided over by Mrs. Green. Mrs. Hand identified herself as a possible defector for Stevenson, but Kennedy's nomination on the first ballot ended all chance of such a split.

Johnson fought on and before the balloting started he and Kennedy exchanged some harsh words. Gradually, Johnson became convinced he couldn't get the nomination. The fact that he was a Southerner was against him, organized labor was skeptical about him, he seemed to be closely tied to the conservative oil interests in the Southwest.

over, the harsh words were forgotten and forgiven. Kennedy shrewdly appealed to Johnson on the grounds of party unity and a potential Democratic victory. To a man like Johnson, for whom almost every waking moment is filled with political considerations, the appeal was impossible to resist.

Next: The tough early years and what the future holds.

Two days after Pearl Harbor, Johnson obtained leave from his seat in the House and, as a reserve officer, went on active duty with the Navy as a lieutenant commander and saw service in the Southwest Pacific. Roosevelt ordered him to return to his duties as a congressman, and in 1948 Johnson made his second run for the Senate. His opponent was Gov. Coke Stevenson, who had never lost an election. Johnson changed tactics, substituting a helicopter for the diva and the dancing girls. He roared back and forth across Texas in the helicopter and cotton field workers frequently were astonished to hear a voice from the skies bellowing: "Hello down there. This is your candidate, Lyndon Johnson."

In a run-off election between Johnson and Stevenson almost one million votes were cast. It was so incredibly close that the final count gave Johnson the victory by 87 votes, and when he took his Senate seat he had to learn to keep smiling while people referred to him as "Landslide Lyndon."

He spent three years in the Senate making friends and largely keeping his mouth shut. In 1951 he was chosen whip of the Senate Democrats and from there went on to become Democratic leader. It is an office that requires tact, patience and hard work. Johnson had to become a bridge between the Southern conservatives and the Northern liberals in the party. Sometimes he had to enforce party discipline with stern measures. Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin complained publicly that Johnson was running a one-man show that reduced his fellow Democrats to the role of yes men.

Johnson undoubtedly would have taken the Democratic presidential nomination in 1956 if it had been offered to him which it wasn't. In 1960 he made a hard run for it. But he

arrived at the Los Angeles Democratic Convention to find that John F. Kennedy's travel and hard work at the political grass roots had made the Johnson cause all but hopeless.

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Other Pens...

Watch Appling

When Gov. Mark Hatfield appointed Howell Appling Jr. as secretary of state in January, 1959 there were two immediate public reactions. Many asked, "Who is Howell Appling Jr.?" As many expressed the opinion that Howell Appling Jr. must be somebody who would follow Gov. Hatfield's bidding.

It took the citizens awhile to get acquainted with Howell Appling Jr., but they learned rather early that he was not going to be an errand boy for Mark Hatfield. Soon after Appling was elected in 1960 to a four-year term he began to show his independence.

That independence has grown into outright defiance of and strong disagreement with the governor on legislation and philosophy of government. It is becoming one of the major news stories in Oregon politics.

The split between Hatfield and Appling developed gradually and it was not until the 1961 session of the legislature that it became clearly evident to others than those close to the executive branch of state government. It showed clearly then when Appling openly opposed Hatfield's plan for state government reorganization.

The split continued to widen and it became apparent during the regular session of the legislature this year that it was taking on the proportions of a chasm. Appling's alliance with those legislators who dislike the governor and his programs was apparent throughout the session. Meanwhile evidence was appearing outside the legislature that Appling was getting very cozy with elements in the Republican Party who do not approve of Hatfield's liberal approach to many facets of government.

Reports of the existence of a private fund that had been established by anti-Hatfield Republicans for the discretionary use of Appling shocked some people who had not recognized the full measure of the split between the governor and secretary of state.

At this point Howell Appling can play a major role in determining the future course of the Republican Party in Oregon. If he decides to run for reelection next year he will, in effect, be serving notice that he intends to be a candidate in 1966 to succeed Hatfield as governor.

Mark Hatfield is the Republican Party's No. 1 man in Oregon today but if Howell Appling is reelected as secretary of state next year we are going to see him more actively challenging Hatfield's position. That would be quite something in itself. But it would be more than a personal dispute. The followers of the two men are far apart in their philosophy of government and a fullscale fight within the party would be inevitable.

Watch Howell Appling in the months immediately ahead. If he decides to stay in politics you can prepare yourself to see some bloodletting within the Republican Party. (East Oregonian, Pendleton)

Barbs

High prices often take the wind out of department store sales.

With the season in full swing it would be interesting to know how many fish are in the football pools.



Throw teen-agers and a juke box together and you have another night club racket.

With the countrywide heat there has been little need for the "Keep Off the Grass" signs.

Animals

Answer to Previous Puzzle

1. A tiger is a big one	2. A female horse	3. Young sheep	4. Malt brew	5. Poems	6. Tropical plant	7. Rusticity	8. Makes sorrowful	9. Pines	10. Aurdie	11. Uncloze (toot)	12. Sea bird	13. Rope bow	14. Cuckoo	15. Fancy	16. Threaten	17. Miami Beach is one	18. Physostigmine	19. Suffice	20. Dots	21. Walk in water	22. Pain	23. Unit of reluctance	24. Cognizant	25. Stopped	26. Affirms officially	27. Age	28. Awry	29. Remove	30. Feminine nickname	31. Drags	32. Fruit drinks	33. Observe
34. Motive	35. Worm	36. Narrow ways	37. Antides (ab.)	38. Manaline	39. Nickname	40. Tansian rulers	41. Mountain	42. Crests	43. Philippine municipality	44. Applelike	45. Weary	46. Paradise	47. Nautical vessel	48. Ram	49. Geometrical lines	50. Demolishes	51. Grandparental	52. Salary	53. Outlined	54. Star post	55. Tried	56. Far off (comb. form)	57. Indian	58. Trough	59. City in Oklahoma							

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.

THE BULLETIN
Tuesday, November 26, 1963
An Independent Newspaper
Robert W. Chandler, Editor
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Entered as Second Class Matter, January 6, 1917, at the Post Office at Bend, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879. Published daily except Sunday and certain holidays by The Bend Bulletin, Inc.