



With a full year of warning, Oregon Republicans have not got the answer

On Friday, Secretary of State Howell Appling, Jr., announced he would not seek reelection to the office he now holds. Appling said he would return, at least for the time being, to his own business in Portland. He did not, as one of the state's dailies put it in a headline, "abandon" his office. He will serve out the term to which he was elected, a term which ends in 1964.

Readers of The Bulletin were not surprised by Appling's announcement. Over a year ago, on this page, it was reported that Appling would not, barring some unforeseen circumstance, seek another term as Secretary of State. At that time it was suggested Oregon Republicans had better get busy, and find someone who had a chance to win the office in 1964's general election.

The expected has come to pass. And the state's Republican organization has failed, to date, to turn up any particularly strong candidates. (Democrats haven't either.) If reports are correct, some potentially good men, such as Gerry Frank and Elmo Smith, have refused to enter the race. Smith, in particular, would make a good Secretary of State. He's had wide experience in state government, and is rated by some experts as the best administrator to serve in the Governor's office in recent years.

It's not surprising that another term in his present office should not appeal to Appling. He feels no

desire for the personal adulation which seems to spur on so many seekers after and holders of public office. He's an independent sort of guy, who says what he thinks, and doesn't particularly care if he pleases everyone. He's got a sharp tongue, and has made some enemies with it.

At the same time he's got a number of excellent qualities, qualities which made him a good Secretary of State and potentially a good candidate for higher office. He is a good administrator. He's tight with public money. He's refreshingly honest. He's a whiz of a campaigner, and his wife is even better.

Appling is not universally admired. No one who says what he thinks, come hell or high water, ever is. He's on the "list" of a few people, most of whom don't know him very well and who have made little or no effort to know him well. But he was able to attract personal support in his first two years in office — following his initial appointment by Governor Mark Hatfield — and make good use of it in defeating a well-known opponent who had a substantial registration advantage. He still has most, if not all, of his original friends.

Appling has good reasons for not wanting to run again. It's no credit to the leaders of Oregon's Republicans that they have been unable to come up with anyone likely to be anywhere nearly as attractive to the voters next fall.

Balance between freedom, order

Unlike Oregon, New York State still requires that candidates for admission to the bar write an essay to explain the principles underlying our form of government.

When Richard Nixon moved his headquarters from California to New York, he had to write such an essay. His essay won the highest compliment. The chairman of the New York bar's committee on character and fitness said that Nixon's statement was the finest he had read in 28 years.

Nixon's essay is worth reading in whole and quoting in part. He started with this simple statement:

"The principles underlying the Government of the United States are decentralization of power, separation of power and maintaining a balance between freedom and order."

Nixon pointed out that American power is never concentrated in one branch of government. Rather, it acts as a pendulum, swinging back and forth while maintaining balance between freedom and order.

"Yet the genius of the founding fathers is further demonstrated by the fact that while freedom for the individual was their primary objective they recognized that uncontrolled freedom for some would lead to the anarchy which would destroy freedom for all. Maintaining the delicate balance between freedom and order is, in my view, the greatest achieve-

ment of the American Constitutional system. Inability to maintain that balance is the basic reason for the failure of regimes in Latin America, Africa and Asia which have tried to copy our system. They invariably go to one extreme or the other — too much emphasis on the freedom of men to do anything they please or too much emphasis on controlling the excesses of freedom. Each of these approaches leads inevitably to dictatorship either of the right or the left, a tragedy which America will be able to avoid by continued dedication to the fundamental principles of our Constitution."

It is our ability to take the middle road, the road of balance, that has enabled us to make a success of our form of government. The extremes of either side can be disastrous.

Quotable quotes

I didn't think that we would get out of there alive. — Dona Axum (Miss America), a survivor of the Roosevelt Hotel fire which killed 21 persons and injured 60.

Others have been writing and talking about the new diplomacy. The Chancellor and I have been practicing it. — President Johnson after two days of consultations with West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard.

EDITOR'S NOTE: On Jan. 4 Pope Paul VI begins an historic pilgrimage to the Holy Land. This is the first of four dispatches describing the places he will see and the churches and shrines at which he will worship.

By Ray J. Moloney
UPI Staff Writer

JERUSALEM, Jordan (UPI)—Jerusalem is a city worn by the tread of conquering armies, a hill fortress that has survived countless sackings. It is the heart of a demanding land that gave birth to Christianity and Judaism. Moslems hold it sacred as the spot from which the prophet Mohammed ascended to heaven.

Today it is as much a city of sorrow as ever. Enmity between Arab and Jew divides Jerusalem with a wall, leaving the city's holy Christian shrines

in the Jordanian section. Here slightly more than 60,000 Arab Moslems and Christians follow a life that in many ways has not changed since Pontius Pilate washed his hands of Christ.

Donkeys shuffle along narrow alleys past mudbrick homes. The souk (Arab bazaar) still teems with tiny shops. Brown-eyed waifs still scamper among the crowds. You can still eat the same greasy meats that made the Crusaders ill.

Retraces Christ's Steps

Pope Paul VI will come here to retrace part of the Way of the Cross, the Via Dolorosa, and say Mass over the spot enshrined as the tomb of Christ in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The pontiff will follow paths and visit places marked out by centuries of tradition and exhaustive research.

He comes as a pilgrim to a city that knew pilgrims long be-

fore David struck down the Jebusites in 1000 B.C. and captured it for the Israelites.

Here was an altar to a fire god. Here was Solomon's Holy of Holies. Here the place where Christ was crucified. Here, as well, is the spot where Omar built the first mosque on the site of the present Dome of the Rock. The prophet Isaiah lived here. Outside the walls St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr, was stoned to death.

Old Before Christ

Excavations have shown that generation upon generation have called it home since 3,000 years before Christ. Trade routes from the north, from Syria,

Galilee and Samaria, and on to the east intersect nearby and it was still early in the time of man when Jerusalem became an important fortress.

The roll call of this old city's conquerors and rulers touches the golden pages of history. After David came his son Solomon. Hezekiah beat off the Assyrians in 701 B.C., Nebuchadnezzar sacked the city in 586 B.C., and his Babylonians destroyed Solomon's temple. Cyrus of Persia allowed the exiles to return and in 537 B.C. the temple was rebuilt and its "flame of sacrifice" rekindled.

Alexander the Great entered Jerusalem peacefully in 332 B.C. Twelve years later Ptolemy I of Egypt partially destroyed the fortifications. Herod, the friend of Mark Antony and the emperor Augustus, arrived in 37 B.C., doubled the temple area and tried to wed Palestine firm-

ly to Rome.

Prize Of War

After Christ the city became one of the focal points of Christianity. But it was still a prize of war. Titus sacked it in 70 A.D. and ordered his legions to plough it under before building a new city, Aelia Capitolina, with temples to Bacchus, Jupiter and Venus.

Chosroes II of Persia, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Selim I of Turkey in the 16th century and others came as conquerors. The name Jerusalem itself means "Foundation of God." After David's victory it was often called the City of David, or Zion. And for several centuries afterward it was the only known place in the world where one God was worshipped. All around was the wilderness of paganism.

(Next: Nazareth)

Washington Merry-go-round

'Thrifty' congressmen hit at closing military bases

By Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON — The congressional clamor against closing more military bases, like a French fish market in full cry, hasn't died down a decibel.

The loudest squawks, ironically, are coming from champions of economy who are against federal spending everywhere except in their own backyards. Some of the bases should have been shut down 100 years ago. But the generals who command them have held off the taxpayers more savagely than they once fought off the Indians who attacked those same forts.

Here are some of the aged bases which Johnson wants to close:

Ft. Totten on Long Island, N. Y., was first used as a recruit depot during the Revolutionary War. It stood against the Indians and the French, fell once to the British. But not until President Johnson's determined attack on waste were the taxpayers to defeat it.

Most facilities at Ft. Totten, including the gun placements, date back to 1868. The buildings are old, inadequate, costly to maintain, expensive to heat.

The Port Washington, N. Y., Naval Training Device Center is actually located in a medieval castle, its functions scattered among guest houses, stables, and servants' quarters. Indeed, some functions are located as far away as Mechanicsburg, Pa., Mineola, N. Y., and Garden City, N. Y.

The castle, though of ancient vintage, was built in more modern times by the late railroad tycoon, George Gould. It is as expensive and impractical to maintain, however, as if it had been built for King Arthur's Round Table.

Result: President Johnson has ordered the Navy to move out of this museum and consolidate its training device activities at nearby Mitchell Air Force Base.

Whoops of Anguish

Ft. Slocum, N.Y. — Another military relic in the same area, was finally closed by the late President Kennedy earlier this year. Located on David's Island in Long Island Sound, it may have been ideal for holding off British sloops. But in its modern role as an Army school, it was not only obsolete but out of the way. The Army was obliged to operate a full-time ferry to haul 450 military men and civilian workers back and forth.

Yet the idea of closing these ancient fortifications has brought screams of anguish

from Long Island congressmen more terrible than any Indian war whoops of the past. Such economizers as Steve Derounian, Frank Becker, John Wylder, and Seymour Halpern, all New York Republicans, seem to think our security will be jeopardized by shutting down these defenses against the Redcoats and the Red Men. All of the above, incidentally, opposed Johnson in his recent foreign aid fight. He is not likely to help them now.

Mobile—The President's economy order has also caused dismay in Mobile, whose erstwhile Congressman Frank Boykin is no longer around to fight for federal handouts. He was convicted earlier this year.

Over the objections of Congressman George Grant and other Alabama politicians, who believe economy should begin anywhere but home, the President has ordered the inactivation of Theodore Army Terminal and the Air Force facilities at Bates Field.

The terminal has been maintained to handle ammunition, though the channel isn't deep enough to allow ammunition ships to dock there. It would take frequent and costly dredging to keep the channel open, but safety regulations would prevent the ships from loading or unloading ammunition anyway, because of the civilian construction all around the area.

In other words, the politicians want to keep open an ammunition terminal that is unable to handle any ammunition. As for Bates Field, the Air Force found it was costing 40 per cent more to base a reserve squadron there than elsewhere.

LBJ's Neighborhood

Camp Gary, south of Austin, Tex., not far from the LBJ ranch, is supposed to be used to train Army pilots in case of emergency. But the air traffic over Austin is so heavy that it is no place for student pilots. As a result, Camp Gary not only has no peacetime mission but couldn't even be used for its wartime mission. Yet Judge Thornberry, before he left Congress recently, was crying to keep the camp open.

In Mississippi — The Air Force reported the runways at its Greenville base were cracked, and the subsoil wouldn't support big bombers. Only two permanent buildings exist on the entire base. To put it back in shape for practical use, the Air Force estimated the cost would exceed \$8,000,000.

But the Mississippi congressional delegation, who are all for economy outside Mississippi, believe passionately in federal spending at Greenville.

Chicago — An even greater expense is maintaining the Fifth Army's headquarters in the former Chicago Beach Hotel. Two-thirds of the space is taken up in hallways, closets, and the like — fine for a hotel but wasted space in an office building.

Yet, until President Johnson stopped it, the Fifth Army was going ahead with plans to take over the adjacent \$4,000,000 Twin Towers Apartments in order to house headquarters personnel.

These are some of the extravagant bases which the President wants to curtail.

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Jerusalem city of sorrow, divided by enmity of Jews, Arabs

Capital Report

Solon says states should be responsible for policing unregulated sale of arms

By A. Robert Smith

Bulletin Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — It is up to the various state legislatures rather than Congress to crack down on unregulated sale of firearms to juveniles and adults who are incompetent to handle them safely, according to Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Magnuson's committee plans to hold hearings soon on pend-

ing bills to regulate mail-order gun sales such as the transaction which put an Italian rifle into the hands of Lee Harvey Oswald, the presumed assassin of President Kennedy. A bill sponsored by Sen. Thomas Dodd, D-Conn., has gained support since the assassination.

Dodd's proposal is to require any person ordering a gun by mail to provide an affidavit, authenticated by local police, attesting to his age, name, address, criminal record if any and evidence of compliance with state gun laws.

But Chairman Magnuson is fearful that enactment of such legislation will "mislead the public into believing that the problem had been solved when in fact it had not."

What is the problem?

"There is no question that more effective control over the use and possession of firearms is necessary," says Magnuson. "Mental incompetents, alcoholics, drug addicts, convicted felons, fugitives from justice and similar individuals should not be permitted to use firearms. Use of firearms by minors should be adequately regulated. Even in the case of guns used for sporting purposes, no minor should be permitted to use or possess a gun except with parental approval and under their supervision."

The basic issue, he adds, is "what constitutes effective control and where should that control be vested."

Magnuson contends that neither the Dodd bill nor any other suggested federal legislation can provide effective firearms control.

"It would not prevent a minor or a criminal from purchasing a pistol or a rifle at any local sporting goods or hardware store," he pointed out. "It would not provide effective control over weapons presently in the possession of private individuals, which some officials estimate total nearly 200 million. It would not prevent the sale and transfer of firearms between private individuals. It would not prevent a third party, over 18, with no criminal record even though potentially irresponsible, from ordering a firearm (by mail) on behalf of a convicted felon or a minor. Knowledge of safe firearms use is not required."

Magnuson maintains that only the states can provide effective control over sale and possession of guns; that for the

federal government to undertake it might require a federal police force that would impinge upon the police powers of the states and thereby be unconstitutional.

The senator has directed his committee staff to consult with federal, state and local authorities and others in quest of a practical solution.

"But the solution must not be one conceived in hysteria, born of ignorance, intended to foster complacency and destined to futility," he said. "The solution must be total, not partial. It must be dictated by the voices of reason not emotion. It must to the extent practical, prevent the possession and use of firearms by the irresponsible, but in so doing should not unduly inconvenience or burden the responsible."

Magnuson doesn't question the power of Congress to regulate interstate movement of weapons, such as the national firearms act of 1934, which outlaws machine guns, sawed-off shotguns and other gangster-type weapons. But he contends it is a state responsibility to see to it that legal weapons, pistols and rifles, be kept out of the hands of incompetents.

Shriver doesn't fear competition from Russians

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver said today that he didn't fear any competition from Russia in his field.

Shriver said the Russians might be trying to start a Peace Corps of their own, but their efforts were doomed because Soviet citizens wouldn't be given the freedom that Peace Corps members need.

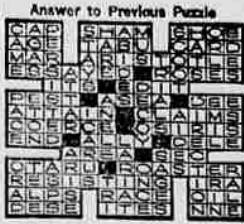
The Peace Corps director said he understood that 15 Russian high school teachers recently arrived in Ghana and some of them were in schools where there were American Peace Corps volunteers.

Shriver, in a copyright interview with U.S. News & World Report, said he assumed the Russians were invited by Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah and added, "We don't mind the competition."

"The Russians don't worry me, anyway, in this business," Shriver added.

Witchcraft

- ACROSS**
1 Witch's pet
4 Witchcraft is a black
7 Witch of
12 Yellow bugle
13 Confederate
14 Immense
15 Blood-sucking
17 Insert
18 New Guinea
19 Swallow
21 Girl's name
22 Roman bronze
24 Personal
26 Declarations
28 Always
29 Mile
31 Tenet
32 Newspapers
33 Seal
35 Debt
36 acknowledgment (ab.)
37 Not (cool)
38 Passably
39 Strenuous
40 Steamship (ab.)
41 Vile (slang)
42 Unequal
43 conditions
44 Gratitude giver
47 Outrigger canoe
49 Greek letter
51 Flood
54 Pharaoh
55 Philippine tree
56 Turmeric
57 Live
58 Compass point
59 Gypsy horse
DOWN
1 104 (Roman)
2 Grandparental
3 Tropical fruits



- ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE**
1 Witch's pet
4 Witchcraft is a black
7 Witch of
12 Yellow bugle
13 Confederate
14 Immense
15 Blood-sucking
17 Insert
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49 Greek letter
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56 Turmeric
57 Live
58 Compass point
59 Gypsy horse
DOWN
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2 Grandparental
3 Tropical fruits

King named 'Man of Year'

NEW YORK (UPI) — Civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., was named by Time magazine as its Man of the Year for 1963.

Time editors, in announcing the selection Sunday described King as the "symbol of the Negro revolution in 1963." The Negro clergyman is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The magazine selects as Man of the Year the individual it thinks "dominated the news of that year and left an indelible mark—for good or ill—on history."