'Let's not get panicky, fellows—this could have some pretty amusing aspects'

Barry Goldwater's over-simplifications are losing him public confidence

United States Senator Barry Goldwater is a man of considerable personal charm, a man who is equipped with a ready wit and a quick quip. These attributes, plus his natural conservative bent and his willingness to work hard for things in which he believes, have vaulted him into national prominence in the past three or four years. The peak of his prominence came for the Arizonan this year when he decided to seek the Republican nomination for President of the United States.

Senator Goldwater chose not to follow the road to national conservative leadership followed by the late Senator Taft of Ohio, and to a lesser extent by former Senator Knowland of California. Taft and Knowland became leaders through meticulous attention to detail. They did their homework well. They rapidly became members of the Senate Establishment, and rose to leadership within that group.

Senator Goldwater has never been a member of the ruling clique in the Senate. This does not indicate any lack of character or ability. Rather it means he did not choose to take the senatorial path which leads to the Establishment.

Goldwater, instead, took over the popular and titular leadership of the conservatives in this country through sheer energy. He followed a travel schedule which would have killed lesser men. He was ready to meet with anyone, any time, any place, to discuss his brand of conservatism. And, unlike Taft or Knowland, he was a crowd pleaser. He drew growing numbers of listeners, and they liked what they heard.

But, in making his speeches, and writing his column, and his books, Senator Goldwater made a mistake which is coming back to haunt him now. (There are those who feel he hired too many ghost-writers, but that has little to do with his present problem.)

As every experienced public speaker knows, one simply cannot go into great verbal detail in explaining his position before large groups of persons. The listener gets tired; the listener gets confused. He often goes away from the speech with an impression the speaker did not want to give. So, the experienced platform performer tends to over-simplify.

He over-simplifies the problem, in order to make it more easily understood. Then he over-simplifies the answer, in order to make sure his audience gets the message he wants them to have. Some speakers, and Goldwater has been among them on occasion, never bother to give the answers at all. They simply list a number of over-simplified problems, and call for a change.

But Goldwater has found something new. When you are campaigning for the chance to run for President of the United States, there are some persons around who want specific answers. As often as not they are members of the opposition party, looking for a chance to put you on the spot, and to defend their own man. But present they are. And definite answers they want.

Senator Goldwater issued a statement in connection with his New Hampshire campaign the other day, a statement which implied that America was putting too much emphasis on unmanned missiles. To make the statement a little stronger, he said missiles were "unreliable." Senator Goldwater, an active Air Force reservist, may have his doubts about putting all our national eggs in missile baskets. So do many other persons. But what drew immediate counter-fire from two members of his own party was his attack on the reliability of our missile system. Secretary of Defense McNamara, a Republican, levelled the first guns against the Senator. And yesterday former President Eisenhower joined McNamara, although in less strong terms.

Goldwater, in an attempt to sell his views, has gotten himself into hot water. It is beginning to appear that these problems (this is not the first one of this nature for him) are going to multiply in the weeks and months ahead.

Substantiate, not repudiate

We see where Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine has finally decided that she will be a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

This is somewhat of a surprise. Few thought that Mrs. Smith had any serious thoughts about running for the presidency. Apparently she does.

She says that she will run to repudiate the argument that a woman should not seek the nation's highest office. With no offense meant to Mrs. Smith personally, we would predict that her entry in the race will substantiate, not repudiate, the argument.

Pro football won't die out

We see where our friends at The Oregonian are worried that professional football, like boxing, might become just another weekend daytime serial.

It isn't likely.

Television simply burned up the available boxing talent. There wasn't a lot of it to start with anyway. The reverse is true in pro football, which draws its talent from hundreds of major colleges and universities and which pays enough to make regular Sunday beatings worthwhile.

Pro football won't die out. It will get bigger every year.

Suicide in the United States (4)

Firearms and explosives most common methods of suicide, survey indicates

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth of five dispatches on suicide by the national reporter of United Press International. It deals with the methods persons use to kill themselves.)

By Harry Ferguson
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The other day Robert Lawson, flying a single-engine plane, told the control tower at the Shawnee, Okla., Airport that he was going to ram into the administration building of Oklahoma Baptist University.

"You're kidding," the control tower messaged back.

"I'm not kidding," Lawson replied. "I'm going to build a monument."

And so he did. He made a low level approach and rammed into the third floor of the building and died. He hit an unoccupied room and the only life lost was his own.

People bent on suicide choose strange ways to do it. Most of them never live to tell why they do it the hard way—such as ramming a school building with an airplane—and endanger the lives of other persons. Lawson was a former student at the school and had been a mental patient, but that is the sum total of evidence available to scientists seeking clues as to why people commit suicide in the ways they do.

The most common methods of suicide are, in this order:

Firearms and explosives, poisons or gases, hanging and strangulation, drowning, jumping from high places, using cutting or piercing instruments.

Vanity Beyond Death

Men don't seem to care about how things appear after their death and they lean to shooting themselves in the head. Women seem to carry vanity even beyond death and do nothing that will deface them. An overwhelming number of them take poison and many carefully apply make-up before killing themselves.

Some years ago George Kennan, in an article titled "Problems of Suicide," listed the bizarre ways in which people end their lives:

"I have well authenticated cases in which men or women have committed suicide by throwing themselves upon swiftly revolving circular saws; by exploding dynamite in their mouths; by thrusting red hot pokers down their throats; by allowing themselves to freeze to death on piles of ice in refrigerator cars; by lacerating their throats on barbed wire fences; by drowning themselves head down in barrels; by suffocating themselves head downward in chimneys; by diving into white hot coke ovens; by swallowing poisonous spiders; by forcing teams of horses to tear their heads off; by drowning themselves in vats of soft soap; by plunging into retorts of molten glass; by decapitation with homemade guillotines."

Auto Used More

There is an increasing use of the automobile as a means of committing suicide, and A. L. Moseley of the Trauma Research Institute, Cambridge, Mass., provided the results of a study he has made on the subject. He conducted an in-depth investigation of 124 traffic deaths — both pedestrians and drivers. He found evidence that 20 of the dead persons had suffered from severe depression, including 14 which were judged to have had suicidal tendencies.

Death by automobile tempts the potential suicide because it readily lends itself to the appearance of having been an accident.

Specific places seem to be associated with suicide in the minds of many persons. As late as 15 years ago it appeared that Niagara Falls had a fatal fascination for potential suicides. In 1949, seven men and three women killed themselves by going over the falls, but the trend seems to be on the decline.

High places tempt some people to impulsive suicide. The Empire State Building in New York had to build a barrier to keep people from plunging to their deaths. High bridges, such as the Golden Gate in San Francisco, appear to be a constant temptation to self destruction.

Next: Can suicide be prevented?

Erhard offers moderating voice in world beset by swift change

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

In a world beset by swift and frequently disturbing change, a moderating voice is that of West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard.

His has not been the dramatic, go-it-alone policy of a De Gaulle nor yet the unbending policy of his predecessor in office, Konrad Adenauer.

Among his first official duties after taking his new post was the sorrowful one of attending the funeral rites of the late President John F. Kennedy, a man with whom he had hoped to have one of his earliest meetings.

Instead he conferred with Kennedy's successor, Lyndon B. Johnson, and assured him of West Germany's continued loyalty to the Atlantic alliance and her wish for continuing close ties with the United States.

In contrast to De Gaulle's well-publicized differences with United States policy and his frequently ostentatious displays of independence, Erhard declared before the West German parliament a different brand of independence.

"We need American protection," he said, "but we are not an American protectorate."

Undertakes Big Job

With few dramatic flourishes, Erhard has cut out for himself a task of considerable magnitude and has become one of Europe's busiest traveling men.

He has conferred in Washington, London and Paris and this week rounded out visits to the major allies with a meeting in Rome with Italian Premier Aldo Moro.

Other meetings will follow with leaders of the smaller members of the European Economic Community, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg, and after that he hopes for a summit meeting to cure what he calls Europe's "political malaise."

Out of this has developed an outline of the Erhard foreign policy.

Aside from France, but along with other members of the European Community, he believes in a politically united Europe in which British participation is "indispensable."

He opposes any attempt by the larger members of the European Community to impress their will upon the smaller.

Backs Free Trade

As a free trade advocate he will press for broad and deep tariff cuts in the so-called "Kennedy round" of world trade talks this spring.

He will give all-out support for the U.S. concept of a multination nuclear naval force for NATO and will urge other members of NATO to follow suit.

Along with the United States he opposes long-term credits for the Soviet Union and has appealed to Allied governments not to start a race to Moscow.

Washington Merry-go-round

LBJ considers New Mexican newspaper man for AEC

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Clint Anderson, the astute and able senator from New Mexico, has been bending the ear of his old friend, ex-Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, to get the No. 1 political chameleon of the southwest appointed to the Atomic Energy Commission.

He is Robert McKinney, publisher of the "oldest newspaper in the West," the Santa Fe New Mexican, who was a rootin' tootin' Democrat when Truman made him Assistant Secretary of the Interior, then became a rootin' tootin' Republican when Eisenhower appointed him to the International Atomic Energy Commission, then came back to the Democratic fold when Kennedy made him ambassador to Switzerland.

Though he has been all things to all political parties, McKinney has been faithful to at least one man — Senator Anderson.

Anderson, who has most of the press against him in New Mexico, got McKinney his job with Truman, later his job with Eisenhower, then his job with Kennedy, and now wants to reward McKinney's infidelity with a job from Johnson.

When McKinney began angling for an appointment under Eisenhower, he gave orders to his editor, Joseph Lawlor, to ditch the paper's pro-Democratic policy, omit critical cartoons by Herblock, tone down criticism of Ike, and especially of Admiral Lewis Strauss, then chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

McKinney's political turnabout finally got too much for Editor Lawlor. He resigned. Said Lawlor: "As McKinney left for Vienna to take his new job, he told me: 'My primary interest is in seeing the monthly balance sheet'."

Back to the Democrats

But a few days after Kennedy was elected, McKinney hung his Republican clothes back in the closet, took his Democratic togs out of mothballs, and started angling for a job as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Kennedy, wise to McKinney's palpitating record, turned him down. Finally JFK yielded to McKinney's No. 1 political backer, Senator Anderson, and offered McKinney the ambassadorship to Switzerland.

The Swiss are a polite, long suffering people. They had just tolerated Eisenhower's hardboiled, inconsiderate columnist friend, Henry J. Taylor, as ambassador; and Kennedy apparently figured they could suffer some more. They did. They heaved a big sigh of relief when McKinney resigned.

With Johnson in the White House, McKinney is angling for the job he covets most — appointment to the Atomic Energy Commission, and eventually its chairmanship. His great ambition is to succeed his close friend, Admiral Lewis Strauss.

As a senator, Johnson did a good job of blocking Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. But Anderson, a key member of the Senate Finance Committee and a good influence on most issues, gave Lyndon potent support in pushing the tax bill. So the No. 1 chameleon of the southwest may achieve his ambition.

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Capital Report

Mrs. Neuberger enthusiastic about entry of Margaret Chase Smith into GOP race

By Yvonne Franklin
Bulletin Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Sen. Margaret Chase Smith in announcing her candidacy for President said "I cannot think of anything nicer" when told she would automatically be placed on the Oregon primary ballot. The Senate's only other lady lawmaker, Sen. Maurine Neuberger, shares the sentiment.

Diminutive but doughty, Mrs. Smith is attractive and slim; her hair is white and smartly coiffed. She is 66 but her unlined face looks 50. She usually wears dark suits in contrast to Sen. Neuberger's gaily colored frocks, and Mrs. Smith's trademark is a daily red rose in her lapel.

She has never lost an election, winning a House seat in 1940 when her husband died in office. She had less than a week to make up her mind to run as did Sen. Neuberger when she filed for the Senate primary in 1960.

At that time this reporter interviewed Mrs. Smith about Mrs. Neuberger's candidacy and when asked whether she would like to see another woman in the Senate she replied:

"Not just as a woman, but as a qualified woman, one who would come in and do the job as the Senate requires. I have never been a feminist. I have been for equal rights for women so long as they accept the responsibilities that go along with it."

She said she thought Mrs. Neuberger deserved to succeed to and carry on the work of her husband, Richard L. Neuberger.

Sen. Maurine Neuberger issued a statement praising Sen. Smith's candidacy:

"As a representative of a state that has always celebrated the pioneer spirit, I am delighted that Mrs. Smith has chosen to assault this last frontier. Nor can I think of a more appropriate first woman candidate. She has had a long, proud legislative record. She is a distinguished member of the Senate, as she was of the House, and she is admired by women everywhere.

"Oregon will welcome her to the Oregon primary as an outstanding candidate. Perhaps through her efforts, the traditional rallying cry will no longer be "may the best man win," but "may the best candidate win."

Sen. Smith won her Senate seat in 1948 and later claimed to have spent $17,000 in all three Senate elections through her last in 1960. She is known as an astute, hard - headed politician, traveling often to Maine to mend political fences. Files are kept on every city of "things done" for them, along with names of important contacts and supporters.

She is plain - spoken and is called independent to a fault. She fights for her rights in the Senate and was placed on the powerful Appropriations Committee only after she battled for her seniority rights. She does not reckon much with the Republican party in Maine, and she also goes her own way in the Senate. She voted against the Test Ban Treaty, but for aid to education. She is also for civil rights legislation. She calls herself a "moderate."

Her background is humble; her father was a barber, her mother a waitress and factory worker. She went to work immediately after high school as a teacher and quit to become a telephone operator. She later became a newspaper reporter and when she was in Congress wrote a syndicated column for five years.

She was working as office manager for a private firm in Maine when her boss ordered her to run for a local office, which began her career in politics. After she married at 30 to Congressman Clyde Smith, she became his secretary and confidante before herself running for Congress. She says politics is her whole life. She is at her desk by 8 a.m. and never home before 8:30 in the evening.

She never misses a roll call vote — she prides herself on her attendance record — and never tips her hand about a vote until the day comes to cast it. In her speech she gave no indication of her views on major issues of the day, and kept her audience on tenterhooks by seeming to indicate that she was not going to run (her printed text omitted her decision).

The bulk of her speech dealt with arguments to support her contention that America is freer of bigotry than it was ten years ago. She drew attention to her widely hailed "declaration of conscience" speech in 1950 when she indirectly attacked Sen. Joe McCarthy. (Sen Wayne Morse signed the declaration along with five other Republicans and McCarthy ridiculed them as "Snow White and her six dwarfs.")

She thus obliquely called attention to the fact that she had had the courage to speak out when others did not — including presidential aspirants who are still around.

In her speech, Sen. Smith seemed to be implying that the prejudice against women for political office was also diminishing and that she — as a fighter, abused by extremists of the right and left, and a "moderate" — could best represent the American people, whom she said were not extremists either. Thus, she delicately drew the contrast between herself and "liberal" Nelson Rockefeller and "conservative" Barry Goldwater.

She spoke of receiving thousands of letters urging her to run. Listing reasons which the letters gave as to why she should run, she said:

". . .what was really important was that through me for the first time women of the United States had an opportunity to break the barrier against women being seriously considered for the presidency — to destroy any political bigotry against women on this score just as the late John F. Kennedy had broken the political barrier on religion and destroyed once and for all such political bigotry.

"This argument contends that I would be pioneering the way for a woman in the future —to make her more acceptable —to make the way easier — for her to be elected president.

"Perhaps the point that has impressed me the most on this argument is that women before me pioneered and smoothed the way for me to be the first woman to be elected to both the House and the Senate — and that I should give back in return that which had been given to me."

Barbs

An Indiana mounted policeman turned down a promotion to the detective force. He was already riding high.

A husband's excuses, usually being lame, make it easy for his wife to catch up with them.

Baby girls don't like to be kissed and fondled until they grow up.

It's natural for a baby to stay up the night raising Cain, but why do they keep it up through their teens?

My Nickel's Worth

"When men differ in opinion, both sides ought equally to have the advantage of being heard by the public." — Benjamin Franklin.

Courteous carrier gets 'well done' nod

To the Editor:

I have lived in many communities in the past several years, and have always subscribed to the local paper. Without a doubt, our carrier, Steve Greening, is one of the nicest, politest news carriers we have ever had the fortune to have serve us. He is always courteous and seems to consider the customer first. He is the only news carrier who ever left a Christmas card for us. In inclement weather he is still "on time" and always places the paper where it is not likely to get damaged.

Steve is an asset to "The Bulletin" and to Bend.

Sincerely,
Boyd Karrer

Bend, Oregon,
Jan. 28, 1964

Dolls and Guys

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4 Miss Froman or Miss Withers
8 First guy
12 State for Miss Bankhead (ab.)
13 Asseverate
14 Miss Storm
15 Evergreen tree
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18 Destructive windstorm
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55 Dirk
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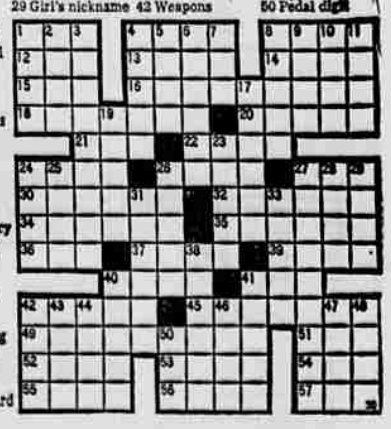
Answer to Previous Puzzle