

# International Situation Occupies Minds of Rocky Mountain Voters

## Domestic Issues Being Replaced By World Worry

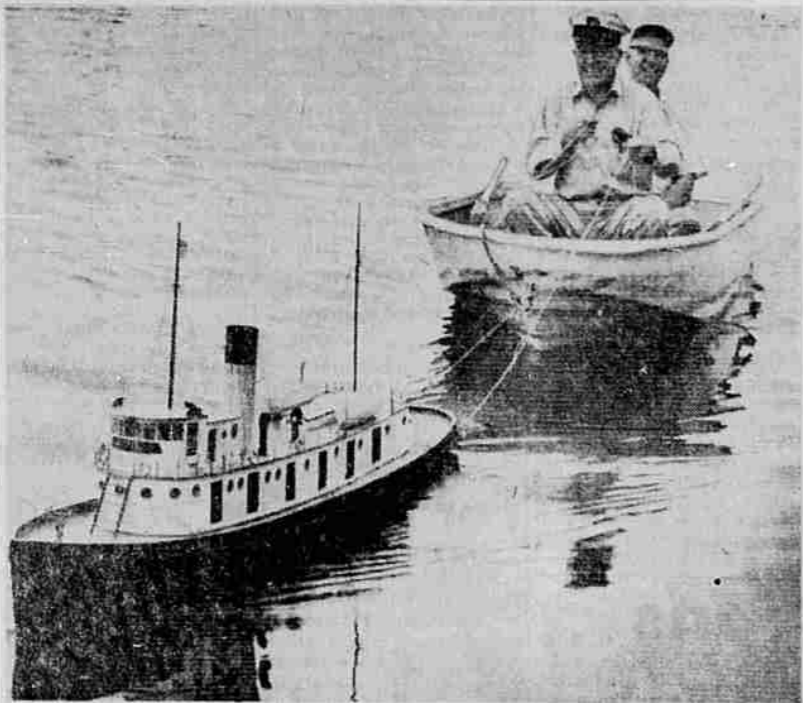
By DAN DOHERTY  
 Denver—Cries of "no, no," came from 10,000 Denverites when Sen. John A. Carroll, (D-Colo.), asked: "Are we satisfied with what is going on in Cuba?" and "Are we satisfied with what has been happening in the world the last three or four years?"

The shouters were admittedly mostly Democrats in a mostly Democratic city, gathered to hear Sen. John F. Kennedy talk. But they reacted to the questions on foreign affairs and defense and remained relatively impassive when reclamation, natural resources and other Western standbys were mentioned. Thereby they reflected the trend among voters in the nation's high country, the mountain states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah.

These states, without exception, went for Eisenhower and Nixon in both 1952 and 1956. "This year, the situation throughout the region, is, as some political writer put it, "in flux."

Before, natural resources development, farm problems and other domestic issues held sway in this region, but today Republicans and Democrats alike agree with Colorado's Republican Chairman Jean K. Tool that "the international situation is first on everybody's mind. They haven't got any farm problems, highway or any other kind if there's an H-bomb whistling overhead."

If there is an exception, it is New Mexico, where the political atmosphere has not



**STRONG BUT LITTLE**—This little boat is powerful enough to pull a dinghy and two men. At the helm, or reins in this case, is Capt. Frank Becker, skipper of Becker Tugs at Detroit, Mich. Behind him is Raymond Tarenski, 49, builder of the miniature "shrimp boat". Tarenski spent a year building the craft. It is 6½ feet long, has an 18-inch beam and draws eight inches of water. The boat is built of aluminum and has an engine that develops 1½ horsepower at 125 pounds of steam pressure. The model is guided by pulling the ropes. (UPI Telephoto)

been greatly stirred by the "great issues." In this mushrooming state Catholics no longer dominate and religious considerations are a factor. This is particularly true in heavily Protestant southeast New Mexico. The normally Democratic majority in this region has been sullen since Los Angeles; Kennedy's support comes from more populous Albuquerque.

Sen. Dennis Chavez, (D-

N.M.), who is not seeking reelection, has charged fellow Democrats Gov. John Burroughs and National Committeeman Tom Brown, both from eastern New Mexico, with not working hard enough for Kennedy.

Both have denied Chavez' charge, but Burroughs, observers say, is running scared in his race for reelection against Republican Edwin L. Mechem, a three-time governor whom Burroughs narrowly ousted in 1958.

Another place where religion could be a factor is in eastern Montana, a region with many Protestants of Scandinavian extraction. But in Montana, as in Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, there has been little overt talk of religion in the campaign. When Kennedy campaigned in Salt Lake City, he stressed the past tribulations of the Mormon people who predominate there, making a strong bid for the state's support. The Latter Day Saints Church, most potent force in Utah, has remained quiet on the issue.

**Surprise in Primary**

Utah Republicans expressed surprise when Democrats outpolled them by a wide margin in this year's primary, but Republican Gov. George D. Clyde predicts a GOP victory in the state none the less.

Only in Wyoming do Republicans outnumber Democrats, and Wyoming elected an almost complete slate of Democrats two years ago, ousting former Sen. Frank A. Barrett and former Gov. Milward Simpson. Republicans in all five mountain states claim the swing is to their side now, however.

In Colorado and Montana, the two best organized political forces are labor and the Farmers Union. Both support the Democrats, although the nomination of Sen. Lyndon Johnson, (D-Tex.), as Kennedy's running mate was not overly popular with these liberal forces. Republicans, on the contrary, claim to be benefitting greatly from the vice presidential candidacy of Henry Cabot Lodge.

**Small Worlds Around Us**

By Lynn M. Watkins

Anyone who has any knowledge at all about beetles knows that these creatures have peculiar habits and often are found in strange places. And, too, we all know these hard-shelled insects get around; some species can be found in just about any environment and many under ridiculous circumstances in places where a bug has no right to be.

We expect to find bugs in a garden; in a rotting log, in forest litter, under boards, pieces of brick or cement, but who would expect to find them living on a tidal-flat along a seacoast and close enough to the sea that their homes are inundated at least once every 24 hours. By rights no insect, no matter how queer, is expected to inhabit such an environment.

**Are Agreed**

Scientists are pretty well agreed that, as far as is known, no species of insect, or individual either, actually lives in saltwater. But the "low-tide" billbug prefers to reside within sound of the pounding surf and murmuring tide.

The billbug actually is classified as a beetle, or what some people call a weevil; one of the small insects that crawls around in dry flour, some even in tobacco and drugs, some of them poisonous. Some varieties of weevil make their homes in peas, beans, cotton and all manner of other crops.

The billbug, as its name implies, has a bill or snout. This long beak is used to cut a slit in the stem of a salt-water reed where an egg is laid. The newly hatched larvae will use its little snout to burrow in the stem of the plant.

The other part of the common name, "low-tide," indicates the incoming surge of sea water that often covers the water reed as well as the contained larvae of the billbug. Apparently the little bug doesn't mind in the least.

**Remain Satisfied**

Down through countless generations of "low-tide" billbugs, these tiny insects have been perfectly satisfied with their living conditions, using the reeds of water plants for egg depositing. As far as is known, and right up until a few years ago, the billbug has confined most of its activities to salt water reeds, but he, like most bugs, can easily change his habits, and his appetite.

Times change, of course, and present-day billbugs can and often do forsake their place by the sea and move onto and into other plants that grow a distance away from the shore.

They can invade the crops that man has cultivated and become one of man's enemies. The low-tide billbug still retains its "bill" but can become something else besides a low-tide dweller. It can become a high-land pest. (Released by The Register and Tribune Syndicate, 1960)

## Defensive Fringe Thinking Shown at Steelworkers Meet

By HENRY J. BECHTOLD  
 UPI Financial Editor  
 New York—(UPI)—With the steel industry in the throes of its worst recession since the late 1930s, the temper of the steelworkers at their recent convention in Atlantic City was one of defensive fringe thinking.



This is the gist of a special report on the convention by the editor of Iron Age magazine. Tom Campbell said talks with delegates and union officers disclosed fear that the steel industry now was a six to nine month business.

He noted that some comparisons were made with the coal miners who now number less than 200,000, as against more than 650,000 not too many years ago. The oft-mentioned culprit to plague steelworkers, he said, was automation.

**Doctors Criticized**

Even doctors, hospitals and insurance firms came in for bitter criticism at the steel union meetings. Campbell said that so strong is the feeling among steel union officials over doctors' fees, hospi-

tal service and alleged unnecessary operations that the union advocated pilot clinics for pre-paid medical attention.

If anything comes of this pilot plan, Campbell said, the bill would fall to the steel companies which now pick up the tab on the health plans.

Job security emphasis also was sparked by the after-effects of last year's 116-day strike and the subsequent recession in steel. Campbell said there was marked criticism of the apparent slowness of the Joint Work Practices Committee and the Human Relations Committee "to get off the ground." These groups were formed as part of the latest steel contract.

**Little Committee Action**

Thus far there has been no more than exploratory action by these committees, the Iron Age editor said, noting that the consensus at the meeting was that it would be a miracle if any agreement were to be reached on the explosive subject of work practices by the deadline at the end of November.

Campbell pointed out that ironically the two co-chairmen of the Human Relations Committee are union president David J. McDonald and R. Conrad Cooper, U.S. Steel vice president, the two same

people who failed to reach any kind of agreement in last year's negotiations until after the 116-day strike. Personal feelings of the two tend to enter into the picture, he added.

In addition to the medical care plans, Campbell stated, the main topics of discussion on and off the convention floor were supplementary unemployment benefits, social insurance and pensions. There was very little talk about wage goals in the 1962 bargaining sessions, but they are expected to come along as a routine demand.

The union wants a thorough revision of the unemployment benefits. This, Campbell said, appears to stem from the rapid deterioration of working time for many employees not too long after last year's strike.

There also is fear that the steel industry will move rapidly into more automation, with a much lower operating rate as "normal."



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**Bowles Questions Nixon's Ability**

Portland—(UPI)—Rep. Chester A. Bowles (D. Conn.) told a Portland audience Sunday night that a Democratic administration "can create the kind of conditions to encourage peace."

Bowles, a foreign policy adviser to Democratic Presidential Nominee John F. Kennedy, also questioned the ability of GOP Candidate Richard M. Nixon to deal effectively with what he termed the potentially explosive foreign situation.

He made his remarks at a \$10 a plate Democratic fund raising dinner at the Neighbors of Woodcraft hall which was attended by approximately 300 persons.

The former Connecticut Governor and ex-ambassador to India declared "Mr. Nixon recognizes that foreign affairs is the central issue of the campaign, but he made a statement that we can't talk about it."

Bowles claimed that foreign policy has to be discussed in a sober, responsible way and commented "We must strive for a return to the bipartisan foreign policy which has been interrupted for eight years."

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