

Where Goldwater Stands

Arizona Republican Shows Deviations Suggesting Shift to Political Center

WASHINGTON (CQ) — The popular image of Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater (R), now a leading candidate for his party's presidential nomination, is one of staunch and uncompromising conservatism.

A comprehensive review of Goldwater's record in public life — his on-the-record stands, his votes and the bills he has introduced since he entered the Senate in 1953 — show that the popular image and the actual record are largely in accord.

But some interesting deviations from the straight conservative line have appeared in recent Goldwater speeches and news conferences, suggesting a new-water shift toward the vote-heavy center in U. S. politics.

Goldwater stands, past and present, on key domestic issues, are reviewed below.

Labor A large portion of Goldwater's national reputation is based on his articulate, consistent opposition to "big labor." Goldwater favors a ban on union spending in politics, mandatory secret union votes before strikes can be called, limitations on industry-wide bargaining by any one union, and the controversial "right-to-work" laws that bar compulsory unionism.

In the early 1950s Goldwater proposed a bill giving states the right to control all strikes, picketing and secondary boycotts. This inspired labor publications to charge him with "tyranny" and "neo-fascism." In 1955 Goldwater said organized labor was preparing for "massive use of political slush funds on a nationwide scale" to influence the 1956 elections. In 1958 he said that Walter Reuther was "a more dangerous menace than the Sputniks."

A member of the McClellan "Rackets" Committee and also ranking Republican on the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, Goldwater fought hard for labor reform legislation in the late 1950s.

Decrying "the enormous economic and political power now concentrated in the hands of union leaders," Goldwater said

In 1960: "The time has come, not to abolish unions or deprive them of deserved gains, but to redress the balance — to restore unions to their proper role in a free society."

As a key step to "redress" of imbalance, Goldwater in 1960 suggested application of anti-trust laws to unions. But his 1963 labor bill contained no such provision and he told Congressional Quarterly in an Aug. 28 interview: "I don't think it will work, frankly. I can understand the reasoning of those who push it, but I think the laws are far too cumbersome. We're dealing with people's jobs, not corporate bodies."

In 1958 Goldwater introduced a Senate bill outlawing all union shops in the U. S. — a mandatory national "right-to-work" law. In a June 10, 1963 Senate floor speech he again defended the principle of "right-to-work." But his 1963 labor bill provided that union shops could be legalized by specific state action. In his June 10 speech he said he would "never vote for a so-called national right to work law."

Goldwater is an implacable foe of high Government spending and taxation. He considers the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, which legalized the income tax, "a very poor amendment."

"Government has a right to claim an equal percentage of each man's wealth, and no more," Goldwater wrote in 1960. "A graduated income tax, he said, 'is repugnant to my notions of justice. I do not believe in punishing success.'"

In his recent CQ interview, Goldwater said he no longer saw any alternative to the income tax in view of the size of the current federal budget. He said he opposed reducing the progressive feature and nothing else.

"What I would propose," Goldwater said, "is a complete study of the whole tax problem by a compact group of academic counselors, businessmen, labor people and legislators who could devote all the time needed to it. When the package is ready, then sell it to Congress... and throw the old one out. Now, included in that new package would be an elimination of drastic cutting of the progressive features, where they become punitive."

In the Senate, Goldwater has voted for virtually every tax reduction proposed. But he now opposes President Kennedy's tax cut program unless the federal budget is also reduced.

Goldwater has lined up with other Southwesterners in Congress to vote against any decrease in oil and gas depletion allowances. In 1962, when a proposal was made on the Senate floor to reduce the top income tax bracket from 87 to 60 percent and simultaneously reduce oil depletion allowances from

27.5 to 20 per cent, Goldwater lined up against it.

Suspicion of the "welfare state" marks Goldwater's stand on the Social Security system. Public rumors to the contrary, he has never advocated complete repeal of Social Security. But he has urged that participation in the system be made voluntary and has opposed expansion of the program. He warns that already-scheduled increases in the Social Security tax will push it up to 9 or 10 per cent and result in a taxpayers' "revolt" by late in this decade.

Goldwater is a strong opponent of President Kennedy's proposed "medicare" plan of medical care for the aged financed through additional Social Security taxes. He says most Americans would prefer to use Social Security tax dollars for the purchase of private health plans.

In 1960 Goldwater was one of two Senators to vote against the Kerr-Mills bill for matching federal grants to the states to cover medical expenses for the indigent elderly. But now he cites this law as "much better" than the Kennedy "medicare" plan and criticizes the administration for alleged sabotaging of Kerr-Mills.

Agriculture Goldwater is convinced that the present federal farm program is unconstitutional and that agriculture should be returned to the economic laws of "supply and demand." He has been an almost constant foe of Government subsidies and price supports. He was a strong supporter of Eisenhower Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson and his policies.

Goldwater feels that "farmers want to free themselves from government guarantees and restrictions" and that the time has come "to dissolve the Rural Electrification Administration."

Philosophy of Government In the Senate Goldwater has been a strong foe of large federal programs in fields such as agriculture, housing, urban renewal, depressed areas, foreign aid, education, public power and urban affairs.

In his 1960 book, Conscience of a Conservative, Goldwater said there ought to be a U. S. Presidential candidate who would declare:

"I have little interest in streamlining government or making it more efficient, for I would reduce its size. I do not



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Communists in Italy Blast 'Peanut' Comics

By WILLIAM F. SUNDERLAND ROME (UPI)—Charlie Brown may have good reason to look bewildered and exclaim "Good grief!" He, his friends and the dog Snoopy who are in the Charles M. Schulz comic strip of "Peanuts" are either Fascists, have suicide complexes or are simply stupid, according to an Italian Communist party newspaper.

around the personage of Charlie, the only one fairly normal... "Lucy is before all the most hysterical. She is a hateful girl, a non-grownup and full of complexes, above all that of superiority. She is ignorant, but judges all and everybody, speaking continually of others..." "She believes she is the belly-button of the world, and therefore better than the others, thus able to resolve all problems. When one has turned the last page, you hate her. She is a Fascist. Patty, however, like Violet, is simply stupid."

great culture: that America which yet has not discovered America." What obviously had escaped Unita's attention was that another left wing Rome newspaper Paese Sera, has been running "Peanuts" for the last couple of years.

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