

Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty
II Corinthians 3:17

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The Catskill Happening

Three hundred thousand people, most of them hippies and presumably all from under 30, gathered on Max Yasgur's 600-acre farm near Bethel, N.Y., last week. The happening was sponsored by the Woodstock Music and Art Festival, and we suspect there's never been anything quite like it.

The small community in the Catskills, just north of New York City, was totally unprepared for the mass invasion. There were few sanitary facilities. Food was doled out by neighboring farmers, and everyone shared what was available.

Most of the guests simply slept out on the ground. When a heavy rainstorm came, they got soaked. But the beat went on, with one folk group after another mounting a bandstand and pounding out music for the few of the assembled multitude who could get close enough to hear.

Five thousand of the guests needed medical attention, and doctors were flown in from nearby towns. Four hundred were treated for drug use. One died from overdose of drugs. One was killed when he went to sleep on a piece of farm land and was run over by a tractor.

FOR 20 MILES in every direction highways were jammed with hippies; some on foot, some in hot rods; some using their family cars. There wasn't enough food, enough gasoline, enough running water, or enough of anything else except people. But Mr. Yasgur said the Aquarian festival was "a dramatic spirit of peace, goodwill and human kindness."

Through the haze of marijuana and the wailing of acid rock music, some participants were turning to the more dangerous LSD and methadine. Nudism was so common that it went largely unnoticed.

No one was arrested; there was little if any violence; and after the Star Spangled Banner was played, the hippies started thumbing their way home. "I never met a nicer bunch of kids in my life," said Sullivan County Sheriff Louis Ratten.

In quest of a precedent for the Catskill orgy, if that's the word one thinks instinctively of the children of Hamelin being led to their doom by the Pied Piper, but to no one person can be blamed for luring the hippies to Bethel. The music festival was advertised in the underground press, and the organizers didn't seem to care whether the crowds could be taken care of.

AS FOR THE unrestrained youths who seem quite willing to put up with the hardships and discomforts, we suppose they were doing their thing. Despite what in earlier years would have passed for licentiousness and immorality, the young people didn't hurt much of anything except themselves. Farmer Yasgur's land looked much like Mississippi after Camille had ripped over it, but presumably he was paid for playing host to the festival.

Psychologists will have enough grist for their mill to last for a good many years. Maybe when they determine what motivated the Woodstock hippies, they will have a clue to what led thousands of European children to head for the Holy Land in one of history's most famous crusades.

In the meantime, a small but substantial number of today's youth apparently are willing to destroy their bodies in order to break their minds. Just how to channel their energies into constructive paths is one of the unsolved problems of our times.

Profit Through Crisis

After more than a month of political crisis, the Italian Christian Democratic leader, Mariano Rumor, the other day formed a new government consisting of Christian Democrats and Socialists.

The Christian Democrats, though the largest party in Italy, do not command a majority in parliament, and the Rumor government is a minority government. The Socialists have promised to support it until the Italian municipal elections next November. The Socialists hope to increase their voting strength at those elections and to demand, after that, a stiffer price for their collaboration with the Christian Democrats.

But chances are the Socialists will fare very badly next November. The party is split into several factions. The moderates continue assisting the Christian Democrats. The leftists want to form a coalition with the Communists. A lot of other Socialist leaders want to stay independent. It is doubtful that the Italian voters will show great confidence in a party so disunited and so confused.

With the Socialists in complete disarray, the electoral battle will be fought mainly between the Christian Democrats and the Communists. At the last general elections in 1968, the Christian Democrats polled nearly 40 per cent of the votes, while the Communists and their left-wing allies reached an all-time high of 27 per cent. General elections are not due until 1972, but if the Communists increase their vote at their November municipal elections, they may demand the dissolution of parliament and earlier general elections as well.

The present Rumor government is Italy's 30th since the end of World War II, and most probably it will prove even less stable than its predecessors. Italy seems to be in the position of France just before General De Gaulle established stability and continuity in French government affairs nearly 12 years ago. Fortunately (for the Italians) however, the political chaos in Rome does not appear to affect Italy's economic growth and progress, which are very impressive. As the Italians say, the country lives and prospers in spite of the government.

Today's Quote

Columnist Robert E. Thompson of the Hearst newspapers:

The major problem confronting the [Democratic] party now is that a relatively small, but highly determined, band of individuals who claim to be liberals seek to make the party their exclusive province. In their zeal to convert the Democratic structure into a club restricted to the interests of the poor, the black, and the young, they are alienating the vast white middle class that has provided the party's margin for victory in major cities since 1932.

The Democratic Party should represent the poor, the black, and the young, but not to the total exclusion of millions of other Americans who happen to earn a decent living, have white skins, and have reached an age beyond 30 years.

A Conservative View

Labor, Liberals Anti-Haynsworth

By JAMES J. KILPATRICK

WASHINGTON — The civil libertarians of this country are putting up a good show in the matter of the nomination of Clement Haynsworth to the U.S. Supreme Court. The South Carolinian is highly qualified; he ought to be promptly confirmed, when the Senate resumes its sessions next month.

If Joe Rauh and his liberal friends have their way, a Senate clock will be turned back almost 40 years and Haynsworth will not be confirmed at all. In Rauh's view — he is vice chairman of Americans for Democratic Action — "this is the worst possible time to appoint a hard-core segregationist."

The charge is absurd. Judge Haynsworth is a hard-core segregationist in about the same fashion that Rauh is a card-carrying member of the Communist Party. The one accusation is no more ridiculous than the other. Nevertheless, Rauh is rallying the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which he serves as general counsel, to throw its full weight against the Haynsworth confirmation. The AFL-CIO doubtless will go along in the equally flimsy notion that Haynsworth is somehow "anti-labor" or "pro-management."

ONE IS REMINDED, sadly enough, of Herbert Hoover's nomination of John J. Parker of North Carolina back in 1930. Parker was possessed of one of the most luminous minds and finest intellects ever to adorn the federal bench. Like Haynsworth, he served for many years as chief judge of the Fourth Circuit. But when Hoover nominated Parker to succeed Edward T. Sanford on the high court, organized labor and the NAACP roared into action.

The most grievous charge against Parker was that he had decided against the United Mineworkers in the union's "yellow dog" suit against the Red Jacket Coal Company. It also was charged that Parker once had made a speech, many years earlier, containing some slurring references to Negroes.

Today it would be hard to find a responsible lawyer who would challenge the correctness of Parker's Red Jacket decision in the context of his day; Parker did what he had to do. And far from being anti-Negro, the North Carolinian established a liberal record.

NEVERTHELESS, Senators Norris, Borah and LaFollette, the big three liberals of the 71st Congress, so inflamed their colleagues that Parker at last was denied confirmation, 4-38. It was a shameful chapter in Senate history.

It would be grossly wrong to see history repeated in the Haynsworth nomination. This time the most grievous charge is that in passing upon certain cases of school integration, Haynsworth has refused to put the late on Southern school boards. He has not demanded that they take certain affirmative actions to achieve greater integration. A further charge is that in the *Darlington* case of 1962, Haynsworth found no statutory inhibition against a company's closing a profitless mill by reason of union activity.

Doubtless both charges will be thrashed and winnowed before the Judiciary Committee in its hearings on the Haynsworth nomination. It will suffice here to say that a large body of respected constitutional theory supports Haynsworth's view of the 14th Amendment.

When Arthur Goldberg was nominated in 1962, some of us on the conservative side felt it a bit much for the general counsel of the AFL-CIO to bring a lifetime of pro-labor advocacy to the court. When Thurgood Marshall was nominated in 1967, we made a point of his long career as chief lawyer for the NAACP. No such built-in bias can be charged against Haynsworth.

No Fair! He's Stealing My Lines!

By Reg Manning Arizona Republic Staff Artist



The Political Scene

U.S. Puts Blame On Soviet Russia For Keeping Vietnam War Going

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON — At last the United States has pointed the finger of blame at the Soviet Union for the continuance of the Vietnam war.

Secretary of State Rogers at a news conference last week said that there has been no progress at the Paris peace talks, and that he has not detected any move on the part of the Soviet Union to use its influence to stop the fighting either in Vietnam or in neighboring Laos. He added that Russia now is supplying all of Hanoi's military equipment and could have a significant impact on the issue of war or peace.

APPARENTLY the United States has sought Soviet help in ending the Vietnam conflict, since Rogers said that the Russians had explained their aloofness by arguing "they have a problem with their constituency."

The indication was that the Soviets fear their co-operation would seem to be a deviation from communism and provoke internal political difficulties.

While these maneuvers on the Communist side are not surprising, the tragedy is that the Soviet government is not willing to assist in settling the Vietnam war though it could bring about a better relationship with the United States.

DIPLOMATS in London have been commenting pri-

vately right along that the Kremlin has no intention of trying to persuade Hanoi to achieve peace. The excuse also given by the Soviets has been that the United States was making no concessions.

The de-escalation program and withdrawal of some of the American forces have been characterized as "insignificant or outright meaningless."

The United States, therefore, approaches a climax in Paris.

IT MUST decide whether to keep on withdrawing troops from Vietnam, which, to be sure, gives the impression to the North Vietnamese that they will not suffer any serious consequences even though guerrilla warfare is continued in South Vietnam.

Secretary Rogers spoke of "sensible risks" which the United States is prepared to take.

Obviously he means that reliance is going to be placed on the South Vietnamese to build up their own army while Americans withdraw. Equipment and military technicians and some divisions of U.S. troops will remain, but the question is whether the risks the United States is going to take are "sensible."

WILL THERE be more offenses by North Vietnam against the South Vietnamese and their allies?

For several months it has been the popular impression in the United States that the Paris peace negotiations would be productive of at

least some kind of cease-fire, although a peace agreement might not be signed. But now it is plain that the Hanoi government interprets the policy of the United States as one of withdrawal, with less and less concern for the future of South Vietnam.

THIS IDEA doubtless has developed as a result of the demonstrations in the United States and the speeches by members of Congress who have declared a belief that the American people want their troops pulled out of Vietnam at once, irrespective of the consequences.

Certainly the Hanoi government feels nothing is to be lost by remaining adamant at the peace table.

The theory is that the United States will find itself compelled to get out of South Vietnam anyhow without obtaining concessions from North Vietnam.

SO THE United States soon will have to decide whether military operations should be intensified as a signal to the North Vietnamese that the fighting by South Vietnamese and allied forces will go on indefinitely.

The real risk, of course, is that the South Vietnamese will not be able by themselves to fight successfully against the Soviet-trained armies of North Vietnam.

If this happens, the American effort to defend a small nation against aggression and to maintain the principle of self-determination will have been in vain.

Today's Postcard

The Unhappy Rich

By STAN DELAPLANE

A misty morning around Shady Acres, suburban foothole of the city's warriors. (Low down payment. Easy credit terms.)

Credit is not so easy, Claude. The banker sends me the monthly charge. "Due to increased interest rates, we are forced to do."

Who is forcing you, banker? Who has his pistol at your dignified head?

"The rich aren't really happy, are they, grandma. She was full of wise sayings."

IN OUR non-rich youth, we grew up feeling sorry for the unhappy rich. Poor blokes. All that money and they couldn't be happy! We never questioned such wisdom.

If you are not rich, the next best thing is to borrow money from the rich. That is exactly what I did with my rich banker.

This green stuff did not make me unhappy at all. Did not drive me into melancholy. If fact it felt good. Hey ho, such things that are sawed off on useless wood.

AFTER studying the rich, I concluded I could get rich and keep my cool. I noticed many of them

were playing the front line in the stock market.

"Did you notice what Oscar Ash is doing?" they said. "Up five points."

I borrowed a little ready from the banker. I put it in mutual funds. The broker said wisely: "Suppose one thing does go down. Everything doesn't go down."

Next day a congressman investigated such funds. He put all the names of stocks on a dart board. He threw darts at them. He then took the names of the stock stocks, and he proved that if you had bought them, they would have made as much money as any of those chosen by the mutual funds people. It gave me a turn.

ANYWAY, the funds went up. I was on my way to getting rich. And I was happy. "Your investment is doing well," said the broker. "I think we are putting you into All-Out Mutual."

Then the market started to go down. So did All-Out Mutual. The banker wants his money back and is raising the interest rate. That is why the rich aren't really happy. Grandma was right.

Guest Column

U.S. Trails Reds In Maritime Fleet

By VICTOR RIESEL

Seafarer's Paul Hall is a man who draws no neutrals.

As president of the Seafarer's International Union he can talk like a sailor or in an old crimp — and he can sit in the White House and joust with presidents. He has, too.

To say that his interests vary is to specialize in understatement. At the union's coast-to-coast training center he has revamped dorms into truly exquisite classrooms, barges into an audio-visual room, and he has people training 120 youngsters from the city streets — in sailing — and others in music.

But his dedication is to the merchant marine. I asked why he seemed so obsessed with this that he took President Johnson on in an open fight (and beat him). Here is Paul Hall's reply, exclusive for this column:

By PAUL HALL

President Seafarers International Union of North America, AFL-CIO

NEW YORK — There's a showdown fight brewing between the Soviet Union and the United States over maritime supremacy — and the way things stand now, we're about to take a licking.

For the past dozen years, America has been preoccupied with Soviet achievements in outer space. Ever since Sputnik we've been reacting to the enormous head start that the Russians had in space science.

In a way the space activities of the Russians have been helpful to the United States. They prodded us out of our lethargy. They made us space conscious. They made us put our money where our mouths had been before. You could say that the recent U.S. push to the moon's surface was launched by Sputnik.

But while we've been competing with deadly earnestness with the Russians in outer space, our attention has been diverted from another major undertaking by the Russians. It's been less spectacular than Sputnik — but no less menacing. This undertaking is the all-out effort being made by the Soviet Union of the high seas of the earth.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE haven't really awakened to the Russian threat at sea.

But times have changed. Today, when an American sailor brings his ship into a foreign port, he's sure to be greeted by the sight of ship after ship flying the hammer and sickle.

IT'S pretty depressing for a U.S. seaman to walk along the waterfront and see all of these sleek, modern Russian vessels — and then to come back to his own ship, which is an old, beat-up crock that should have been sent to the bonfire years ago.

As I See It

Pentagon Should Hail Packard

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

WASHINGTON, D.C. — They ought to lock the Pentagon doors to deep the valuable men inside, and not to keep them outside. You feel this in an interview with David Packard, 56, deputy defense secretary.

He's a frank, rugged electronics tycoon, a personality and physique you could imagine playing any football linebacker tends to be. When Packard was nominated by President Nixon for this post, there were howls about potential conflicts of interest. A cabal of senators, students, professors and clerics tried to lock the door against his entrance into the Defense establishment.

PACKARD DIDN'T MIND the senatorial quiz, which he thought was justified. He didn't object to the press coverage of the hearings. He concedes that young people, along with their academic and ideological advisers, may rightfully wish to see successful executives bolstering welfare instead of warfare. All of that he found easy to take. But for Packard, and others of his kind, this sort of controversy can have a bad side-effect. It stirs up the looks. It invites the cranks to an invasion of privacy. The unpleasantness tends to be a barrier from the entrance to public service.

PACKARD DOESN'T expect the anti-military mentality to go away anytime soon. There's no sense in railing against it; you learn to live with it.

Packard believes the Vietnam war is a large factor in driving adolescents of all ages off their rockers, but it isn't the only factor. Even if we weren't fighting in Asia, we'd be in the cold war competition that theoretically takes money away from social investments.

The country ought to demand that Pentagon doors open easily to brainy and dedicated men like Packard who too often are made to feel like burglars.

Let's Get Off On The Right Foot!

