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*Plus 2 Barry GOLDWATER
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'Barry, Maggie in '64' Heard in Land

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Nearst Headline Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 — From Maine to Arizona, the talk among Republicans is contagious: "Barry and Maggie in '64." You hear it in village stores and over the sophisticated teacups along Embassy Row.

"It's a dream ticket," these Republicans exclaim. "The first Presidential candidate with a Jewish heritage, and the first woman on a national ticket. How could it lose?"

The lady is willing. If the voters are. So, undoubtedly, is the leading man, who is merely waiting until January to declare his candidacy.

Barry Goldwater is fully cognizant of the growing groundswell for "Margaret Chase Smith for vice president." At a closed meeting of the Senate Preparedness subcommittee the other day, Barry grinned at the lady Senator and joshed: "Why don't you reverse the ticket—and you be the candidate?"

LAUGHTER crinkling her bright blue eyes, the grey-haired widow from Maine replied matter-of-factly: "It's all right with me. I'm ready."

The so-called "dream ticket" has practical political barriers, both geographically and ideologically. Goldwater, a rugged individualist from the West, is well-to-do and conservative and has glamor.

Maggie Smith, a "Down Easterner" from Maine, is equally independent and forthright, but more liberal in her political views.

Each would bring an exciting new element to national politics. Just as John F. Kennedy was the first Catholic President, Barry Goldwater would be the first Presidential candidate of Jewish ancestry—his father was Jewish;

his mother is Christian and he is a practicing Episcopalian.

MARGARET SMITH, of course, would be the first woman on either party slate.

I asked Sen. Smith how she felt about the grassroots movement to place her name on the ticket.

With typical no-nonsense frankness, she replied: "I wouldn't be honest if I didn't say that I am highly complimented, even by the suggestion of it. Of course, I would accept such an honor! But I don't deceive myself about the prospects. No one runs for the number two spot, because the Presidential nominee usually has the 'say' on that score."

Eight months ago in a Lincoln Day speech Maggie Smith proposed her own "dream" slate of Rockefeller and Goldwater, or Goldwater and Rockefeller. She felt that the order was unimportant so long as the two strongest candidates, representing both wings of the party, united on the ticket.

Since then, the remarriage of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller has so altered the political picture that she would probably not include him on her "dream ticket" now.

"BUT WE SHOULD have both wings of the party represented on the ticket," she added, and offered no demurrer when I pointed out that a Goldwater-Smith slate could also fuse those viewpoints.

Thirteen years ago, Barry and Maggie were on opposite sides of the burning question of the hour—McCarthyism. Although Goldwater was not yet in the Senate, he was a good friend of Senator Joe McCarthy, whereas Senator Smith won plaudits from the liberal wing of the party by her famed "Declaration of Conscience" against McCarthyism.

But now? Last week Barry and Maggie found themselves in rather lonely agreement, voting with 17 other Senators against

ratification of the test-ban treaty with Russia.

Some political pundits, noting her vote, leaped to the conclusion that Mrs. Smith was trying to woo a spot on a Goldwater Presidential ticket. Such was not, however, the case, as she explains:

Actually, four of the seven members of the Senate Preparedness subcommittee, having heard months of testimony about our defense posture vis-a-vis Russia, found themselves unable to vote for the treaty, and two of the other three members wavered uncertainly for several weeks before somewhat reluctantly voting "aye." These seven Senators were perhaps in a better position than any others to judge the pitfalls of the treaty, because of the secret testimony they have collected.

Moreover, Maggie voted against



SEN. SMITH

Barry's proposed amendment to the treaty, so she was scarcely trying to curry his favor.

MAGGIE SMITH has found herself in lonely positions before.

She was one of only two Republicans to vote against confirmation of Admiral Lewis Strauss as Secretary of Commerce during the Eisenhower Administration, and one of two Republicans to vote against the confirmation of John McCone last year to head the Central Intelligence Agency.

One of the hardest working Senators in Congressional history, Mrs. Smith broke all records last year by having answered 1,000 consecutive rollcalls. In recognition of the unique event, the Senate majority and minority leaders jointly sponsored a resolution awarding her a plaque. As of this week, she has now passed the 1,500 mark.

The current boomlet for "Margaret Chase Smith for Vice-President" is not the first of its kind. In 1952, the Business and Professional Women's Clubs of New York and Pennsylvania went to bat for her with such vigor that they lined up

250 pledged delegates in her behalf.

Unable to attend because of the final illness of her mother, Mrs. Smith was watching the convention on television when Clare Boothe Luce took the platform to announce that Mrs. Smith had withdrawn her name as a candidate for vice president.

Actually Maggie Smith had not even been consulted, but the unknowing delegates then gave their votes to Richard M. Nixon, the hand-picked choice of nominee Ike Eisenhower.

ANGRY LETTERS poured in on Mrs. Smith, demanding to know why she had "let down" the BPW. It was an embarrassing position for a lady politician. Unwilling to condemn Mrs. Luce, she tactfully replied that "there must have been a misunderstanding." She still wonders what it was!

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