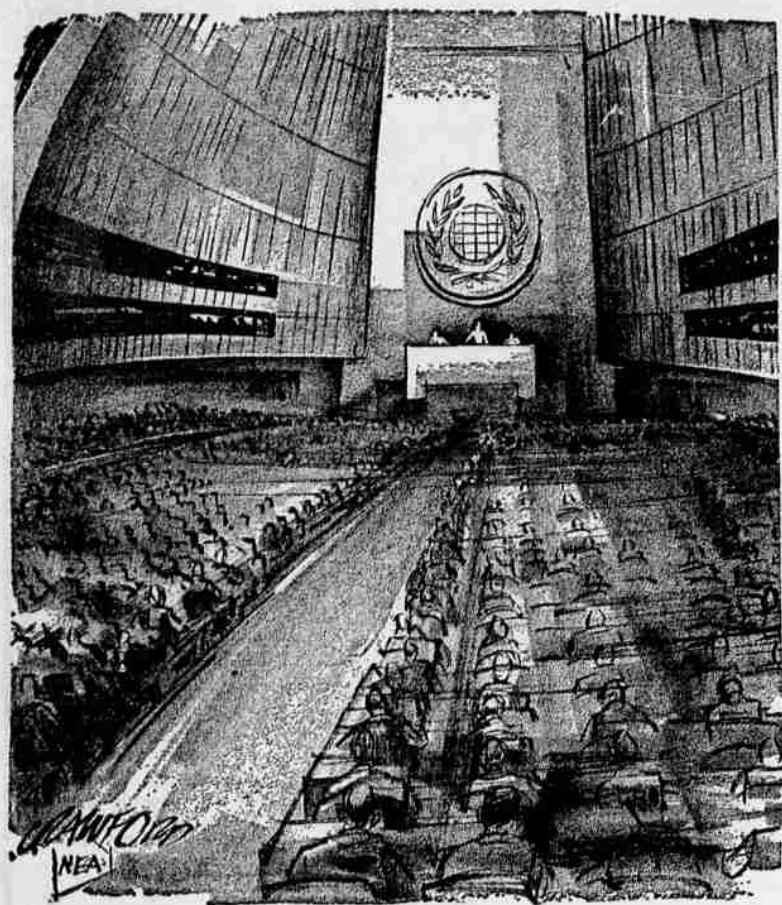


## 'The first order of business—the Secretary General will pass the hat'



## Year-round college sessions are rapidly finding new supporters

"Summer sessions" at colleges and universities, only a few years ago, were extremely boring. Most faculty members took the summer off, if they were able. Selection of courses was extremely limited. The student body was composed of teachers who wanted to work on advanced degrees, of youngsters trying to build up grade point averages to stay in school, and of a few athletes, trying to get back in good graces of school officials in time to play football the next fall. And attendance was small, usually less than a fourth of the size of the student body the other two or three terms of the year.

The GI Bill at the end of World War II changed that. Student bodies swelled. Schools were forced to increase the number of course offerings. Faculty members were needed on campus during the summers. After a few boom years, though, the trend back toward normal summer programs began to appear.

In recent years — very recent years — there has been a tendency to go year-round at colleges and universities. The University of Chicago started the program, scheduling classes in each of four quarters. A student could go ahead and graduate in three calendar years, with-

out having his education shortened. Or he could lay out during winter quarter, instead of summer, if he wanted, or was forced, to stay out of school part of the year. The Chicago program was adopted by a few other larger schools.

Now, one of the real giants of U.S. education is taking up the plan. The University of California will begin to operate on a year-round system next year. The board of regents of the university will decide next month whether the program will be offered in four quarters or three trimesters, shortened versions of the present semester program in use at Cal.

Year-round college offerings will be welcome to many youngsters, and their parents. It will allow cutting the amount of time involved in getting a degree by a full one-fourth, even though in some cases it may put a strain on those who must pay part of their own way. In the case of an institution like Cal, this will not be much of a problem. A student will still be able to take his college course in four or more years, if he must work part-time, but he will be able to finish in three if he can devote the uninterrupted time to his pursuit of a degree.

## Remember Batista and Castro

The American government has become increasingly disaffected with the regime of President Francois Duvalier of Haiti. It's apparent now that the government, and people, of this country feel Duvalier has outlived his usefulness to Haiti. He has done little to cure his small nation's basic ills — lack of food, health problems, lack of education, and lack of economic opportunity. In the meantime he has run a tight-fisted dictatorship which has kept his people from enjoying any of the freedoms enjoyed by so many in the world.

The situation of this country vis a vis Haiti is almost like that we faced with Cuba not too many years ago. Batista, the dictator of

that country was just as bad as Duvalier, perhaps even worse. We were embarrassed, as a nation, by Batista. So we looked with favor upon anyone who might oust him from office. That someone turned out to be a fellow with a beard, name of Fidel Castro, who has embarrassed us even more since he came into power than had Batista during his reign.

The trade of one bad egg for another has not helped the people of Cuba. Before the Haitian situation goes too far we should make sure we are going to be able to assist the people of that country in far better fashion than we "helped" the Cubans by firmly settling Fidel Castro on their shoulders.

## A good memory

Bend city budget board member Maurice Shelton has a good memory. During Monday night's meeting of the board he questioned the fact that in the fund accruing from gasoline tax rebates there was no provision for bond interest and redemption on the new Portland Avenue bridge. He was informed the bond were general obligation bonds, and would be repaid out of an additional levy.

But, Shelton said, the promise was made — at the time of the original bond election — that such would not be the case. No one remembered the promise. Minutes of commission meetings at that time showed no formal action to that effect taken by the commission. And there the matter rested.

Shelton was not satisfied. The Bulletin's reports of the discussions on the new bridge noted, in several instances, promises to the effect there would be no tax increase if the bridge bonds were passed, "because they will be paid off by gas tax refunds." The statements were made by E. L. Nielsen, then and now Mayor of the city, and others. There was no note of any disagreement from other commissioners or city officials or employees present.

Shelton is going back to the next budget board meeting armed with the facts. He happens to be of the old-fashioned variety which believes that a promise is a promise, even if you have to be equipped with a long memory to remember that it was made in the first place.

## ARGENTINA AND PERONISM

# Shadow of most famous Argentine exile hangs over upcoming vote

By Jean Kuebler

WASHINGTON — Casting a long shadow over the coming Argentine elections, and the political maneuvering preceding them, is Juan D. Peron, onetime general, President, and "first worker" of Argentina. The former dictator remains, after nearly eight years in exile, the dominant political figure in his native land. Fears raised by his continued hold on the political loyalties of one-third of the Argentine electorate have kept the second largest nation of Latin America in an almost uninterrupted state of crisis since 1955, when Peron was overthrown.

The formidable voting strength of Peron's followers supplies the key to the rapid, and sometimes confusing, succession of events in Argentina during the past year — overthrow of the elected government of President Arturo Frondizi, return to domination of the government by the military, major clashes between factions of the armed forces, and the recent cabinet reshuffle. Large Peronista gains in the March 1962 elections promised to give the followers of the former dictator 10 provincial governorships and a sizable block of seats in Congress. But the armed forces refused to accept the results of the balloting. Instead, they removed Frondizi from office, for having allowed the Peronistas to enter candidates in the election, and installed former Senate president Jose Maria Guido as a figurehead chief executive ruling by decree.

Adherents of the military faction that currently has the upper hand in Argentina want restoration of constitutional rule through early elections; many of them, however, do not favor letting the Peronistas enter independent slates of candidates. Opposing the constitutionalist faction

is a group termed colorados, which believes that elections should be postponed for four or five years, or until Peronista strength has diminished and political and economic stability is regained.

Peron's continued hold over the masses of the Argentine people, years after his removal from the national scene, is rooted mainly in the economic and social reforms he carried out early in his career. As an Army colonel and a leading member of a nationalistic group of officers, Peron shared power in a military junta that seized the government in 1943. Elected President in 1946, he favored all the armed forces with increased budgets and privileges. Before that, however, he had been building up mass support, as Minister of Labor, by increasing the wages and benefits of the millions of Argentine workers, known as descamisados or "shirtless ones." On these two pillars of support, Peron was able to consolidate his rule and prolong the Peron era far past the life span of the usual Latin American military regime.

In time, however, Peron's backing among the military, especially the Navy, dwindled. An insurrection in September 1955 finally forced the dictator from power, and he fled the country. The provisional military government that then took office was faced with the problem that still afflicts Argentine politics—how to absorb Peron's extremist followers into the political life of the country without giving them actual power.

The first military government, under Maj. Gen. Eduardo Lonardi, adopted a conciliatory attitude and was soon replaced by a "hard line" junta headed by Maj. Gen. Pedro E. Aramburu. Tough policies, however, did not lessen Peronista strength. When elections were held in 1958, Peron from exile ordered his followers to vote for Arturo Frondizi, and their support made him President.

## Senate-House tax conference committee breaks up in deadlock over tax proposals

By Zan Stark

UPI Staff Writer

SALEM (UPI) — The Senate-House tax conference committee disbanded Tuesday night in a deadlock over cigarette and net receipts proposals.

The break-up came after Senate conferees outlined the kind of compromise they would accept.

Senators said they would not accept a cigarette tax.

Rep. Victor Atiyeh, R-Portland, said he would not abandon the cigarette and net receipt plans, and asked to be relieved from the committee.

It was expected the Senate would rename Boyd Overhulse, D-Madras, and Robert Elfstrom, R-Salem, to the committee. The House was expected to reappoint Richard Eymann, D-Marcola, and to name a Republican to succeed Atiyeh.

Atiyeh's resignation came moments after Eymann objected to several features of the Senate proposal, and Overhulse replied, "I'm disappointed, I don't know where this leaves us."

Until a tax plan is approved in both houses, the legislature cannot adjourn.

Senate Polled

During a Tuesday afternoon meeting, Overhulse said he polled the Senate on a 3-cent cigarette tax, and it was rejected 18-12.

Overhulse and Elfstrom then

proposed a compromise revenue plan which included:

— The House - approved rate schedule, increased 1 per cent over the board to make up for the net receipts tax which was dropped.

— A \$22 tax credit for personal exemptions, and an \$18 tax credit for dependents.

— Minimum filing fee of \$5, or 1 per cent of income up to \$50, whichever was larger.

— A 5 per cent standard deduction.

— A capital gains tax with a 5 per cent maximum rate, and with the present "re-invest in Oregon" feature.

— A one-shot speedup of withholding tax collections.

Sales Tax Favored

In addition the senators asked that a 3 per cent sales tax be referred to the voters in November of 1964. Half the sales tax revenue would go to offset personal property taxes, 25 per cent to offset personal income taxes, and the balance to the general fund.

Overhulse and Elfstrom said their plan would raise the \$60 million additional needed to finance a \$405 million general fund budget.

As soon as the Senate plan was presented, House members asked for a recess.

When the meeting reconvened Tuesday night Eymann said the House wanted a 10 per cent standard deduction, would consider a \$22-20 personal and dependency credit, and had reservations about the Senate's medical exemptions.

Eymann added "I can't go along with the capital gains plan unless there is an increase in the corporate excise tax."

Atiyeh then asked to be dismissed, and there was no further discussion of the Senate proposal.

Atiyeh said, "I am convinced that reform should be our contribution."

He said reform "includes the major factors of simplicity, flexibility for the future, true base-broadening and the highly desirable lowering of rates."

## U.S. showing displeasure with generals in Seoul

By Phil Newsum

UPI Staff Writer

The United States, never fully enamored of South Korea's military regime, has for several weeks now been evidencing a special displeasure with the generals in Seoul.

A low in relations came on March 16, when the ruling military junta headed by Gen. Park Chung Hee reimposed a ban on political activity and disclosed plans to continue military rule for another four years.

Under U. S. pressure, this scheme collapsed on April 6 when Park rescinded the political ban and agreed to fall elections for restoration of a civilian government.

## Barbs

Maybe if the young and the old just changed places everybody would be happy.

Teenagers sometimes are considered ignorant because they don't know things it takes 40 to 50 years to learn.



The little birds could tell you why some of the grass seed you planted never will come up.

When a newcomer takes up golf it really doesn't take long to get the swing of things.

## THE BULLETIN

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## Washington Merry-go-round

# Khrushchev jokes about his age, but won't quit

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Georgia Shukov, noted correspondent for Pravda, was explaining to an American friend in Moscow why he had quit as head of the Cultural Exchange Committee on relations with the United States and gone back to work for Pravda. Premier Khrushchev was present during the conversation.

"I wanted to make way for younger men," explained Shukov. "Look who you're talking to," protested Khrushchev, "does that mean you want me to make way for younger men, too?"

Zhukov fumbled for an answer. While he was fumbling, Khrushchev continued: "Hell, you're absolutely right."

Note — U.S. Ambassador Foy Kohler in Moscow has cabled the State Department not to take too seriously Khrushchev's recent statement warning that he might give up one or both of his jobs. Kohler believes Mr. K was just being sentimental. Other American diplomats recently returned from Moscow have the same impression. They say Khrushchev is in good health, excellent spirits and although he sometimes gets tired, is not going to quit anytime soon.

Lester Pearson and JFK made a lot of progress in their Hyannis Port talks in restoring better American-Canadian relations, but it wasn't all beer and skittles, as they would say in London.

Lester was notably skeptical about the nuclear-headed Bomarc missiles which his predecessor, John Diefenbaker, had scorned. Kennedy assured the new prime minister that, although the Bomarc cannot knock down an inter-

continental ballistic missile, it can destroy supersonic planes, and he explained further that Russia doesn't have enough ICBMs to launch a successful mass attack. Therefore, argued Kennedy, the United States and Canada must still rely on Bomarc. The United States is not giving up its eight squadrons of Bomarc missiles and he urged Canada not to give up its six squadrons but rather arm them with nuclear warheads. Pearson agreed to live up to previous Canadian commitments.

Humor at Hyannis Port

It wasn't all serious business between Kennedy and Pearson at Hyannis Port. One story which the prime minister told the President pertained to a lady mayor of Canada who attended an Empire Conference in London.

At one gala dinner, the Lord Mayor was dressed in a very low cut evening gown and the lower extremity displayed a large red rose.

Beside her sat the Lord Mayor of London, dressed in the traditional garb of his high office, namely, black satin with a heavy silver chain around his neck.

At one point during the dinner, the Lord Mayor leaned over to the Lord Mayor and said:

"Would your lordship blush if I smell your rose?"

To which the Lady Mayor replied: "Would your lordship blush if I pulled your chain?"

So ran the discussion between the top leaders of North America at Hyannis Port.

## Byrd undecided on raising of ceiling on debt

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Harry F. Byrd, D-Va., said today he has not decided what stand to take on President Kennedy's stop-gap proposal to raise the national debt ceiling to \$309 billion.

Byrd, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and a staunch economy advocate, said he was "very doubtful" about another hike of the debt limit, but had not decided whether to oppose it.

The 75-year-old senator said he would wait until Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon brings his case to the finance committee before making a decision. Dillon testifies Thursday.

The House passed the bill to bring the limit to the record high of \$309 billion during July and August. Republicans voted almost solidly against it. The Senate, however, is expected to approve the bill with little difficulty.

There were indications that the finance committee would hear only Dillon and then clear the measure for Senate action without change. Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, Mont., said it would be taken up on the floor Monday.

Other congressional news: Pay: The House Rules Committee considered legislation providing that women must get the same pay as men for doing the same work. House Democratic leaders seemed confident the Senate-approved bill would clear the Rules Committee quickly. They said the bill would be called up for floor action Thursday.

TFX: The Senate investigations subcommittee called a former Pentagon civilian employee to testify on the controversial TFX fighter plane contract. The witness was Al Blackburn, who resigned from his Pentagon job some months ago. He was closely associated with the design competition and series of bids on the contract.

## Bird Watching

- ACROSS  
1 North American thrush  
6 Bird of prey  
11 Kingbird  
12 Severe trial  
14 Cylindrical  
15 Flashes furiously  
16 Flattery  
17 In three ways (verb, form)  
19 Fabled (Scott)  
20 Feign  
24 Fixed observer  
27 Larvae  
28 Sea skeleton  
29 Rugged mountain crest  
30 Feminine name  
34 Singing voice  
35 Reticent  
37 Blanket  
38 Menda  
40 Outcast  
43 Birds fly through it  
44 Eggs  
47 Puffed up  
50 Evader  
53 Undisturbed  
54 Floating  
55 Meager  
56 Nuisances  
DOWN  
1 Pierces  
2 Mountain (noun, form)  
3 Kind of owl  
4 Suffix  
5 Seine  
6 Sea bird  
7 Fruit drink  
8 Vestments  
9 Body of water  
10 Otherwise

## Answer to Previous Puzzle

