

## Meeting of minds



## It is doubtful if 1963 legislature would improve on its tax program

A weekly newspaper publisher in Albany, who watched the last attempted tax increase referendum defeated in a state-wide vote a few years back, says he is going to support a move to refer Oregon's \$60 million tax increase to the voters.

It is obvious that he feels that Oregon voters would defeat the 1963 legislature's tax program if it once got on the ballot. Forty-eight million of the increase comes in the form of higher personal income taxes.

Generally the increase is tagged to those with children in school. The legislature thought it time to tax those who made the most use of tax dollars. Since most of the Oregon tax dollar goes to schools, parents with children will be paying a larger percentage of the projected increase.

This sort of taxation is not in favor with residents who feel that those who can most afford it should pay the taxes. We assume that the Albany editor is in this group.

He has also indicated that he favors a sales tax and has criticized the legislature for not enacting a cigarette tax.

Nothing, of course, will be done until Gov. Hatfield signs the income tax measure. He must do this before June 26. After that we can expect petitions to be circulated in search of the needed 23,000 plus signatures needed for a referendum.

If voters turned down the new

tax proposal, several things could happen.

House Speaker Clarence Barton has threatened to slash state school aid in the amount necessary to cover the needs of the new biennium. Remember that a defeat would cause Oregon to be left with a tax schedule that would fail to meet the needs of the state in the amount of about \$50 million.

This would result in a surge in property taxes for Oregon business and home owners as a large share of the state school support would be withdrawn. Barton may have been talking off the top of his head in an attempt to head off the robbers at the pass so to speak. Maybe not. This, of course, would be a poor solution to the problem.

Another result of a turnout would be to project sales tax proponents back into the spotlight. If and when Governor Hatfield called a special session, the sales tax could become a major issue in an attempt to solve the shortage of state funds.

It is our feeling that while the legislature's tax package isn't ideal, it would be preferable to another attempt by the 1963 legislature to solve the problem. It is time that the people who make use of the schools pay a larger share of the money needed to run the schools. And there is no guarantee that the 1963 legislature, which accomplished little in 142 days of meeting, could add much to a new tax package.

## Skiwiners win another for Bend

Because of the activities of the Bend Skiwiners, and the fact that Bachelor Butte usually has plenty of snow even in "dry" years, Bend's image as a ski center continues to grow.

Last weekend, the Skiwiners returned from a meeting in San Francisco with the news that not only will the American Olympic Alpine team train at Bachelor Butte this summer, but that the Junior National Championship competition will be held here next winter.

This probably doesn't mean

## An award for late Prineville editor

The late E. A. Donnelly, publisher of the Central Oregonian in Prineville from 1954 until his death in February, 1962, has been nominated for the Elijah Parrish Lovejoy Award for courageous journalism.

Howard R. Long, chairman of the awarding committee said that the purpose of the award is to encourage outspoken, but responsible participation in local issues and controversies, and to give credit where credit is due for constructive editorial leadership under conditions more rewarding of silence than to the forthright presenting of the facts.

Courage in journalism is not a thing of the past, but it's not always the dynamic crusader who says what he feels — and still stays in business.

much to non skiers. But it should.

It means that little Bend, with Bachelor Butte, small in area by comparison to some of the great ski areas of the United States, is attracting no less than the best national competition.

This is worth a great deal in national publicity to an area that depends more and more on tourists for a large portion of its economy.

The aggressive Skiwiners, particularly those who spend of their own money and time in traveling around selling Bachelor Butte, are to be complimented once again.

Journalistic courage in the present day is sometimes a combination of two diverse ingredients, stalworthness could be refined as having the patience to express opinions tactfully.

Ed Donnelly didn't always use combinations of the above ingredients. He had a low boiling point and he said what he felt, at times in language that nobody could misunderstand.

His readers knew where he stood on most issues and until later years, when ill health forced him to cease his writing activities, he was an important force in the progress of the City of Prineville.

An Elijah Parrish Lovejoy Award for the late Ed Donnelly would be appropriate.

## JFK pitch for Negro vote came at time when attention focused on another issue

By Lyle C. Wilson  
UPI Staff Writer

Candidate Kennedy's principal campaign bid in 1960 for the vote of Negroes was made at a moment when the attention of most voters abruptly had been directed to another great issue.

Kennedy's big pitch for the Negro vote was made in California in the second week of September, 1960. Two days earlier a group of Protestant ministers and laymen had met in Washington, D.C. under chairmanship of the Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale to consider Kennedy's religion. The Peale group issued a statement warning that "a Roman Catholic president would... be under extreme pressure by the hierarchy of his church" to go along with Vatican foreign policy. That statement was made Sept. 7.

**Emphasized Civil Rights**  
Kennedy was campaigning on the Pacific Coast. His managers distributed an advance text of a speech Kennedy was to deliver on Sept. 9 in Los Angeles. Emphasis was on civil rights. Citing the vast area of civil rights performance promised in the Democratic platform, Kennedy said: "I believe in our platform. And in 1961 I intend to see that its pledges are carried out. I have asked Sen. (Joseph S.) Clark, of

Pennsylvania, and Rep. (Emanuel) Celler, of New York, to prepare a bill embodying all of the (civil rights) pledges of the Democratic platform. And this bill will be among the first orders of business when a new Congress meets in January."

Kennedy did not follow his distributed text when he spoke in the Los Angeles Shrine Auditorium. The substance of his speech was unchanged but the language was different. Kennedy did not retreat from his civil rights commitments. He actually said it this way: "Let us make it very clear that when the Democratic Party wrote its platform in July it meant it in September and in November and in January. In 1961, I intend to see those commitments carried out."

"When our next president takes office in January 1961, he must be prepared to move forward in the field of human rights in three general areas: as a legislative leader, as chief executive, and as the center of the moral power of the United States."

**Bid Is Successful**  
This all-out bid for Negro support was a great success although the attention of most voters at the time was centered on religion in politics. Plans were being

made at that moment for candidate Kennedy's Sept. 12 appearance before the Greater Houston (Tex.) Ministerial Association. There on television Kennedy answered and pretty well demolished the objections of the Peale Protestants.

Negro voters had been listening, however, to Kennedy on civil rights. That was fortunate for him because Kennedy needed their votes. Negroes had rallied to Franklin D. Roosevelt's new deal but Dwight D. Eisenhower tempted a lot of them back into the Republican party.

How Kennedy reversed this trend was shown by a Republican analysis of the Negro vote of 1956 and 1960. In Baltimore, Md., for example, 55.5 per cent of the Negro vote appears to have been cast for Ike in 1956 as against 28.2 per cent for Richard M. Nixon in 1960. In Chicago, the Republican take among Negroes slumped from 33.4 per cent in 1956 to 19.2 in 1960. In New York City the shift was from 25.1 per cent to 18.1 per cent. In Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, combined, the Republicans slumped from 26.6 per cent to 18.4 per cent.

The big city vote cost Nixon the electoral votes of several states, cost him the White House, too. The Negro vote can be decisive.

## End of Bracero program could boost food prices

By Robert Strand  
UPI Staff Writer

SALINAS, Calif. (UPI) — Price tags at the fruit and vegetable counter may be a lot different next year—mostly higher.

The changes would follow from a decision of the House of Representatives not to extend the bracero program into 1964. Under the program, 195,000 Mexican temporary laborers picked produce in the U. S. last year for as little as 50 cents an hour.

Labor leaders and many growers expect that the law of supply and demand will send field wages skyrocketing. Depending on the point of view, big wage boosts will depress the produce industry, causing unemployment—or they would be a big step toward eliminating disgraceful rural poverty.

**Labor Leaders Mum**  
Labor leaders, already seeking to organize California field workers, are keeping tight-mouthed about their plans next year, but they view the removal of braceros as an enormous opportunity and the unions are expected to step up their efforts.

In the last four years, the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, is thought by growers to have signed up 5,000 members.

But its task went slowly, considering that the state has nearly 300,000 agricultural workers. The AWOC campaign was marked by scattered strikes, by some organizers being shooed off farmers' property with shotguns and by bitter complaints that it is grossly unfair to strike a rancher the week his crop comes ripe.

**Teamsters Enter Picture**  
AWOC now has competition from the Teamsters who have begun signing up field workers in addition to some agricultural drivers and processing employees they already had.

Absence of braceros will not only make it easier for the unions to bargain, but it will create labor shortages in which unions will have a chance to prove a key contention.

If they help recruit and assign workers, they argue the industry will gain stability because eventually they hope to offer employers contracts, binding in court, promising the delivery of labor.

With the unions so encouraged, one grower remarked, "it's going to be a hot summer."

## Barbs

Why doesn't someone invent an alarm clock that will ring when it's time to rise to the occasion?

Most women claim they don't like gossip, but how they love to listen to it.

Give a young gal enough rope and she'll hang around the beach without getting sunburned.

If it weren't for stop lights you'd probably never catch up with the man who sped past you.

## THE BULLETIN

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Phil F. Bregon, Associate Editor  
Loren E. Dyer, Mech. Sup'l.  
Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager  
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## Washington Merry-go-round

## JFK warns South Vietnam president on repressions

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — It wasn't published, but what brought the religious crackdown on President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam was a request by him to Gen. Paul Harkins, the U.S. commander, for U.S. planes and helicopters to suppress Buddhist religious demonstrations.

This caused the first Catholic President of the United States to send vigorous warnings to the Catholic President of Vietnam that repressive measures against the Buddhists must cease.

Kennedy's warning was something which a previous, Presbyterian President of the United States had side-stepped. It was long overdue. It is no secret that the Eisenhower administration intervened in Vietnam partly at the urging of Cardinal Spellman of New York to save the turbulent Catholic kingdom in the one-time French colony of Indo-China.

Since then repressive measures by the ruling Catholic aristocracy against the Buddhist population have seriously retarded what is supposed to be the No. 1 battle in that area — the struggle against Chinese communism. The population is seventy per cent Buddhist.

U.S. military authorities report that Vietnamese troops, trained by American military experts and equipped from American arsenals, have been spending more time repressing the Buddhists than fighting Communists.

So with 10,000 American troops stationed in the area and around two billions of the taxpayers' money invested, President Kennedy decided our contribution was not to be used in a religious war. He cracked down on his fellow Catholic, the President of Vietnam.

**World's No. 1 Problem**

Most important issue discussed at the World Food Congress was birth control. President Kennedy paved the way when, referring to the American farm surplus, he said:

"All of our stored abundance, even if it could be distributed evenly to all the undernourished of the world, would provide a balanced diet for less than one month."

Arnold Toynbee, the famed British historian, went further. He warned that the world faced a danger as great as the "peril of atomic mass suicide" unless it practised birth control.

"We have been godlike in our planned breeding of domesticated plants and animals," Toynbee said, "but rabbit-like in our un-planned breeding of ourselves."

The World Food Congress adjourned with an awesome awareness of the problem, but no solutions.

**Kennedy and Birth Control**

Meeting in closed-door sessions with senators last week, Attorney General Kennedy, the President's brother, emphasized the danger of race riots in northern cities. He seemed more worried over Negro explosions in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Washington and Baltimore than in the Deep South.

Bob Kennedy did not elaborate, but a steady stream of Negroes has been migrating up the Illinois Central R.R. from Mississippi to Chicago, while other streams have been arriving in Washington, Philadelphia and other metropolitan centers.

They have been looking for the millennium; have found unemployment, poverty, slums. The issue in these cities is not basically discrimination but economics. Negro women, unable to get jobs, have taken to prostitution, and the number of illegitimate babies in Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia and New York has caused a serious moral, economic and religious problem.

In each case, the problem has run up against the ban on birth control information decreed by

President Kennedy's church.

In Illinois, Gov. Otto Kerner, a Protestant, appointed Arnold Maremont, a Jew, to head the Illinois Public Welfare Board. Maremont, a successful businessman, took the most forthright step ever taken in Chicago to curb the Negro population explosion and the birth of unwanted babies.

He got a ruling from his board that birth control information and contraceptives should be given to mothers who asked for them.

This immediately brought the fierce opposition from Catholic leaders both in Chicago and the Illinois legislature, most of them Democrats. Mayor Richard Daley, a Catholic and a Democrat who has done an outstanding job for the city of Chicago, opposed birth control information.

In the end, Maremont and birth control information were defeated. The chairman of the Illinois Public Welfare Commission who tried to take a firm stand on the most pressing problem affecting the Negro and the big cities is now out of a job. The Illinois legislature, led by the Democrats and Catholics, voted against him.

## Californians back proposal for inter-tie

WASHINGTON (UPI)—California officials Tuesday put their state squarely behind a proposal for federal construction of high voltage transmission lines to link power resources of the Pacific Northwest and California.

The action was taken by Ralph M. Brody, chairman of the California Water Commission, and William E. Warne, director of the State Water Resources Department, during a closed session of the House Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee.

The Californians said they supported President Kennedy's budget request for \$4 million for work on the California portion of the West Coast power intertie during the fiscal year beginning July 1. Deputy Finance Director Irvine H. Sprague told the committee that the intertie had the full endorsement of Gov. Edmund G. Brown.

"The construction of such a federal intertie is long overdue and should be initiated without further delay," Warne said.

He said studies made in cooperation with Washington and Oregon had shown that the intertie would more than pay for itself and provide a market for power now going to waste in the Pacific Northwest.

Warne said the state also supported a budget request by the Bonneville Power Administration for work on the intertie.

Warne and Brody headed a group of some 30 Californians who appeared before the committee in support of various flood control and reclamation projects.

Brody said about \$49.6 million in federal funds was needed for the Central Valley Project and an additional \$15 million in reclamation funds for the intertie, the loan program and the Tule Lake Division of the Klamath Project.

## EXTENDS DEADLINE

CAIRO (UPI) — The Iraqi government has extended the deadline on its surrender ultimatum to Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq, the semi-official Middle East News Agency (MENA) said today.

Mena, quoting Baghdad Radio, said the deadline next Tuesday had been extended to June 30 "for those rebels who were not informed of the surrender order."

Answer to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66

ACROSS  
1 Hawaiian island  
2 High dwellings  
3 Roistering girl  
4 Girl's name  
5 Choice violin  
6 Referring to  
7 Chinese money  
8 Headpiece  
9 German submarines  
10 Calumniate  
11 Coral-formed island  
12 Mouth (comb. form)  
13 Employ  
14 King of Troy  
15 Fiber knots  
16 Festival  
17 Skin (suffix)  
18 Procure  
19 Flurry  
20 Down  
21 Island off Swedish coast

DOWN  
12 2 High dwellings  
13 3 Roistering girl  
14 4 Girl's name  
15 5 Choice violin  
16 6 Referring to  
17 7 Chinese money  
18 8 Headpiece  
19 9 German submarines  
20 10 Calumniate  
21 11 Coral-formed island  
22 12 Mouth (comb. form)  
23 13 Employ  
24 14 King of Troy  
25 15 Fiber knots  
26 16 Festival  
27 17 Skin (suffix)  
28 18 Procure  
29 19 Flurry  
30 20 Down  
31 21 Island off Swedish coast

34 Island in East Europe  
35 Racer  
36 Turkish inn  
37 One of Society Islands (ab.)  
38 Steered wildly  
39 Spirits of "or ands"