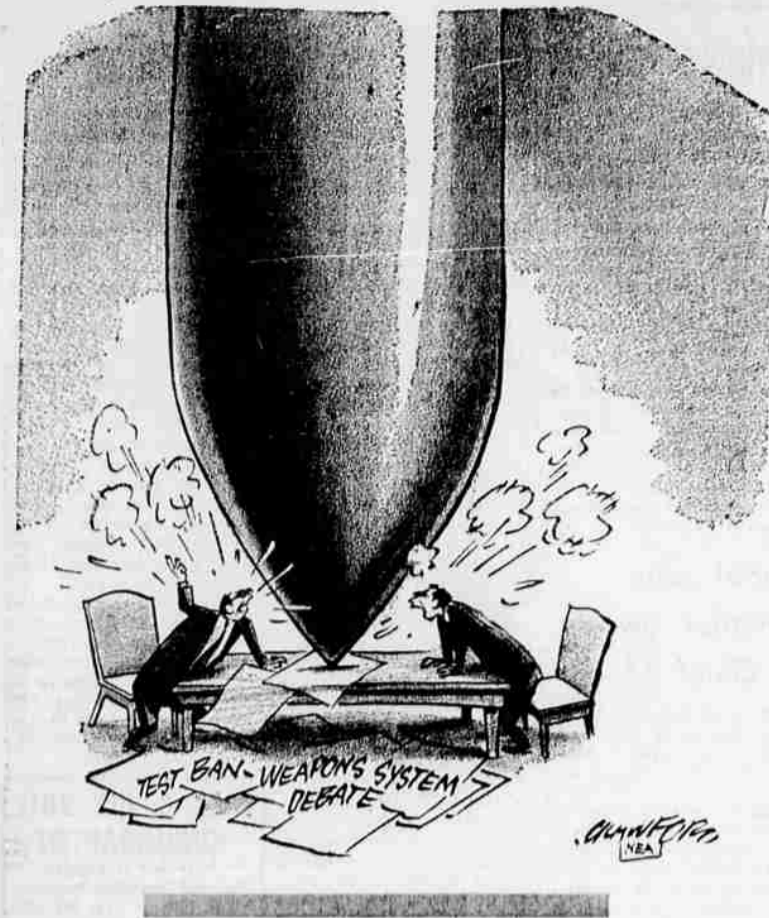


Purely theoretical?



The President should not forget the members of his own party in blasts

President Kennedy, it appears, is going to make a fight for his foreign aid budget, hacked drastically by the House of Representatives the other day. Hours after the vote, which cut over half a billion (that's right, billion) dollars from his foreign aid request, he blasted away at the Republican party. Its members in the House, he intimated, were the so-and-sos in the whole business. That party, he stated, must bear the responsibility of harpooning foreign aid.

The President is as politically astute as any man who has occupied the White House. But two or three times in recent months he has demonstrated a blind spot in his assessments of Congressional action. That blind spot is his unwillingness to lay much of the blame where it belongs, upon members of his own Democratic party in Congress. (We say unwillingness deliberately; no one is so naive as to believe John F. Kennedy is unaware of the true situation.)

One Washington observer says this is political amnesia. He feels Mr. Kennedy is blind when it comes to major defections from within his own party. It is true a big majority of Republicans voted for the cut in foreign aid. But it is also true they could not have carried the day unless joined by a good-sized group of Democrats. Look at it this way:

There are 435 seats in the House, with three of them being vacant at the present time. Democrats outnumber Republicans, 256-176. In the Senate the disproportion is even greater. There are 67 Democrats in the Senate, only 33 Republicans. On the foreign aid bill 172 Democrats and 16 Republicans stuck with the President; 68 Democrats joined 156 Republicans to cut the budget request. If only 18 of that 66 had stayed with the President there would have been no cut. All but three of the 66 were from the

A friend of Oregon, OSU, retires

Alfred R. Masters, for 38 years head of the athletic program at Stanford, retired Saturday night. Some 350 of his friends gathered at a Palo Alto restaurant to pay him tribute, including several who made the trip from Oregon for the purpose. Included among the latter were Leo Harris, athletic director at Oregon and Spec Keene, head of the department at Oregon State. Both had known Masters as a friend for many years.

Masters did not disappoint his Northwest friends. In his remarks before a crowd which included athletic directors from every member school of the new "Big Six," he spoke of his disappointment over the breakup of the old Pacific Coast Conference. He did not get too specific this time, but in a talk a few weeks ago he laid the blame for the bustup at the door of UCLA, noting that that school's "cheating" was responsible for the trouble.

This time he confined himself to a pitch for renewal of relations, on a formal basis, with Oregon and Oregon State. As it stands now the two Oregon schools are scheduled, in football, at least, by each of the Big Six. Masters thinks the Oregon schools should be invited to join in

South or border states.

The same thing happened last year on the President's program for medical care for the aged. There the Senate voted 52-48 to kill the bill. Twenty-one Democrats joined 31 Republicans to do the killing. If only three of the 21 had stayed with their party's leader the bill would have passed. All but four of the 21 were from the South.

The President used the medical care program as an issue during his campaigning for friends in 1962. But members of his party outnumbered the opposition over 2-1 in the Senate; the margin was nearly as great last year.

(The President himself has not always been strong in his support of foreign aid. Four times during his service in the Senate he voted for cuts in President Eisenhower's foreign aid budget.)

The foreign aid bill defeat of recent days probably, more than anything else, points up Mr. Kennedy's personal political problem in the South. For many years Southern representatives in Congress supported foreign aid spending, as have those from most areas in the country outside the Middle West. When candidates for governor of a Southern state make the basic campaign on which of two men likes Mr. Kennedy the least, we have an indication of the lack of favor in which Mr. Kennedy must be held in the South.

Whatever his problems, we wish Mr. Kennedy would be a little more fair in his criticism of Congressional actions which are displeasing. Few Presidents in the history of our country have enjoyed Congressional majorities as large as those favoring Mr. Kennedy. He should not level all his wrath at the Republicans when he loses, particularly since his own party has such big margins, if only he can hold them.

a formal conference relationship, and did not hesitate to say so.

Masters always has been a friend of the Oregon schools. He went to Stanford, as a student, from Oregon. His father was a Portland attorney. His brother practices law there now. He has other family ties in the Portland area. His successor, Chuck Taylor, was born in Portland, and has connections there. The Stanford pair has led the way; it is quite probable other schools will follow, and that Oregon and Oregon State will be back in a formal conference within a few months.

Quotable quotes

They've got more policemen than children. Why does it take so many? — A comment heard, outside Tuskegee High School, as parents discussed the use of state troopers to prevent desegregation.

From now on we are going to kill three of Castro's men for every Cuban who is shot. — Manuel Artime, civilian leader of the 1961 Cuban invasion, announcing a new exile buildup against the Castro regime.

Washington Merry-go-round

Rumania believes 'little bulls' can be big force in the world

By Drew Pearson

CONSTANTA, Rumania — If we are to follow the co-existence policy set by President Kennedy we have to know the countries in the Soviet bloc, and to that end I went to see Gheorghiu-Dej, chairman of the Rumanian People's Republic.

Stern pictures of Gheorghiu-Dej stare down from all Rumanian government offices, but when I met him on the terrace of his summer place looking down at the dark blue waters of the Black Sea, I found him relaxed and cordial. I recalled meeting him in New York in 1960 when most of the Communist leaders had come to the United Nations. There had been a great deal of newspaper speculation at that time as to what the top Communist leaders of the world had been plotting on the SS Baltic as they steamed across the Atlantic to New York. This week, for the first time, I got the answer.

"Everybody was seasick," laughed Gheorghiu-Dej, "everybody except the captain, Khrushchev and me. The Baltic was a 9,000-ton vessel and tossed on the waves like a cork. We didn't have time to do anything except take care of our fellow passengers."

"Khrushchev and I weren't supposed to drink, but we finally sneaked a drink before dinner. There were three doctors on board but we even had to take care of them. The newspapers thought we were discussing top strategy, but we were only seasick."

I reminded the Rumanian chairman that when I had interviewed him in New York he had said, apropos of the difficulties between the United States and Russia: "when the big bulls are fighting, the little bulls should stay away."

Congratulated Kennedy

Gheorghiu-Dej remembered this, but this time he commented: "The little bulls have a duty to humanity, and when they all pull

together they can be a force in the world.

"The test-ban treaty," he said, "is a great thing. True, it's only a step, but it's a step which should energize the statesmen to move forward: to come closer, and open all roads and channels for peace."

"We have sent our congratulations to President Kennedy and said that the Rumanian people approve his position. I believe he will improve the strength of his position as a result of signing the treaty and that he will win out over his critics."

"I also believe that President De Gaulle will ratify," said Gheorghiu-Dej. "The spirit of De Gaulle is not the spirit of the French people. They want a test ban treaty and public opinion is strong."

The top man of Rumania went on to talk enthusiastically about the new moves for better understanding between Washington and Moscow and, among other things, said that the peoples of the East and West must have a right to enjoy happiness.

"Our definition of happiness," he said, "is to live under good conditions: not to trouble anyone; not to be troubled by anyone; and be a friend of everyone."

He indicated that Rumania is trying to follow such a course.

Gheorghiu-Dej told in some detail about Rumania's amazing economic growth, but said that, like other countries, Rumania has a problem in the drift of the cities. The city population has grown about eight times in comparison with the rural population, while the over-all population has increased about one million in fifteen years.

"We have birth control clinics not only in the cities but in the villages," he said. "In the old days there were laws against teaching birth control, but not today."

U.S. Trade Ban

Gheorghiu-Dej expressed regret

over lagging trade relations with the United States, which he attributed to a State Department boycott.

"We have tried to buy approximately ten factories in the United States," he said, "factories for manufacturing fertilizer, tires, plastics, electronics, rubber, and various petrochemicals. But the State Department has said no."

"We would one plant from the Hydro-Carbon Research Corporation which sold it to us despite State Department opposition. The State Department then barred Hydro-Carbon from doing business with Eastern European countries for five years."

The Rumanian chairman said that when his government was not able to buy from the United States, it bought the same factories from West Germany, England, or France.

"They are very happy to sell them to us," he said, "and we pay cash."

"I discussed this with Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman when he was here, and he seemed quite surprised to hear about it. He said he would report it to President Kennedy."

My own independent investigation showed that it is quite true that the State Department has been barring the sale of factories and other goods to Rumania on the ground that they are strategic. It is also true that they pay cash, and these payments would materially help the U.S. balance of payments. Furthermore, our NATO allies promptly step in and sell the goods which we refuse to sell.

Whether this will be changed after the test ban agreement and after the thaw in the cold war will be an interesting point to watch.

So ran part of the conversation with the man who operates the most economically energetic of the socialist countries with which the United States is to co-exist.

My Nickel's Worth

The Bulletin welcomes contributions to this column from its readers. Letters must contain the correct name and address of the sender, which may be withheld at the newspaper's discretion. Letters may be edited to conform to the directives of taste and style.

Roundup attendance sets new record

To the Editor: The Board of Directors of the Crooked River Roundup Association wish to express their thanks for the publicity you gave on our past Roundup.

Our attendance was greater than in many years.

It takes the cooperation of many business firms, civic organizations and individuals to make an enterprise of this magnitude, appreciated and a financial success. Again many thanks.

Sincerely yours,
Eddie Lane, Sec.
Prineville, Oregon,
Sept. 3, 1963

Where is the saucer? somebody goofed

To the Editor: Friday's Bulletin carried a picture — "No Tea Thanks."

Somebody goofed. Doesn't your photographer, or the lady pouring, know that you don't offer an Englishman a "cuppa" without a saucer under the cup? After all, whether the tea comes out of a silver pot, or a plain old pottery one; you still need a saucer to blow in, if the tea is too hot to drink.

Fag tax favored in straw vote

SALEM (UPI) — A straw vote at the Oregon State Fair indicates a state cigarette tax is favored by 59 per cent of the Republicans and 56 per cent of the Democrats voting.

A sales tax won support from 54 per cent of the Republicans and 43 per cent of the Democrats.

A test of a new electronic vote tabulating method is being conducted at the fairgrounds by the secretary of state's office. If it is successful, it may be tested in general election next year.

Preliminary results showed fairgoers overwhelmingly favored a cigarette and sales tax as revenue sources if more tax money is needed by the state.

Of the 1074 Republican ballots sampled, 641 favored a cigarette tax and 384 a sales tax. The 716 Democratic ballots showed 424 favored a cigarette tax and 325 a sales tax.

Voters were asked to choose two tax alternatives from a list of five.

Mary Scott
Bend, Oregon,
Sept. 2, 1963

Overall stewardship called real issue

To the Editor:

Article IV of the Oregon Constitution provides in part, "The people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislative assembly, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the legislative assembly."

These rights are known as the rights of the initiative and of the referendum.

It now appears that these rights can become doubtful when the time element can be so compressed that their exercise requires overwhelming popular support. Some people appear to feel that taxpayers at large have no business exercising a choice as to how much they wish to pay, or the amount or duplication of services to be paid for.

Article IX of the Oregon Constitution provides: Section No. 4 — "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law."

Section No. 6 — "Whenever the expenses of any fiscal year shall exceed the income, the legislative assembly shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing fiscal year, sufficient with other sources of income, to pay for the deficiency, as well as the estimated expense of the ensuing fiscal year."

Now despite any misinformation that has appeared in editorials and elsewhere, the legislature appropriates our entire tax revenue not just a proposed increase thereto. Under our Constitution, quoted above, said legislature determines its overall spending program then proceeds to levy sufficient tax to finance the total budget plus any deficit or minus any cash carryover.

The real issue is one of overall stewardship not unlike the example contained in the biblical parable of the talents. It is only after they have proven that they have given them that they can expect to be trusted with more. The best possible source of extra funds needed at any point in the budget is from those places in any department where they are being misused or wasted. More taxes should be considered the last resort.

Sincerely,
Earl Glidewell
Hermiston, Oregon,
Sept. 2, 1963

Gov. Wallace again takes center stage

By Al Kuehner

UPI Staff Writer

By the time the steak, shrimp and chicken were wheeled into the office of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama Tuesday night at nine o'clock, he had once more propelled himself into the middle of a major confrontation over racial integration.

Wallace and his top advisers had been in session all day and their meeting went on into the night. The issue was what to do about Birmingham schools which were scheduled to be opened on an integrated basis today.

Wallace appeared determined to precipitate another showdown over the issue. He had done it — and lost — in the integration of the University of Alabama in the early summer. He seemed ready and willing to do it again. What was the governor up to?

Wallace, who still has three years to go as governor of Alabama, seems determined to go down to the wire on every integration issue, forcing the federal government to use all its powers.

On the Birmingham case, Wallace also is confronting a local school board, one of the most powerful local bodies in the American system of community government.

Sworn Enemy

But President Kennedy is the governor's really sworn enemy. Wallace can be expected to make it just as hard as possible to put integration orders into accomplished fact as long as he is in office.

Wallace, without expecting to get very far, undoubtedly will be a willing candidate in a Democratic presidential primary in Maryland next spring. It would cost him \$200 as an entry fee but that would buy him the chance he wants to lambast the Kennedy administration outside his own state in a campaign that would get national attention.

Wallace is getting strong support in his battle with the Kennedy administration. But he also is getting strong opposition. Both Birmingham and Macon County (Tuskegee) officials asked the governor to allow local authorities to handle the school crisis.

Adamant On Issue

Wallace up to now is absolutely adamant on the racial issue.

He told the Senate Commerce Committee during its consideration of the new civil rights bill that he would not enforce the public accommodations section if it became law.

He also chided integrationist forces in the North, saying that segregation in Alabama is "above board" while it is just the opposite in the North.

Wallace is a tireless campaigner, even when he knows he is fighting a losing battle. Among his followers, he never admits defeat. He emerged undaunted from

In bitter conflict

Paz, Lechin once again central figures in new Bolivian crisis

By Phil Newsum
UPI Staff Writer

Back in 1952 when Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro took office the first time it was with the support of Bolivia's turbulent tin miners whose Trotskyite leadership had aligned itself with Paz's national revolutionary movement.

A first step of the Paz government was to nationalize the country's tin mines, upon which most of its wealth depended, and give the miners unprecedented veto powers over the mine management.

Back of this was the burly figure of a man named Juan Lechin, son of an Arab father and a Bolivian mother, said to have first been hired by the Patino mining interests for his ability as a football player.

With this as a start, Lechin had advanced swiftly from executive secretary of the mine union in 1945, to senator in 1947 and to successful revolutionary leader in 1952. His was a powerful voice in calling Paz Estenssoro from Argentine exile to assume the presidency.

In Bolivia's present crisis, Paz

and Lechin once more are central figures.

Serving Second Term

Paz is serving his second term as president and Lechin has risen to vice president, but the two are in bitter conflict and the outcome could determine whether the moderate left-of-center government of Paz is to continue or whether Bolivia is to become the first Communist-controlled nation on the South American continent.

Paz, long-since disenchanted with his former Communist supporters, now relies upon the Bolivian peasants who have benefited from his land reform program.

For Paz, as for Hernan Siles Zuazo, the in-between presidential office holder, the job has been to stabilize the Bolivian economy and by development of its other rich mineral and agricultural resources to rescue it from its one-sided reliance upon tin.

It has been uphill going.

Aid Provides Stability In the 11 years since the revolution, what little stability Bolivia has enjoyed has been possible only through U.S. aid amounting to around \$20 million per year.

A constant opponent of U.S.-supported stabilization programs has been Lechin, who today joins the Marxists and Trotskyites in accusing the government of bowing to the dictates of the U.S. State Department.

At the core of the dispute are the efforts of the Paz government to rehabilitate the mining industry through \$38 million in aid from the United States, West Germany and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The industry is heavily feather-bedded and production has fallen steadily since nationalization.

The history of the state mining corporation is one of woeful mismanagement and corruption so that not even expert auditors have been able to trace income and outgo.

The miners, with guns left over from the revolution, are resisting government efforts to reduce the work force by 6,000 and introduce modern efficiency to the mines.

Upon the outcome of the struggle depends the future of \$65 million in promised U.S. aid.

Other pens . . .

Success

Fluoridation of water came to San Francisco 13 years ago, and Dr. Ellis D. Sox, city health director, has now reported that "no other public health measure has been so rewarding in terms of disease prevention at so low a cost."

There is no point in arguing with well meaning but ignorant antifluoridation fanatics who insist that this practical protection for their children's dental health is some sort of dire Communist plot.

But for those who can remain rational while discussing the topic, Dr. Sox's report that "there have been no adverse effects on the health of the people consuming our fluoridated water" should prove convincing.

The cost of fluoridation, he said, averages only 4 cents per person per year, and already there has been "a noticeable improvement" in the incidence of tooth decay among youthful patients of our local dentists.

While some fluoridation proposals have been defeated by ill-informed, irrational opponents in neighboring cities and counties, San Francisco can be thankful it is giving our future generations a remarkably improved degree of dental health. — (San Francisco Chronicle.)

Barbs

Love all of your friends and relations and you'll find out how scarce happiness is.

Maybe some fighters don't mind taking the count as long as they get in on counting the take.



A new service gas stations should add: folding road maps back the way they were.

Lots of pastors would be happier if dimes went to church as often as nickels do.

ENVOY TAKES OATH

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Adm. George Anderson Jr., former chief of naval operations, was sworn in Tuesday as the U. S. ambassador to Portugal.

Modern Age

ACROSS

- Charged particle
- Elemental particle
- Electronic ray
- Owing
- Elegance
- British school
- Electrostatic unit (ab.)
- Obscure
- Arrayed
- Feminine name
- Decay
- Whirlpool
- Spoken
- On water
- Seed vessel
- Girl's name
- Incarinate
- Mineral carbonates
- Add spice
- Possesses
- Roll
- Progenitor
- Girl's appellation
- Mountain standard (time tab.)
- Only
- Two-necked tube
- "Atom-smasher"
- O'er (contr.)
- Duck
- African gold field
- Pony
- Variance
- Monkeys
- Pen

DOWN

- Concept
- Expel
- Uncharged particles
- Watchful
- Melody
- Oxygen compounds
- Girl's nickname
- Small and shining
- Diminutive suffix
- Labor
- Noun-forming suffix
- My lady (Fr.)
- Element
- Not atheist
- Abel's brother
- Haio
- Tautonic divinity
- Positive electrons
- Aroma
- Force unit
- Fabric
- Base singer
- Ferrian
- Thrash
- Manufacturing plants
- Repairs
- Right (prefix)
- Alkaloid
- Modified plant form
- Sharpen
- Carousal
- Musical syllable

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ROD	BASS	FEEL
AREP	SET	STATION
ERECTED	AT	ONE
NEW	LISTS	
LAVIA	SOS	ALMOSE
RENEWS	AN	POINT
ANG	NEAP	NET
STER	RECEIPT	
POORS	PORT	ARE
ORNE	KING	NON
TOSS	STER	AGS

THE BULLETIN

Wednesday, September 4, 1963

An Independent Newspaper

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Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager
Del Usselman, Circ. Manager
William A. Yates, Managing Ed.
Entered as Second Class Matter, January 4, 1937, at the Post Office at Bend, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879. Published daily except Sunday and certain holidays by The Bend Bulletin, Inc.