

'It's an entirely different world—like Birmingham'



### Fight over Oregon tax bill seems to be a battle between extremes

Oregonians go to the polls Oct. 15 to either support or turn down the tax program designed and passed by the 1963 legislature. Present indications are that it will be defeated by a considerable margin, in spite of a campaign to save it. Opponents of the tax measure would have us believe this is the worst tax program ever foisted upon the people of an American state. Proponents are trying to sell voters on the idea that the state will come to a screeching, grinding, halt unless the legislature's program is upheld. Neither, of course, is true.

Oregon, on the whole, has enjoyed good state government over the years. Most of its offices have been filled on merit, and officeholders have, by and large, given the state its money's worth. At the same time there is hardly a citizen of the state who cannot see some state program, some activity, with which he does not agree. Opposition to the tax bill this time seems to be compounded of those who see a chance to shut off some activity or project they don't like.

State finance, in Oregon or any other state, is a very complicated business. Many of the state's citizens know little or nothing of the "mix" from various revenue sources which goes to make up the state's income. Few realize the constitutional hazards which face writers of tax legislation, the bulk of the state's revenue is set aside for special purposes, and cannot be shifted to other programs without approval by the people. These factors in themselves have further complicated the problem for thinking residents of the state.

Opponents of the measure have been guilty of misrepresentation, or lack of knowledge, or both. One leader in the fight suggested the state could get some of its revenues from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses. He knew, or should have known, that funds so received must be spent for the management of fish and game resources, and for no other purposes.

### Another note

There has been one unfortunate oversight in the campaign for and against the legislature's tax bill. This has been the feeling, expressed by a few, that various state agencies are "threatening" the people of Oregon with all sorts of dire consequences should a "no" vote prevail. What has happened is this:

A legally constituted state authority asked various state agencies what those agencies would do if their budgets were to be cut in an amount made necessary by the loss of \$60 million in state funds during the next two years. The agencies have responded, as they are bound by law to do.

The responses are not threats. They are simple statements of fact. The state's Department of Finance

Those who would save the tax measure have been equally guilty of overpainting the picture. Various state leaders would have had us believe there is no alternative to approval of the legislature's program. Without such approval, we have been warned, all sorts of horrendous things would happen.

And they might. But whether they do or not is going to depend in large measure on a group of 90 persons, the members of the Oregon legislature, who will have to go back to Salem in special session if their earlier effort is rejected by the voters. About 20 per cent of the additional revenue gained by the tax bill under discussion can be saved; some other sources can be located.

The danger is that too many persons may have set their minds upon new methods of taxation as a way out of the current mess. Particularly, those Oregonians who favor cigarette and sales taxes may be misleading some of their fellow citizens. The possibility the legislature would pass a sales tax is minuscule so long as Clarence Barton is Speaker of the House and Dick Eymann is chairman of the House committee on taxation. Both men have their minds made up. No acceptable sales tax bill will come out of the House in a special session.

If, by some miracle, a sales tax were passed by the legislature, it would almost certainly be referred to the people. Chances are good it, too, would lose out in a referendum election. A modest cigarette tax might escape referral. But a cigarette tax of one cent per package would only raise about a million dollars in a biennium. Three cents is about the highest tax which has been proposed. This would raise only three million dollars, a far cry from the \$48 million which would be lost by a predominantly "no" vote Oct. 15.

The Bulletin feels the legislature made some mistakes. But, on the whole, its tax bill is not unbearable. Oregon would be best served by a "yes" vote Oct. 15.

would be derelict in its duty if it did not attempt to make plans in case the tax measure goes down to defeat.

It is true, as noted above, there have been irresponsible statements made by each side in this whole matter. But suggesting that Chancellor Lieullen, for example, is "threatening" the people of the state is clear out of line.

### Quotable quotes

I think they are both so far along, so committed, it would be hard to withdraw now. — Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, on the apparent candidacies of Gov. Rockefeller and Sen. Goldwater for the GOP presidential nomination.

## British Labor Party confident of election win

By Phil Newsom  
UPI Staff Writer  
Notes from the Foreign News Cables:

**No Boat-Rocking:** The British Labor Party is confident it already has won the next election and now doesn't want to rock the boat. Therefore, its annual conference this week at Scarborough is expected to be devoid of fireworks unless party mavericks decide to press for clear-cut statements on controversial nuclear and nationalization issues. Strong elements within the party would like to declare Britain neutral and to abolish altogether Britain's nuclear weapons. These same elements would push nationalization of industry much further than the present leadership wishes to go.

**British Elections:** Political prognosticators in Britain now do not expect British elections until next June. They must be held no later than October and June is about the latest date to allow for campaigning and such intangibles as a dip in employment or the national economy — both of which would work against Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's Conservatives. By June the economy could be expected to pick up again after any winter recession.

**Love Match:** After the recent meeting between Soviet Premier Khrushchev and Yugoslav President Tito, West German diplomatic observers expect increasing contacts between Yugoslavia and Warsaw Pact nations. They think a first step may be a visit of a Yugoslav military mission to Moscow. Poland already has invited Tito to visit Warsaw. Best bet for the next visit seems to be Hungary.

**Ecumenical:** Despite steps taken by Pope Paul to liberalize the Roman Curia, governing central body of the Roman Catholic Church, sources close to the Vatican say conservatives within the church cannot be written off. The conservatives still make up more than one third of the church hierarchy and are in a position to block approval on specific subjects as they come up for a vote. Thus they are in a strong position to tone down what they don't like in the way of liberalization and to force compromises. Pope Paul is moving to decentralize the authority of the curia, which now is made up mostly of Italians, and delegate greater authority to bishops in their own territories.

**Silent Partner:** Japanese Premier Hayato Ikeda dismays many Japanese officials when he offered to mediate the dispute over Malaysia and as a result has been playing it down ever since. Both the Philippines and Indonesia have refused to recognize the new federation, and Indonesia has said it actively will train guerrilla fighters opposed to it. Since World War II, Japan has tried to steer clear of Asian disputes and Ikeda's offer seemed to violate a traditional role.

### My Nickel's Worth

"When men differ in opinion, both sides ought equally to have the advantage of being heard by the public." — Benjamin Franklin.

### Brown commended for 'standing up'

Sometimes we wonder why people hesitate to stand up and be heard. I would like to thank Mr. Brown for doing just this. Your paper has shown just how hard it can be on one of these persons. Your articles seem to make him out the villain. I do not agree with this. The investigation closed the school for the boys' own welfare. Mr. Lincoln Pfeiffer stated that Redmond was the only home in the state he had received complaints from, if this is true then the boys will be better off in these new areas. This is the most important part — isn't it? Sincerely, Mrs. Gwen Boothe, Redmond, Oregon, Sept. 27, 1963.

### HE HAS PROBLEMS

GREAT BENTLEY, England (UPI) — David Lee, 37, charged with chopping down 18 apple trees, was ordered to receive medical inspection Monday after he told police, "I have to do something to keep my mind occupied."

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## Capital Report Symington report on stockpiling another attempt at type of political knifing

By A. Robert Smith  
Bulletin Correspondent

Washington — The recommendations of the Symington report on the nation's strategic materials stockpile have been lost in a flurry of partisan squabbling which attended their unveiling. At the heart of the squabble is the attempt by Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., to indict a handful of Eisenhower cabinet officers as though they were cut from the tattered cloth of Harding's "Ohio gang." Nothing in the investigation makes this a believable assertion, even though it is asserted by Symington and two Democratic colleagues who served on the investigating committee.

The loud dissent by the committee Republicans would not have been possible had Symington's report been more tolerant of the problems faced by the stockpilers of the past and less hypocritical about who was applying political pressures to influence policy. For example, the report seeks to indict Arthur S. Flemming, as director of the Office of Defense Mobilization which regulated stockpile purchases under policies of President Eisenhower; the late Douglas McKay, who had left the cabinet to run for the Senate in Oregon; and Felix Wormser, one of McKay's assistant secretaries at the Interior Department. Flemming, now president of the University of Oregon, was head of ODM from 1953 to 1957, after which he served in the cabinet.

The report cites the following episode in the government's program to stockpile chromite mined in Oregon: In 1956 ODM was evaluating whether to extend the chrome program, begun in 1951, beyond

its 1957 deadline. A Flemming aide recommended against extension because the minimum goal had been reached and domestic ore in Oregon was costing the U. S. \$110 per ton compared with \$45 per ton if it were bought on the world market. Flemming asked Wormser, who was in charge of minerals at Interior, for his opinion. Wormser on March 19 agreed it should be stopped. On May 14 Flemming asked Wormser to reconsider. By this time McKay was running for the Senate. Termination of the program would have meant closing the government's chromite purchase depot at Grants Pass. On June 18 McKay asked Flemming to extend the program. This time Wormser recommended extension, and on June 25 Flemming wired McKay that the chrome program would run another two years. The Symington report says:

"When confronted with this flip-flop in his opinions, Wormser indicated that he had written the second letter because he had been pressured to do so by members of Congress from the western states." McKay's letter was cited as "evidence of political pressure." The report noted that the chrome acquisition program brought 199,961 tons into the stockpile at a cost of \$18.5 million. It contends that because the price paid for Oregon chromite was 2 to 2½ times the world price, the "paper loss to the government... was \$11.5 million."

The Republicans are entitled to cry "foul" when a report takes such pains to mention prominent Republicans but carefully avoids naming prominent Democrats in Congress and among the Washington lobbyists who also applied pressure. Pressure, delivered in written or verbal requests for fa-

vorable action, is a chief ingredient in the way democracy functions here. Yet the Symington report treats it like a snake at a school picnic.

Congress is not only entitled but duty bound to examine the defects of the stockpile effort which followed the Korean war. It should insist on tough administration in the face of pressures; and if it rebukes weak-kneed administration, it should likewise rebuke senators and congressmen who try to subvert the purposes of a program to favor interests in their home states.

On the whole, it is hard to sustain a convincing case against the stockpilers, with all the costly defects of the program in the past, when the charge is that they bought too much at the expense of the taxpayers. The stockpile was and still is a kind of national security insurance — and nobody could know just how much was enough. In fact, nobody today knows that answer.

The Eisenhower policy was to set stockpile quantity goals based on the needs of the nation in a 5-year war. The Symington report claims this produced a "Maginot line complex." Nevertheless, the Kennedy administration bases current stockpiling on a 3-year war assumption. The report calls this "an anachronism if not an absurdity" because the "NATO alliance assumption for a conventional European war is one of 90-days' duration; and there has been considerable discussion to reduce this to 30 days."

Obviously, the Kennedy administration doesn't want to reduce the stockpile that drastically, and take the risk of getting caught short, any more than did Flemming and his colleagues in the Eisenhower administration.

## Now just what does that word mean, anyway?

By Dick West  
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — One of the favorite words that the pundits use in describing the New Frontier is "pragmatic." As seen from the ivory tower, the Kennedy administration takes a pragmatic approach to just about everything from nuclear fallout to public school drops. When this word first began turning up in the editorial page columns, a lot of readers weren't sure what it meant. My wife, for instance:

"Can you explain to me the meaning of pragmatic?" she asked me one evening. "Of course," I said. "It is a type of automobile transmission." "Well, what does this columnist mean when he says President Kennedy's approach to politics is pragmatic?"

**Not Entirely Accurate**  
"That means that he runs his campaigns in overdrive," I explained.

I have since learned that my explanation may not have been entirely accurate. Pragmatic can mean just about anything you want it to mean, but there is some doubt that its jurisdiction includes auto gear boxes. Perhaps the best way to explain what pragmatic means is by example. By coincidence, I happen to have a good one handy.

Recently a girl Marine stationed at San Diego, Calif., became engaged to a fellow Leatherneck. They wanted to get married in December, when his enlistment would be up. But he had been promised a job in Nebraska and she would not have completed her tour of duty by that time. So she wrote to Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin, D-Calif., to inquire if the congressman could arrange for her to be discharged early.

**Regulations Are Strict**  
"Military regulations are strict, and properly so, in regard to duration of service," Van Deerlin replied. "After exploring the question at some length, I learn there is just one condition under which the regulations can be waived."

"Second only to its tradition of patriotism, the Marine Corps reveres motherhood. The corps goes to any length to spare expectant mothers from the rigors of military service. So great is this concern, I find that the corps immediately separates them from service." "And so, while I regret that the regulations cannot be altered, I am moved to hope that the Marine Corps will have opportunity to uphold its high traditions in regard to your enlistment."

"That is what is known as pragmatic advice."

**Barbs**  
People who stayed too long in the sun found out that summer is starting to burn itself out.

The world has an opening for everyone and some folks have been in the hole for years.

Most folks bitten by mosquitoes develop an itch to keep screen doors closed.

You're old when you don't care where your wife goes as long as you don't have to go along.

**BACK TO SCHOOL**  
CARLSLE, England (UPI) — Englewood Junior School here announced today it is offering a course for parents in how to do homework.



## Time of year doesn't effect a man's ulcer

By Delos Smith  
UPI Staff Writer

NEW YORK (UPI) — Statistical proof is now offered that the season of the year does not influence a man's ulcer. The medical scientists who produced it hoped it would kill a common belief among ulcer men and even their physicians that there are seasons when ulcers get worse. Drs. Syed Z. Ahmed, Martin Levine and Rodman B. Finkbinder solved the difficult measuring of when a peptic ulcer is worse by using only the ultimate worsening. That is hemorrhaging or perforation, and when either happens it is too grave to allow for statistical error.

The scientists work in the gastrointestinal research laboratory of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia. With punch cards and a bookkeeping machine they analyzed 411 completely documented cases of hemorrhaging or perforation treated in the hospital during the 10 years from 1949 to 1958.

In each case the presence of an ulcer crater in either the stomach or duodenum had been proved either by X-ray or in surgery or by autopsy. The season of the year of drastic worsening was established in the hospital records, of course.

Autumn was taken to begin Sept. 21, winter, December 21, spring, March 21, and summer, June 21. Statistically 29 per cent of the worsenings occurred in autumn, which was the highest. In summer 21.6 per cent took place.

But the occurrences in winter and spring were 24.6 per cent and 24.8 per cent respectively. No matter what statistical checking formula you apply, there is no statistical significance in those differences and the scientists were emphatic in saying so.

In the morbid chat among the high-pressure ulcer men in American life, the belief is that spring and autumn are the "ulcer seasons" and summer is the season when a man is least likely to have a flare-up.

Not only did the over-all statistics disprove that, it was proved again when the scientists broke the statistics down for year-by-year analysis in the hope of demonstrating regular cycles if such cycles existed.

In two of the 10 years summer had the highest incidence of severe worsening and it had the lowest in only three years. Autumn had the lowest incidence in one year and was tied for lowest in another year.

## Washington Merry-go-round Idaho solon suggests sending tobacco rather than wheat

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Though some congressmen are chary about endorsing the proposed sale of surplus wheat to Soviet Russia, there was significantly little opposition when Cabinet members discussed the idea behind closed doors with members of the House Foreign Affairs and Agriculture Committees.

Only one House member, Ralph Hardin, D-Ida., seemed adamantly opposed. He commented with a macabre touch: "Why not sell the Russians our surplus tobacco? They might contract lung cancer."

Republicans Frances Bolton, Ohio, and H. R. Gross, Iowa, also asked some acid questions. Inquired Mrs. Bolton: "Aren't we playing into their hands by feeding them? An army is said to travel on its stomach. If we sell wheat to Russia, isn't this indirect military help?"

"We are now concluding a nuclear test ban treaty with Soviet Russia," said Gross. "If we sell them wheat to help them economically, doesn't that practically mark the beginning of the end of the cold war to protect our own economy? I would want to give this step a long, hard look before we take it."

However, two other Republicans, Robert Dole, Kans., and Robert Barry, N.Y., approved the proposed wheat shipments, with reservations. Declared Dole: "If this will help our farmers and not hurt the country, I am for it."

Both Dole and Barry agreed with Bill Barrett, D-Pa., that it should be a "hard cash" deal of "wheat for gold" with little or no long-time credit.

"It's as simple as this: We have a surplus of wheat and Russia has a surplus of gold," declared Barrett. "Their gold will help our imbalance of payments, caused by our outflow of American dollars. If we make a Yankee deal on this basis, I don't see how we can lose. But I want to see the contract that is drawn up before agreeing to support it."

**Farmers Are Favorable**  
Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman said that the administration asked no more than this, adding that President Kennedy wanted only to "sound out" Congress. The President himself had not made up his mind about a wheat deal with Russia, nor had the Soviets as yet made any official overtures to the U.S., he said.

"About two out of three farmers I have talked to favor unloading this surplus wheat," reported Freeman. "I think they fear that the surplus plus the recent lifting of mandatory controls on production may drive the price of wheat down to perhaps as low as \$1 a bushel. That would be ruinous." Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, who also attended the closed door meeting, said that American business men, as well as farmers, probably would ap-

prove a wheat contract with Russia if it improved our international balance of payments.

"As a former business man, I feel it is better to sell this wheat now, when we can do so at a profit, rather than risk a future inventory loss on the 1-billion bushel surplus," declared Hodges. "We are in an advantageous position and can push a good bargain."

"Russia is desperately in need of this wheat. They had a bad crop this year, due to weather conditions. The United States may as well get this business, rather than stand by and see Russia deal elsewhere."

Hodges added that we now sell non-strategic exports, such as machinery, etc., behind the Iron Curtain and that wheat would fall within this category.

"I can't imagine how this would hurt the American image abroad, but we can get hurt domestically if we continue to hoard huge wheat surpluses," commented the Secretary of Commerce.

Both Hodges and Freeman insisted, however, that they were not trying to sell Congress, but only "sounding out" the committees to guide the President. Nor did they indicate how such a deal might be handled, except to say that it probably would be transacted through private shippers, rather than the government.

They estimated that the total amount of wheat we could ship would be between one-third and one-half of our billion-bushel surplus.

### Motorist's Yarn

- ACROSS
- 1 Trub
- 4 Traffic watchers
- 8 Tire — out
- 12 Hall
- 13 — a cab
- 14 Drive through the country
- 15 Correlative of neither
- 16 Anatolia
- 18 Grimace
- 20 Idolia
- 21 "King" Cole
- 22 Marine flyer
- 24 Pig sties
- 26 Rewilded
- 27 Bitter vetch
- 30 Each
- 32 Fountain nymph
- 34 Slope
- 38 Gentleness
- 36 Conger
- 37 Scepters
- 39 Depots (ab.)
- 40 Motorist may use it
- 41 Prouban
- 42 Ocean currents
- 43 Cotton fabrics
- 49 Deduction
- 51 Eagle (comb. form)
- 52 Twinning stem
- 53 Finnish name
- 54 Scottish negative
- 55 Employer
- 56 Asterisk
- 57 Steamer (ab.)
- DOWN
- 1 Containers
- 2 Shakespearian stream
- 3 Tree for one
- 4 Cottage
- 5 French river
- 6 Flocks of lions
- 7 Body of water
- 8 Female newlywed measure
- 9 Paraguayan
- 10 Smell
- 11 Existed
- 17 — to find a parking space
- 19 Alleviate
- 23 Staggers
- 24 Step
- 25 Blade used in fencing
- 26 Fabie narrator
- 27 Natives of Eritrea
- 28 Cosmic order
- 29 Utters
- 30 Fountain
- 31 Color
- 33 Follow after
- 38 Arid region
- 40 Apostle
- 41 Mustelinae mammal (suffix)
- 42 Ostracized
- 43 Wading bird (comb. form)
- 44 Hamlet for one
- 46 Feminine appellation
- 47 Tidy
- 48 One who (suffix)
- 50 Year day (comb. form)