'It's peacemongering and creeping private enterprise, that's what it is!' . .

The bootleggers will stay on, but the tax collection system changes

JACKSON, Mississippi — The sale of liquor is illegal in the state of Mississippi. But the state realizes that many of its citizens like a little sip of something warming before dinner. So many of them do, in fact, that there's quite a thriving business in bootlegging in this state. Where liquor is sold, states have a habit of seeing revenue possibilities. And Mississippi is no exception.

The state has had, for many years, the office of state tax collector. It was his job to collect what is generally know down here as the "Black Market Tax" on liquor sales, a tax of $4.20 per case on distilled spirits and $.75 per case on wines. The tax collector was allowed to keep a commission of ten per cent of all monies collected, for his trouble. Out of this he had to hire his own collection staff and pay their expenses. In addition, the state charged a sales tax of nine per cent upon the sales made at retail. This was collected by the state's tax commission.

Two years ago the state's tax collector, a gentleman named William F. Winter who lives in Jackson, recommended to the legislature that the system be changed. The tax commission, on Jan. 1, takes over the handling of the "Black Market Tax" in addition to its duties on the sales tax, and the office of state tax collector will be abolished at that time. Mr. Winter is not out of a job, however. In the meantime he has been elected state treasurer.

This is kind of an unusual situation, to say the least. The state declares the sale of liquor to be an illegal business. Then it turns around and collects slightly more than $3 million each year on those sales. The question of whether or not liquor will be sold in a county is up to the sheriff in that county. Each person who seeks the office of sheriff runs on a campaign promise to dry up the county. But at least one of the candidates, each time, already has made a deal with the bootleggers. The job of the citizenry, perhaps it's a game rather than a job, is to try to find out, before the election, just which candidate is blessed by the bootleggers, and vote accordingly.

(Wholesalers in some other states, to make the job easier on Mr. Winter and his staff, even went to the trouble of sending a duplicate copy of their invoices to the bootleggers direct to Mr. Winter.)

One of our Mississippi hosts took us to the establishment of one of this area's leading bootleggers. It was an interesting trip, entirely foreign to anything an Oregonian might be used to.

We drove across the county line, only about a dozen or so blocks from the Mississippi governor's mansion, where lives Gov. Barnett, who tries so hard to uphold others of Mississippi's laws. We turned off a busy highway, into a paved parking lot and driveway. A fellow there was directing traffic in a rather desultory manner, and waved our car on, up to a small wooden building. There another fellow leaned out of the window, and asked for our order. The order was given, handed over, and paid for. And we drove out. It was that simple.

This doesn't mean there are many bootleggers, at least not too many. The "in" bootleggers and their friend the sheriff see to that. No licenses are issued by the sheriff, but he controls the number of bootleggers operating in his county, and pockets a nice piece of change for his cooperation. Many county sheriffs in this state are reported to have incomes considerably above that of the governor.

The entire system is completely abnormal, by Oregon standards, and very usual, by Mississippi standards. It's just one of a number of things that makes it hard for an Oregonian to understand things down here.

Tsk, tsk

Over in Salem, a one-armed veteran who works at the State Department of Employment, last week was suspended for 15 days.

He was suspended for 15 days because he tried to use a postage-free five cent state envelope to mail his application to the VA for a new glove for his artificial hand.

And last week was proclaimed National Employ-the-Handicapped Week by Governor Hatfield.

Goofy state of affairs

There is one thing about the Russian grain deal. It points up the goofy situation we face in agriculture today.

The United States is going to sell the Russians some 150 million bushels of grain. The price will be the world market price. This price is from 50 to 60 cents a bushel lower than the price in the United States, which is artificially supported by the United States government.

As a result, the government will have to pay the grain producers the difference of 50 to 60 cents a bushel.

But the deal will still save the U.S. some money because there will be 150 million bushels less which the government has to pay storage on.

And if this hasn't mixed you up enough, let us not forget that the Russians are buying grain at a lower price than John Q. U. S. Citizen has to pay.

Washington Merry-go-round

Cassius Clay just wanted to do Emporer Selassie a favor

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — When Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was visiting Philadelphia, his entourage occupied an entire floor. It included local police, secret service, and his own security officers. In the afternoon, the latter came to see Al Lewitt, who was masterminding the Emperor's trip, and said they had two callers they didn't know how to handle.

Lewitt went to see them and found two giant Negroes.

"I'm Cassius Clay," said one of them. "We want to see the Emperor."

"Are you really Cassius Clay," countered the flabbergasted Lewitt, not sure he was really talking to the "Louisville lip."

Cassius convinced him that he was bona fide, and Lewitt asked what he wanted to see the Emperor about.

"If he has his picture taken with me I thought it might do him some good," said the big boxer from Louisville.

"You mean it might do you some good," suggested Lewitt.

"No, I thought it might do him some good," insisted Cassius.

The Emperor was not unwilling to pose with the heavyweight contender, but he was then absent visiting a housing project. When he returned, his schedule was jam-packed and he had to leave the next morning so early that he never had a chance to let Cassius Clay do him some good.

People With A Heart

It's long been known that people of the theatrical world have a heart. This week the Motion Picture Theater Owners of New York are proving it once again by helping to raise money for the bombed church in Birmingham and to combat bombs and bigotry in general.

They will show a short film written by Dore Schary, the famed motion picture producer, appealing for funds on behalf of America's Conscience Fund. This is the fund co-chaired by Gov. Pat Brown of California and Charlie Taft of Cincinnati, which includes Harry Truman, Averell Harriman, and many other distinguished Americans, to try to repair the damage both to churches and people in Birmingham and to build better relations.

The Theater Owners who have put their hearts ahead of their pocketbooks are: Harry Brandt of the Brandt Theaters, Max Cohen of the Cinema Circuit, Harry Mandel of RKO, Dr. John Phillips, executive director of the Metropolitan Motion Picture Association, and Laurance Tisch of Loew's.

Nixon Apologized to Mr. K

Note to JFK: In view of Richard Nixon's attack on you for selling wheat to Russia, you might check with the American embassy in Moscow regarding Nixon's apology to Khrushchev on a much more important matter.

When the then Vice President arrived in Moscow on his goodwill trip in 1959, he apologized to Khrushchev for the resolution recently passed by Congress commemorating "Captive Nations Week" which demanded that the United States continue its efforts to win the release of the "captive nations," namely Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, et al.

Nixon told Khrushchev: "This was a foolish resolution."

"Do you mean to say that the members of Congress are fools?" Khrushchev asked.

"This is just a private conversation," Nixon hastily countered.

At that time the release of the captive nations was the official policy of the United States, yet Nixon apologized for it. I think, Mr. President, that you will find a complete record of this conversation in the files of the American embassy in Moscow.

Konrad Adenauer's angry blast at the United States for selling wheat to Russia sent Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman scouring through world trade statistics to see whether the old German has been keeping his own counsel.

The figures show that West Germany, under Adenauer, sold a generous 603,900 tons of flour behind the Iron Curtain in 1961-62.

What's more, the Germans probably processed some of the flour from the same U.S. wheat that Adenauer doesn't want the United States to sell directly to Russia.

Freeman has asked his experts to find out, if they could, whether West Germany had been trans-shipping U.S. wheat behind the Iron Curtain in the form of flour.

"In 1961-62," came back the confidential reply, "exports of flour from West Germany to the Soviet Bloc increased sharply. While we have no concrete evidence that this flour was milled from U.S. wheat, this is a possibility, since in that year West Germany imported substantial quantities of wheat from the United States."

It looks as if Adenauer is guilty of the old preachment: "Do as I say, not as I do."

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.

Nothing about taxes, 'just in appreciation'

To the Editor:

It's nice to have a well informed editor so the voters can be classed as to type and be told what they know and don't know.

Not a word for or against the tax question, just in appreciation of a good editor.

Roy Moore
Bend, Oregon,
Oct. 11, 1963

Governor urges tax bill support

To the Editor:

At the beginning of the 1963 Legislature I recommended specific programs to deal with our budget and revenue situation. A great point was made that thorough tax structure overhauling was needed. It was not done. A cigarette tax was recommended. It was not passed. The people should have an opportunity to vote on new proposals during the legislative session. I advised the Legislature. But this, too, was declined.

What came about was a tax bill that was the best that 90 minds could hammer out in 141 days. It does provide for a continuance of services that the people over the years have asked of their government.

Two-thirds of Oregon's budget is within ear-marked funds so that the Governor is denied allotment controls. This puts him in a fiscal strait jacket.

It is my opinion, conditions will not be improved by bringing back into session the same body which refused to adopt basic changes in our tax structure just a few months ago. Already individual legislators are announcing their intentions for widely-varying proposals should they be brought into a special session. In Oregon the purpose of a special session cannot be limited by the Governor. It could mean a simple resumption of the wild, unreasoned, final days of the regular session. Whatever they come up with could, and probably would, be put in another state of suspension by the collection of 23,000 signatures.

If the people of Oregon vote "no" on October 15, it will be as though they were considering adding a room or two onto their home but instead they decided to demolish a fourth of the house they were living in.

I did not veto the tax bill which came to my desk 11 days after the Legislature had adjourned in June because to have done so would have endangered the performance of essential state services. I do not believe the people should veto the tax bill now for precisely the same reason.

Sincerely,
Mark O. Hatfield,
Governor
Salem, Oregon,
Oct. 9, 1963

OVERWORKED ORPHANS

EPINAL, France (UPI) — Forty-five orphans fled their orphanage Monday and sought refuge in a local vicarage, claiming they were overworked.

Local officials said they were investigating the children's claims that the orphanage director made them pick flowers which he sold at a profit.

Churchill believes Adenauer may be considered best German statesman since Otto Von Bismarck

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

"Adenauer may well be deemed the best German statesman since Bismarck."

It was a compliment from one great man to another. For the man who made the remark was Sir Winston Churchill, he who led Great Britain through the perilous World War II years to final victory over Adolf Hitler.

And the man of whom he was speaking was Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who rebuilt a war-wrecked Germany into one of the world's greatest financial and political powers, and which today provides the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) with every second soldier available for defense of the West.

This is the day that Adenauer's resignation from 14 years of rule becomes effective. Wednesday, Ludwig (Uncle Ludy) Erhard becomes the new chancellor of the West German republic.

It has been described as the end of an era, an ending that came sooner than Adenauer himself wished, not as soon as Erhard and others in Adenauer's increasingly rebellious Christian Democratic party have wished.

Churchill's comparison of Adenauer to Bismarck was not just a complimentary phrase. For Adenauer, like Bismarck, had been called upon to lead a fledgling German state and both had led it to wholly unexpected peaks of power and influence.

Adenauer overcame doubts that the German people had rejected their Nazi past and won for them acceptance in the Western family of nations.

Adenauer fought for a united Germany integrated with a united Europe.

He tied West Gemany's fate with the United States and his constant goal was the elimination of the old enmity between Germany and France.

Not all these goals were accomplished, and in later years he became increasingly suspicious that accord between the United States and the Soviet Union might be reached at the expense of a permanently divided Germany.

Signs French Accord

This and his continuing desire for close ties with France led him last January to sign his accord with President Charles de Gaulle which he described as a crowning moment of his life.

But within his own party there was criticism that he had become subservient to De Gaulle and that for French - German accord he had sacrificed some of his own earlier goals, including a united Europe and his close ties with the United States.

It hardened the determination that it was time for Adenauer to quit.

Part of Adenauer's reluctance to shed his robes of office arose from his doubts about the abilities of the man named to succeed him.

Adenauer, whose own interest in economics is minor, recognized the Erhard genius which had made the Germany of today the world's third largest trading nation, the second largest industrial producer and the possessor of the largest currency reserves in Europe.

But an economist, he believed did not make a politician and in many sarcastic references he questioned that Erhard had the strength of character to stand against the pressures which fall upon the chancellor.

Actually, under Erhard, there probably will be a few changes in Germany policy.

But he opposes De Gaulle's concept of a Europe which would bar Britain.

And this may provide one of his early tests.

Just what was that rod used for, anyway?

By Dick West
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — I was watching a football game on television the other day and during the half-time show I dropped off to sleep.

I dreamed that I had been transported to the year 3963 A.D. and that I was in a classroom where the students were studying archaeology. It went like this:

Professor: At today's seminar we shall examine the civilization that existed on the North American continent in the middle of the 20th century. I have with me one of the artifacts of that period. Can anyone tell me what it is?

First Student: It appears to be a metal rod about three feet long and ¾ of an inch in diameter with a large knob on one end and a small knob on the other.

Object Dumfounds Students

Professor: Very good. Now can anyone guess what it was used for?

Second student: Was it used to chase bears out of chimneys?

Third student: Was it part of the 10-foot pole that people wouldn't touch something with?

Fourth student: Was it an elephant's toothpick?

Professor: No, students, none of you is on the right track.

First student: We give up, professor. What did they use it for?

Professor: They twirled it.

Students: Whaaaaat?

Professor: This object was called a "baton." People held it between their fingers and twirled it.

Second student: Was that all they did with it?

Professor: No. Sometimes they would throw it into the air and try to catch it before it hit the ground.

Sport Unbelievable

Third student: You must be pulling our legs.

Professor: Not for a minute. Twirling was a part of the educational system. They even had tournaments to establish a twirling champion.

First student: How could anyone possibly tell whether one person was twirling better than another person?

Professor: The acid test was whether they could twirl under their legs.

Students: Under their legs?!

Professor: I know it sounds incredible, but so help me it's the truth.

Second student: How long did this particular civilization last?

Unfortunately, or maybe fortunately, I woke up before the professor had time to answer.

U.S. growing trees faster than they are being used

By Jesse Bogue
UPI Staff Writer

NEW YORK (UPI)—It may come as a surprise to some city dwellers, who can't see the leaves for the buildings, but this nation continues to grow a healthy crop of trees.

And at the same time, according to an overseas source, the supply of timber in Europe is shrinking—and thereby creating an export market for the United States, a market in which some firms now are actively engaged.

The American Forest Products Industries, Inc., a trade group, recently reported on the results of a nationwide public opinion survey made for the industry by Opinion Research Corp. It showed that 56 per cent of the persons sampled did not realize that the forests of the nation are growing wood faster than it is being used or lost to blight, insects or fire.

The report on the survey said the forest products industry faces a "major challenge" in convincing people that the nation's forest resources are not being depleted; that managed forests keep right on yielding timber crops, just as well-managed cornfields keep right on growing corn.

Big Home Market

Whatever Europe's developing needs may be, there still is a big market at home for the products of the woodlands. The annual per capita consumption of paper alone is 457 pounds a year, up 64 pounds in the last 10 years.

To meet the demand for this and other wood products, the industry is rated the fourth largest industrial complex in the nation.

It employes more than 1.5 million workers with an annual payroll of nearly $6 billion, the AFPI says. It turns out goods worth $23 billion from 32,000 sawmills, 360 paper mills, 800 paper-paperboard mills and 300 plywood and veneer mills.

Around the use of the forests, and the streams and lakes which wooded lands protect, have grown millions of dollars worth of other enterprises, boating, outdoor recreational opportunities.

In the survey, the AFPI found that about half of the persons questioned believed the industry can meet continued demand for wood, although the population is expected to have increased by 40 million persons by 1975. About 37 per cent of those questioned thought that there would be a wood shortage by that time.

Geneva dispatches said the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe reported last week that Europe already faces a dwindling supply, and said that experts from 26 European nations decided there must be a "crash" program of expansion in forest output.

It found that in 1950, Europe was just about self-sufficient in timber, but by 1960, the continent was importing $800 billion more timber than it was exporting. This deficit could be between $1.6 billion and $2.4 billion by 1975, it found, with the need growing for more supplies from the United States, Canada and the Soviet Union.

Pope receives Jewish leaders

VATICAN CITY (UPI)—Pope Paul VI, pursuing his goal of closer collaboration with non-Christians, received a group of American Jewish leaders Monday and told them: "We have the same God and the same Bible."

"Let us pray to the Lord to lead us, comfort us and bless us," the pontiff said at the close of the audience with members of a United Jewish Appeal study mission.

Joseph Meyerhoff of Baltimore, Md., general chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, headed the group of 120 persons who met with the Pope.

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman of New York, executive vice chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, responded to the Pope's remarks on behalf of the entire group.

The study mission is touring Europe and Israel to see how the programs have been carried out.

Barbs

A lot of mothers can have a few minutes to themselves at the end of the day by doing the dishes.

Now that kids have homework again, they are rarin' to go — right up to bed.

Some men irritate their wives by staying out too much or by staying in too much.

An Ohio man who constantly kicked about the ventilation in his office finally got the air. He's looking for a job.

College sign-up figure reported

EUGENE (UPI) — Total enrollment at the nine state supported colleges and universities in Oregon has hit 33,398, according to figures released by the office of Chancellor Roy Lieuallen here.

This represents a 1,552 increase over last year's 31,846 peak enrollment.

THE BULLETIN

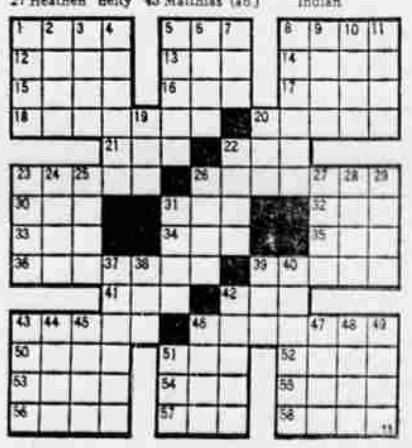
Tuesday, October 15, 1963
An Independent Newspaper
Robert W. Chandler, Editor

Glenn Cushman, Gen. Manager — Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager
Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor — Del Usselman, Circ. Manager
Loren E. Dyer, Mech. Supt. — William A. Yates, Managing Ed.

Entered as Second Class Matter January 6, 1917, 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.

Let's Make Music

ACROSS
1 Wood-wind music maker
5 Musical instrument (ab.)
8 English ——
12 Hawaiian precipice
13 Samuel's trainer (Bib.)
14 Bread spread
15 Bound
16 French "friend"
17 Wrinkle
18 Thoroughfares
20 Stockade
21 Varangians
22 Era
23 Green stuff
26 Guarneri products
30 Roman bronze
31 Indian weight
32 Female rabbit
33 Observe
34 Musician Paul
35 Poem
36 Designer
39 Oregon's capital
41 Assistance
42 Varnish ingredient
43 Light fogs
46 Stringed instruments
50 Against
51 Oriental coin
52 Dutch cheese
53 Three singers
54 Exist
55 Ceremony
56 Sea bird
57 Heart
58 Meat dish

DOWN
1 Chooses
2 Harass
3 Shrub (var.)
4 Sea ducks
5 Chairs
6 Charitable gifts
7 Twelve (Roman)
8 Inn
9 Olive genus
10 Receive, as a reward
11 Alaskan city
19 Goddess
20 The self
22 Attitudes
23 Catch breath convulsively
24 Dance
25 Nautical term
26 Shift
27 Heathen deity
28 Complication
29 Appear
31 Winter vehicle
37 Country
38 Kobold (var.)
39 Perched
40 Throbbers
42 Baseball term
43 Matthias (ab.)
44 Concerning (law)
45 Budge
46 Nullify
47 Redact
48 Appraise
49 Merganser
51 Algonquian Indian

Answer to Previous Puzzle