Rocky should not be surprised at Barry's unwillingness to debate

Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York would like to be the Republican candidate for President of the United States next year. In spite of some rather formidable handicaps, he's making a determined run for the nomination. But he faces a pretty tough opponent, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who has been running longer, and harder. Additionally, although Goldwater has some handicaps of his own, he doesn't have the handicaps Rockefeller has. So Goldwater's ahead in all the polls.

Rockefeller is not the type of man given to desperation moves. This was not behind his challenge, in Eugene a few weeks ago, to Goldwater. He would like to have Goldwater debate what could be agreed to be the issues in the upcoming campaign. This, Rockefeller feels, would give the rank and file of Republican voters a better chance to choose between the two men. Goldwater promptly replied he was more interested in debating Mr. Kennedy than Mr. Rockefeller. Goldwater is afraid a debate with Rockefeller would divide Republicans; he wants them together in November, 1964.

Rockefeller should not be surprised at Goldwater's lack of willingness to take up the proffered opportunity. In the first place, the front-runner is seldom willing to be caught in such a trap. The only man in recent history to put himself in that position was one Richard Nixon, and he's heartily sorry that he did so. In the second, it's unlikely the two would agree just what the issues are.

Rockefeller has other advantages which Goldwater rightly respects. He has had tremendous amounts of personal money to use over a period of years. He has used it wisely. Probably no man in this country outside of the national government has had the resources Rockefeller has had, and used, to study government problems. Rockefeller is thoroughly familiar with everything from foreign affairs to defense policy. Goldwater has had the resources available to a Senator, and they are considerable, but has not been able to match Rockefeller.

This is a basic advantage of Rockefeller, of course. He sometimes uses it too well. Since he is so thoroughly briefed, since he has so much professional help in expressing his ideas, he sometimes seems pedantic to a listening crowd. Goldwater, on the other hand, has a sort of "give 'em hell, Harry" approach to political speeches. He is able to move an audience better than Rockefeller. His problem would be a decision as to whether he could move that audience as well when it is the cold eye of a teevee camera as he does when it is composed of flesh and blood people sitting in front of him.

Rockefeller is fighting a losing battle. At the present time, he would have no chance of carrying convention delegates from the West, South, or Midwest. He is classed with Mr. Kennedy in the South on the burning issue of the day in that area. And Mr. Kennedy is easily the most unpopular political figure in the South. Rockefeller's divorce and subsequent remarriage has created a problem for him which cannot possibly be licked prior to the convention next summer.

Goldwater is now in the lead for the Republican nomination. There is a relatively strong group in the party which, however, wants to stop him. This same group once figured on Rockefeller as the nominee. It has given up on him, however, and is turning, slowly but surely, to Richard Nixon. Nixon doesn't want the job. He probably would lose, by a greater margin than he lost in 1960, and he knows it. But, under some circumstances, he probably would change his mind. As of the present time, he appears to be the most likely Republican candidate next year.

Raise the money locally

Decision of the State Board of Education, acting under orders from Gov. Mark Hatfield, to hold up distribution of state funds to community college district building programs probably will not delay the buildings too long. Districts, such as the Central Oregon district, are fully committed to the building of campuses. Unless those building plans are completed to a large degree, the colleges will have some useless buildings on their hands, and will have to maintain two campuses at considerably greater expense. The net effect of the withholding of funds, then, will be to shift building expense from income tax receipts to the local property tax base.

For some taxpayers this will make little difference. Others will pay more of the share of the college building costs; still others will pay less. This, of course, is one of the problems of Oregon's tax system. The state places too much reliance on income taxes, while local districts, cities, and counties, have to depend too greatly on property taxes. Some form of sales tax is inevitable in this state to balance the entire picture. In the meantime, community college districts around the state will have to bond themselves to complete the initial work on their educational plants.

Quotable quotes

There is not enough water in some areas and eggs are rationed so strictly that only people under eight and over 65 are allowed to eat them. — A Cuban refugee commenting on conditions in Cuba.

These students today know more before graduation than I did after 40 years experience.—Former President Harry S. Truman in an address to students at Grinnell College.

Washington Merry-go-round

Romney unselling himself as presidential candidate

By Drew Pearson

DETROIT — The presidential aspirations of one glamorized GOP candidate are now in the process of going up in the smoke of the smoke - filled rooms of the Michigan legislature.

Gov. George Romney, likeable and sincere believer that business salesmanship can be applied to politics, is slowly but inexorably unselling himself as a presidential hopeful.

Techniques he used in selling Rambler cars have not sold his own Republican legislators on a tax program. They've been in special session for almost three weeks but have been just as uncontrollable for a Republican governor as for Democratic governors during the past fourteen years.

In desperation, Gov. Romney has now appealed to his Democratic predecessor, ex - Gov. John Swainson, for help.

Last week Sen. Stanley G. Thayer of Ann Arbor, Republican caucus chairman, paid a secret night call at the home of ex-Gov. Swainson.

"Does the governor know you're here?" Swainson asked, referring to Romney.

"I told him I was coming," Thayer replied.

He asked the Democratic leader's help in pushing the Romney tax proposals through the legislature—proposals which are essentially similar to those of previous Democratic governors in that they replace part of Michigan's antiquated property and sales taxes with income taxes.

"What changes do you want in Romney's tax program in return for Democratic help in voting it out of committee?" the Republican leader asked the Democratic leader.

Swainson asked only one thing — that all the tax bills be voted out — not just part of them. Romney has drafted 63 tax bills. In return, Swainson agreed to use his influence with Sen. Charles S. Blondy, a Detroit Democrat and a member of the Senate Tax Committee, to push the Romney tax program out of committee.

Meanwhile, GOP Leader Thayer appealed to his GOP colleagues: "I demand that we stop this innocuous stalling, this interminable delay and this unconscionable obstructionism.

"The Michigan legislature," he said, "has not only failed to react effectively to the times, but — as of the present — we have failed to act responsibly."

Romney has until November 15 to produce. On November 15 the deer shooting season begins. It may be open season for the Lansing lobbyists now, but after November 15 the legislators will be enjoying the open season on deer in the woods of Michigan.

Michigan Merry-Go-Round

Democratic Gov. Swainson came within one vote of getting his tax bill passed, but Haskell Nichols, Republican legislator from Jackson and a close friend of the Clark Equipment Company, suddenly switched his vote. This was the closest Michigan has come to adopting an income tax in 14 years. Gov. G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams, Democrat, who served longest of any governor in Michigan, tried repeatedly to get an income tax passed. He failed. Both he and Swainson had to buck Republican legislatures. Romney was elected on the plea that he would get cooperation from the Republican legislature. He's had even more opposition than the Democrats. . . Mental health advocates are up in arms against Gov. Romney. Under Williams, Michigan set up a Mental Health Commission, improved mental treatments so that the average stay of inmates was reduced from 13 months to 6 months. One of Romney's first acts was to abolish the Mental Health Commission. Michigan mental institutions are now jam - packed once again. . .Education leaders are up in arms against Romney for failing to provide money for schools and colleges . . .Michigan universities must double their facilities in ten years to accommodate new students, but Romney has provided no money for advance planning. . .A lot of Michigan voters wish that Romney was back in the Rambler business and some times he wishes so too.

Findings given in tax study

MEDFORD (UPI) — The tax bill defeated at the Oct. 15 election was a poor bill. The state needs a different kind of tax, and it needs an entirely new tax program. If new taxes are to be enacted, they should be a cigarette tax and a sales tax, in that order — or both. And there must be more economy in government at all levels.

These are the major findings in a tax questionnaire printed by the Medford Mail Tribune. A total of 917 ballots was returned.

A substantial number of replies thought the bill was defeated because the tax increase was too high or the budget was too large.

A variety of comments showed a strong current for economy in government and an even stronger demand for a revision in the overall tax program.

Large numbers protested salaries of public officials and the governor came in for considerable criticism for "politicking" and traveling outside the state.

It's Another World

Boys' clothes also look odd, she decides

By Elizabeth Chenoweth

I have complained about the girl's appearance at previous times. Girls are not the only ones that look funny.

Some boys are well groomed, but a lot of the teenager boys that one sees look like they have been put together wrong. In other words, their top half does not co-ordinate with their bottom half.

Some boys look as though they have just been through a wash and their pants have shrunk. This is true! Some boy's pants are so tight, it looks like they have just been stuck on them, and that these pants are going to pop off any minute! Maybe it is because the boys are treated so badly by their parents that they don't have enough money to buy other clothes. For this reason they have to wear the same clothes year after year. To make the monstrosity of tight clothes worse, the boys wear bright colored socks which show up very much because the pants are so high. With their huge white tennis shoes, they look like Donald Duck rides again.

The top half, on the other hand, looks so big and sloppy that two boys could probably fit in it together. The boys usually wear sweat shirts so large that they're almost as long as the girl's skirts.

These two extremes, combined with their lazy walk, make the boys look like something out of a comic strip!

This way of wearing clothes may be caused by the fact that the girls dress so funny, the boys go whakky and dress accordingly. Then again they might be trying to attract attention. If this is it, they certainly are attracting attention, but not because they look mature but because they look silly.

Not all boys do crack up in this way, but those that do sure show up. Why not set a good example for the girls? (I am sure all ideas will be carefully considered since they are badly needed!)

Jury finds Dotson guilty

BAKER (UPI) — A Baker County Circuit Court jury found Dorrel G. Dotson, 51, of Sumpter, guilty of manslaughter Thursday night after deliberating a little more than three hours.

Dotson had been charged with second degree murder in the fatal shooting of Camillous P. Lawrence, 67, also of Sumpter, outside of Dotson's home April 10. Judge Lyle Wolff set sentencing for Tuesday.

The trial, the second on the charge, began Monday. The first one began Oct. 14 and was declared a mistrial three days later when portions of recordings introduced as evidence could not be understood.

Dotson testified he shot in self-defense after Lawrence threatened him.

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British Guiana is still giving England trouble

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

As Britain step by step has gone about the business of dismantling its empire and giving independence to former colonies, among the most persistent of its headaches has been the crown colony of British Guiana.

Although on the way for more than 10 years, independence still is a goal to be realized by British Guiana which is situated on the north coast of South America and is about the size of Kansas.

Now the British are making another try at setting a date.

British Guiana has been described as a small country with big problems, poor, racially divided and isolated by mountains and jungle.

As well as being a problem to itself and to Britain, it also is a problem for the United States.

At the center of the problem is Guiana's prime minister, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, an American-trained dentist of East Indian descent, and his wife, Janet, who once called Chicago home and who doubles as minister for home affairs with responsibility for internal security.

Jagan is an admitted Marxist and an admirer of the Soviet Union and Castro Cuba.

Jagan Predicts Trouble

In London, Jagan has been making dire predictions of an "explosion" if British Guiana does not achieve its independence now. The country, he said, could be the signpost, whether the whole of Latin America is to proceed through peaceful evolution or bloody revolt.

Jagan derives his strength from the East Indians who make up nearly half of British Guiana's population, living mostly in rural areas and working on the big sugar plantations.

His chief opposition comes from the predominantly Negro Peoples National Congress led by Forbes Burnham representing a voting bloc nearly as large as Jagan's.

And, while Jagan talks of an "explosion," Burnham talks of civil war.

Last April the two forces locked in a bloody struggle which began with a general strike and lasted 11 weeks. Fourteen persons were killed in ensuing Negro-Indian race riots and about 40 buildings were bombed or burned. Before British troops restored order, losses in property and wages ran to millions of dollars.

Strengthened Red Ties

Jagan used the period to strengthen his ties both with the Soviet Union and Cuba. He seized Shell Oil storage facilities and used them to store Russian gasoline. Cuba shipped in oil and flour and the Soviet Union offered long - term loans and cheap prices for fertilizers and agricultural machinery.

Jagan also offered landing rights to Cuban planes next door to both Venezuela and Brazil.

The United States sees an independent Guiana under Jagan as another Cuba.

It has brought pressure upon Britain to see that such does not occur. On the other hand, there have been British complaints that the U.S. position destroys any chance of racial peace or national unity.

Hatfield named dinner speaker

Special to The Bulletin

PRINEVILLE — Tentative plans to have Gov. Mark Hatfield as the main speaker at the annual Chamber of Commerce meeting and Jaycee Distinguished Service award banquet, in January, are announced by R. P. McRae, senior chamber president.

Plans are already being formed, it is announced, for an unusual motif at the banquet and meeting. Committees are soon to be appointed by McRae to work with Jaycees in planning the affair.

Christmas decorations for Prineville streets during the holiday season were again a topic of discussion at the recent meeting of the chamber's board of directors. The chamber has agreed to ask for volunteers to make the installations, to handle the maintenance and the removal of the decorations.

In the past three years, the chamber has contracted with the Jaycees to purchase and install the Christmas street lights. No funds for the purpose are available this year in the senior treasury, members were told.

PUBS WILL BE CLOSED

BIRMINGHAM, England, (UPI) — Birmingham's two big breweries have approved the shutdown of the city's 600 pubs (bars) on Christmas night to enable bartenders to enjoy the traditional fireside family celebration

Nations of the World

Modern Mexico is product of four major revolutions

By Jaime Plenn
UPI Staff Writer

MEXICO CITY (UPI)—Modern Mexico is the product of four major revolutions in the last 450 years, and of a territory of highly diversified topography and climates, as well as of a population with a wide range of ethnic, social and economic influences.

The Spanish conquest in the third decade of the 16th century was the beginning of the consolidation of Mexico as a nation. This revolution brought a new religion and a new way of life to an area of semi-nomadic tribes and of established native Indian empires such as the Aztec and Maya. It also established the biological basis for today's typical Mexican — the "Mestizo"—a mixture of Spaniard and Indian.

The political revolution that brought Mexico independence from Spain in the struggle from 1810 to 1821 ended the colonial status of a land whose territory extended from Central America far northward to much of what is today the United States' Southwest and Far West.

The reform movement in the 1860's overthrew a feudal government which was choking back progress.

The 1910 revolution, known in Mexico today as The Revolution, was a social explosion against repression that had reached unbearable degree under Porfirio Diaz, a military hero who clung to power until overthrown by the Francisco Madero insurgent movement.

Following a decade of bloody civil war, during which an estimated million lives were lost, Mexico adopted a new advanced constitution in 1917, a document which has been the blueprint for construction of today's Mexico.

Property of State

Although some regard the constitution as "socialistic," the official view is that it is "social democratic" and that it incorporates centuries - old social, legal and economic ideas.

Article 27 of the constitution, one of the controversial sections, establishes that all land and waters are originally property of the nation, and that private property originates by the transfer of public property.

As a result of the provisions of Article 27, Mexico was able to expropriate the foreign-owned petroleum properties in 1938. The government by then already owned the railroad system, and the domestic telegraph system, and later acquired the international lines, as well as radio communications. Last August, the Mexican Telephone Company gave the government a 40 per cent interest and a place on the board of directors.

Three years ago the government bought out the electric power systems owned by two international combines, and there has been official talk about taking over all Mexican airlines and setting up a single Mexican flag line.

The government also owns steel mills, meat packing plants, motion picture theaters, fertilizer plants, hotels, automobile assembly plants, and many other industries and businesses.

Jobs Are Scarce

Labor is cheap and the labor market is chronically overcrowded. That is why this country has accepted, with some reluctance, the annual temporary emigration of several hundred thousand farmhands (braceros) to the United States. The braceros also bring in a substantial amount of dollar exchange. And their exodus helps relieve some of the economic pressure, especially in the rural areas.

The daily minimum wage in Mexico City is 17.50 pesos (under $1.50 in U.S. money), and in most other places it has been much lower. Assembly line skilled workers in most plants earn in a day what their counterparts make in an hour.

More than a million of Mexico's total estimated population of 38 million do not speak the country's language, Spanish. The 30 or more native tribes in various parts of the country speak that many dialects.

Although education has made great strides (the government spends more in this field than it does on the armed forces), the actual number of illiterates in the country is greater than 20 years ago. But the percentage of illiteracy has gone down substantially.

Rural under - development, in contrast to expanding industrialization, accounts for another basic problem—the lack of domestic markets to consume what the newly built factories can produce. This low purchasing power has slowed the country's growth, and no real solution is in sight.

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.

Legislature session opening date disliked

To the Editor:

Several letters have been sent to Governor Hatfield, reminding him that he should change the date for the Legislature to take up session on November 11.

TV channel 12 is cooperating in reminding the public that this is Veterans Day and is a national holiday, to give thanks to all veterans.

Legislators who turn up for this session on November 11 do so on their own, showing their disrespect to all veterans.

Let's give this plenty of publicity.

Oscar S. Nissen
Madras, Oregon,
Oct. 21, 1963

AUTHORITY GIVEN

TACOMA (UPI) — The board of directors of the Weyerhaeuser Co. has authorized the filing of applications for listing the company's shares on the New York stock exchange and the Pacific stock exchange, it was announced today.

The announcement said it was anticipated the shares will be admitted to trading before the end of the year.

At present the stock is traded over the counter.

Barbs

We'll bet there are some husbands who are sorry they have but one wife to send to the country.

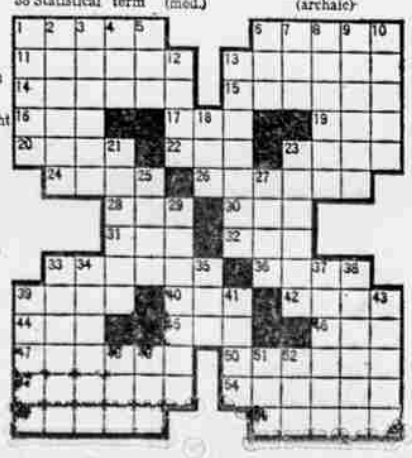
Keep yourself in a stew all the time and you're likely to go to pot.

Most college classes are led by girls, says a professor. And the girls are led by the boys.

Neighbors are people who wonder when the party next door that they weren't invited to is going to end.

Old Songs

ACROSS
1 "In —— Time"
6 "—— Love Song"
11 Irresponsible
13 Enforce
14 My Lady
15 Achieve
16 Energy unit
17 Mountain
19 City in India
20 Cervidae
22 "There'll be a —— Time"
23 Hemp
24 Suppose
26 Turkish governments
28 Whirlwinds
30 Sailyard
31 Nothing
32 Transgress
33 Ancient Spain
36 Slovenly woman
39 Type of weight
40 Moccasin
42 Early Irish tenant
44 Shindy
45 Mouths
46 Engineering degree (ab.)
47 Not level
50 King Arthur's nephew
53 Fine strokes
54 Set apart
55 Appointment
56 Embers

DOWN
1 Disabled
2 Turkish inn
3 Tenant
4 Screw pipe
5 Machine part
6 Obtained
7 Still
8 Czech city
9 Descendants
10 Chinese city
12 Feminine name
13 Seizers
18 Prune
21 "Little Annie ——"
23 Typist (ab.)
25 Dam
27 Incursion
29 Sweaters
33 Presser
34 "The ——"
35 Swiss river
37 "On the Banks of the ——"
38 Statistical term
39 Reliance
41 "Bird in a Gilded ——"
43 Treatment for nephritis (med.)
48 Vigor
49 Newt
51 Collection of sayings
52 Suppose (archaic)

Answer to Previous Puzzle