

Restored Colonial Williamsburg is hallowed ground with meaning

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia -There are few places in America where a real feel of the past can be captured. The historical marker along the highway, the musty museum full of artifacts, or the statue in the park are important reminders of those things which have made us what we are today. They should be seen when it is possible to do so. But they seem to have one fault in common. They are out of context. They are surrounded and engulfed by the 20th century. Real appreciation for them is hard to achieve in such an atmosphere.

Colonial Williamsburg is not like this. It is the Eighteenth century capital of old Virginia from its foundations on up. Admittedly, it has had the advantage of almost unlimited funds and loving hands to make it this way. But the effect is so unique that perhaps other men of means should be doing similar things in other historic spots.

Eighteenth - century Williamsburg was the capital of the British colony of Virginia, Royal governors lived in the Governor's Palace and the political and legislative business of the colony was conducted in the Capitol, Here George Washington, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and many other leaders helped lay the foundations of our government. It was also the social and cultural center of the colony, It was as an important a "cradle of American history" as any of the others to re-ceive this title. Its glorious era ended during the Revolutionary War, when the capital was moved to Richmond where it would be safer from enemy attacks. From then on it went down hill and eventually became almost obliterated.

The restoration, which is itself history, began in the 1920's when John D. Rockefeller, Jr. caught the enthusiasm of others to rebuild and preserve the place. Since then approximately \$72,000,000 has been spent to make it as authentic as pos-

No stone has been unturned to transport the visitor back 200 years. It is a living, working town with real people living in real houses. These houses are for the families of the large staff required to care for the 130 acre area. A few of the "private" houses are open to the public and are not lived in. All of the houses, however, plus the public buildings are as they were in colonial times. It is hard to watch the blacksmith at work at his forge and not wonder when George Washington will come riding up to claim his new set of horseshoes. It is harder still to keep back a great feeling of emotion when one of the expert, learned guides, dressed in the costume of the period, says that Thomas Jefferson, or Patrick Henry ate dinner at that table, used that silver, or sat in that

Some may feel such a great expenditure of money just to bring to life an old town, is a waste. It isn't at all. Just so much can be put on the pages of a history book, and some of that is dull and uninteresting. Students so often have no appreciation for their heritage because they take it for granted or have not been emotionally stirred as to its meaning. A Williamsburg situation has an appeal that no other method of presentation can touch. Therefore it will be remembered and discussed with pleasure by all who see it.

Colonial Williamsburg is avail able to far too few people in this country, just because it is so far away from most of them. And the Rockefeller millions cannot restore all the important historical areas in the 50 states. But it's too bad it can't be done.

The organization in Williamsburg carrying out the restoration is dedicated to the purpose "That the Future May Learn from the Past". It is certainly giving the Future every opportunity to do just that.

It's not that simple

During all the talk about the state's tax problems, the idea of making the state's income tax a stated percentage of the federal income tax has been dusted off for discussion once more. The general idea is that an individual, or company, would merely have to compute one complicated tax; the state's take could be figured very simply. On the face of it, it is an attractive system. It would save trouble for the taxpayers, and money for the state.

But it wouldn't work.

Congress appears ready, or will be ready in a few months, to make some rather substantial cuts in federal income tax rates. If Oregon were operating on the suggested system, Oregon revenues would automatically decline, even though the federal legislature would not consider Oregon needs or problems in setting the new rates. Different forms of income are treated in a different manner by the state and federal governments - Capital gains

provisions are one example,

Such a proposal is, as noted, attractive. But before it could be adopted Oregon would have to overhaul its complete income tax structure to conform to federal laws and regulations of the Internal Revenue Service. And it would have to be able either to withstand severe changes in the amount collected, or to change the rates with considerable rapidity. The latter is completely impossible under the Oregon constitution, with the possibility that any tax measure would be referred. and probably defeated.

Quotable quotes

Anybody would be better than Kennedy.-Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, explaining why he might run for the Democratic presidential nomination in the Indiana and New Hampshire primaries.

its position on colonialism

By Lyle C. Wilson

The United States seems to be stiffening its backbone against the pressure of African and Asian members of the United Nations for the instant independence of colonial peo-ples regardless of their fitness. There was some evidence of

this in mid-summer when the United States finally stood up to be counted against Afro-Asian demands that South Africa be expelled from the U.N.-sponsored International Labor Organization

Assistant Secretary of Labor George L. Weaver was U.S. delegate to the ILO meeting in Geneva. He liked the idea that South Africa should be expelled and announced that he would urge the U.S. government to promote the expulsion. This pop off by an official of the U.S. Labor Department did consider-able violence to established us. policy, but was not instantly repudiated. This may have been calculated to win the applause of newly-born Negro nations in Africa and, there-fore, to be of some political value in the United States.

Williams Repudiates Remark G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams assistant secretary of state for African affairs, finally repudiated Weaver in a statement made at Monrovia, Liberia, in which he said the United States would oppose exclusion of South Africa from the United Na-

More significantly, there fol-lowed a London dispatch re-porting that U.S. Assistant Sec-retary of State Harlan Cleveland had been talking to Brit-ish officials about colonialism and the United Nations. Cleve-land and the British agreed that extremists had taken over the U.N. special committee on colonialism and, further, that his extremist attitude was hindering the emancipation of co-lonial peoples.

Cleveland and the British agreed that extremist pressures must be resisted. It was about time, too, that the British and Americans got together to con-sider where the Afro-Asian extremists were leading them.

Signs U.N. Resolution

There was the unbelieveable U.N. assembly resolution on co-lonialism for which the United States voted in November 1981. The resolution demanded inde-pendence across the board everywhere except in the Soviet empire of captive nations. The believe-it-or-not aspect of this resolution was in a paragraph stating that "inadequacy of po-litical, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence."
The United States voted for

that resolution which seems to say colonial people must be independent, ready or not and re-gardless of the fact that they nay need to be carried on the sacks of U.S. taxpayers.

Times have changed, how-ver, which may be encouraging to taxpayers. And it must be cheering to all persons committed to defend the United Na-tions against complaints of some American citizens that it a dangerous fraud.

comes a news story of Oct. 31.
It related that the United States had proposed in the United Nations that South Africa grant the right of self-determination to the people of South West Africa as promptly as the people of South West Africa are capable of freely and responsibly exercising that

That is an absolute switch of the position the United States took on the Nov. 1961 vote to grant independence to all hands, ready or not.

Barbs

When a grade school had a fire all the kids marched out in order and the strange part is that they took their school backs with them books with them.

Take care of your health if you expect it to take care of



Why not give black hankies to all kids who use them to wipe off their shoes?

It spoils the fun of finding a quarter in the pocket of a real old pair of pants when you realize it has lost half its value.

Capital Report

Morse may block classroom bill if House good chance for doesn't approve vocational education

By Yvonne Franklin

Bulletin Correspondent WASHINGTON — Sen. Wayne Morse has threatened to block Senate approval of the conference report on the \$1.2 billion classroom construction bill until House conferees agree to come to terms on the Vocanal Education bill.

Administration sources say there are enough Senate votes to pass the bill if only Morse uld agree to allow it to come up for a vote. The House passed the final bill last week and it needs Senate approval to go to the White House. The Senate is currently tied up on the foreign aid bill. However a conference report is "privileged" and can be brought up at any time during the debate.

Morse is chairman of the Senate-House conference on the Vocational Education Bill, but after serving his ultimatum last week he postponed another conference meeting until next week.

The Vocational Education Bill is a major breakthrough to update such education to prepare young people for the changing job market in business and industry, looking toward new methods of training to meet the challenge of automation.

Since its inception in 1917 the program has been geared to an agrarian culture and the feder-al-state funds have been spent primarily for education in ag-riculture and home economics.

Both versions of the bill allow for a shift to meet the change to an urban society, yet allows

By Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON - More de-tails can now be told about the

foreign-aid fiasco in steel-how

American generosity has built up foreign steel industries, put-

ting dozens of our own mills

out of production and thousands

By unofficial count, 179 for-eign steel plants have received American loans or grants since World War II. This aid has en-abled them to install machines

and adopt techniques more mo-dern than our own.

Thus the U.S. steel industry through its tax payments not

only has helped to finance its

foreign competitors but has ob-ligingly provided them with

No wonder the American

share of the world's steel out-

put had dropped from 46 per

cent in 1950 to 25 per cent to-

day. U.S. steel products have been pushed out of two-thirds

of their former markets, caus-

ing a sharp production slump.

can expense are now turning out wire and rod so cheaply

for instance, that imports have

captured 30 per cent of the U. S. market. Even steel plate, the

bread-and-butter of the indus-try, is beginning to roll in from

Steel Frankenstein

helped to rebuild Japan's war-

wrecked steel industry until it

is now taking customers away

From 1955 until 1960, 10 great

Japanese steel works received

foreign aid grants amounting to \$155,300,000. Nine more mills were granted Expert - Import Bank loans, totaling \$121,100,-

The Yawata Iron and Steel

Company, for example, receiv

ed a \$5,300,000 grant in 1955, a \$26,000,000 loan in 1957, another \$20,000,000 grant in 1959, and still another \$26,000,000 loan in

1962. Its blast furnaces are now producing more steel than

ing the screws on American products, Uncle Sam doled out

four separate loans totaling \$6.

556,000 to France's giant Union Sud Du Nord Steel Works in

1960-61. A smaller \$66,000 grant

went to Miferma, another French steel company.

Dictator Franco got \$59,513,

000 in grants for nine Spanish steel plants, the largest an \$18,-

000,000 grant for the Altos Hornos Viscaya Works in 1961.

The Empresa Nac Siderurgica Mills received several Ameri-

can grants, the latest a \$6.600,

most American mills. Even as French President Charles de Gaulle was tighten-

from U.S. mills

Typical example: With the est of intentions, Uncle Sam

Foreign mills built at Ameri-

better equipment.

of workers out of work.

Washington Merry-go-round

Generous Sam cuts own

throat in steel subsidies

for continued study in agricultural subjects, broadening the base to include food processing and occupations related to agriculture. It is estimated that only 10 per cent of youth now on farms will make their living in agriculture in the future.

Morse and his committee chairman, Lister Hill of Alabama, are in conflict with Rep. Edith Green and other House conferees from urban areas, over the method of allocation of funds. The House bill contains a new formula, allocating money based on the student population in the states.

The Senate bill contains the traditional allocation of money based on the per capita income formula, which has been used in all previous education bills and which favors the poorer southern states.

For instance, the Senate bill would give Alabama \$2,369,000 the House version \$500,000 less. Mrs. Green contends that Ore-gon would lose money using the Senate formula as would west-ern and northern states with heavy urban growth. Oregon would receive \$868,318 under the House formula, \$845,300 under the Senate, or \$23,016 less using the Senate method.

The House bill calls for spend-

ing \$450 million per year for four years and \$180 million a year thereafter, and the Senate would spend \$702 million per year for four years and \$243 million a year thereafter.

The House conferees maintain

In Latin America, Mexico and Argentina received the most U.

S. aid. Altogether 22 Mexican steel plants collected \$90,780,236

from Uncle Sam, then promptly began shipping steel plate across the border to U.S. customers. Another 22 Argentine

plants received \$88,580,560 in

Steel For Reds

The only Communist country

U.S. handouts.

can counterpart funds.

gli Steel Mill. Amount \$129,600,-

The loan was granted, inci-dentally, while Vance Brand

was the government's develop-ment loan chief. He promptly

retired from the loan fund to

become a high-paid consultant and later a director of Koppers, the company that did the engi-neering on the Trukish steel

Even our propserous northern

neighbor, Canada, once received a \$5,700,000 Export - Import

loan to aid her steel industry

ed by the American taxpayers.

Unhappily, the American de-sire to better the world has

reached the point that we are in danger of crippling the goose

The Diplomatic Pouch

which lays the golden eggs.

the world organization is

perately hard up, yet has been able to sell only \$70 million worth of UN bonds outside of

the United States. The Ameri-

can government has offered to match bond purchases by the

rest of the world up to \$100 mil-

lion. . Premier Chou En-Lai is

preparing a secret report for the Chinese Communist Con-

gress next week on the Chinese

the latest word from Moscow

where European Communist

leaders are debating whether to

kick Red China out of the Com-

munist brotherhood. Chou is re-

ported to be eager to patch up

relations. . The French have

flatly refused to participate in

East - West talks to ease world

tensions. The French contend

that the Kremlin created the tensions, therefore can ease

them anytime they want with-out negotiations. French Presi-

dent de Gaulle sent word, how-

ever, that France might join discussions later if anything sig-nificant developed. American Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge has reported that the military

junta has been filling key posts

in the new Viet-Namese govern-

ment with pro-French adminis-

trators, including some who fought for the French against

the Vietnamese Nationalists during Colonial days.

Russian split. He is waiting for

Around the world, foreign

that the southern states such as Alabama are losing population to the West and the large urban centers of the North due to the migration of poorly educated and unskilled Negro and white

rural people.

They say this is a major cause of school troubles in these large cities such as Chicago which has over 50 per cent Negro enrollment and Washing-ton, D.C. whose Negro enrollment in the last decade has risen from 33 per cent to 85 per

They say that the overcrowded northern schools, paralleling rising joblessness for young people and the population explosion itself are causing mounting discontent nationwide in the cities.

Mrs. Green pointed to Negro discontent in Portland over al-leged inferior schools and rising juvenile delinquency as examples of accelerating frustrations in the big cities over unsolved problems, many of them centered in the schools. She said her position on changing the formula was based on this growing need of the cities.

Morse's refusal to meet with House conferees until the bitter end of Congress last year con-tributed to the defeat of the 1962 higher education bill according to other conference spokesmen This could jeopardize the fate of this year's bill if the lack of agreement over the Vocational Educational Bill drags into the holiday season.

High school students proud of additions

Senior High School students in the new addition to the high school. After having classes at the Presbyterian Church, in the balconies of the gym, and in the lobby of the auditorium, one can see why we teenagers were so excited over the opening.

whose steel production got a U. S. boost was Yugoslavia. Uncle Sam granted the Yugoslavs \$15,000,000 to purchase a U.S. steel mill in 1961. Earlier, Yugoslavia's Niksic Iron Works was given \$5,610,000 in American American The largest single grant was arranged in 1959 by Tom Dewey, the two-time GOP presidential candidate, for Turkey's Ere-

I am sure that at the present time the students are so excited about the new classrooms that they will be very careful of tically every teenager in our high school, whether he says it dition. I hope that this enthusi-asm doesn't wear off. It is ing at games, but also in pre-serving the high school that does so much for us!

THREE POUND BUDGET

1964 city budget weighs 3 pounds 14 ounces and calls for U.N. Secretary General U Thant has complained privately that the nations which like to talk the most at the UN often contribute the least toward its upkeep. He told visitors that

It's Another World

November 12, 1963 was the first day of classes for the Bend

Students should be very proud of this new addition. When I say proud, I mean really feel it and not just say it, because after the thrill wears off, there will be nothing but pride and graditude to hold our interest in keeping the addition in good shape. Every teenager up at the high school has a responsibil-ity to the school, to the students of later years, and to the people that have made the construction possible.

them. I am also sure that pracnor not, really feels a graditude to every person involved with the construction of the new adevery teenager's duty to see that it doesn't! Remember: School spirit doesn't just apply to yell-

CHICAGO (UPI) - Chicago's

expenditures of more than \$528

Japan Times editor Kazu shige Hirasawa capsulled reac-tion with the comment: "Th-situation stems from the fac-that Japan's transportation ca pacity is lagging behind the expansion of her economy and the concentration of population is big cities." It's the same story with highways, bridges, har bors, sewage, water supply. Until these catch up, Japan I going to go right on having spectacular and tragic accidents. TOUGH TALK:

Japanese face

new disasters

Notes from the foreign news

The sort of disaster that killed 161 persons in a railway collision between Tokyo and

Yokohama could happen again at any time. There is no way

to prevent it, short of bringing the Japanese economy to halt. The Japanese Nationa Railway Corporation runs more

than 200 trains on a single track each day. About 2,40 trains arrive and depart from

Tokyo Station daily. Even a slight error can cause disaster

By Phil Newsom

UPI Staff Writer

DISASTER:

The United States is handing out some tough talk to its West ern Allies about trade with Rus sia and her satellites. Ther will be more of it this wee when U.S. Undersecretary of State George W. Ball talks to the NATO Permanent Counciland to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and De velopment (OECD) in Paris The United States feels th Europeans are granting to easy credit terms to Commu easy credit terms to Communist bloc nations and in effect underwriting their economies is a rush for orders. Among thosopposing the U.S. position is Britain. Britain, backed by several of the smaller NATO members, holds there is no reasor for further limitations of trading with the Communists.

THE WHEAT DEAL:

The U.S. Soviet wheat deal is

The U.S.-Soviet wheat deal is expected to have repercussion

in Japan. One analysis predict it will set off a rise in shipping rates and commodity prices meaning the Japanese will hav to pay more for the food the eat and the raw materials the process. Japan's balance o payments will suffer. On the countries making more mone on their raw materials will b able to buy more manufacture products from developed coun tries such as Japan. Some of the pain resulting from U.S. "Buy American" measures will be eased. The Japanese als believe that East-West trad will be stimulated and that it the end Japan may benefit. NATO SUCCESSOR:

NATO Secretary General Dir U. Stikker is expected to qui in the spring and speculation already is rife over his successor. Names most frequently mentioned include Italian Am bassador to Paris Manlio Bro sio, who also is a former am bassador to Washington, Nor wegian Foreign Minister Hal vard Lange and NATO's Depu ty Secretary General Princ Guido Colonna, also of Italy.

DOULGLAS INDICTED

OREGON CITY (UPI) -Dor ald Douglas, 21, Eagle Creek was indicted on a first degre murder charge by the Clacka mas County Grand Jury Friday Douglas is accused with the fatal stabbing of Patrick Morris

son, 43, Estacada. Morrison's body was found i the Mt. Scott district east of here Oct. 6. He was reported missing by his family Sept. 2 after failing to return from hunting trip.

Answer to Previous Puzzl

Native Trees

ACROSS

1 New England shade tree

4 Tree common to Colorado

9 Oregon —

12 Deer

13 Free

14 Wood sorrel

15 Fit

16 Farewell (Fr.)

17 Gear tooth ACROSS

17 Gear tooth 18 Deserve 20 Showers 22 Poems 24 Fellow 25 Balsam from

27 Slip away 31 Gone by 32 Indisposed 34 Lubricant 35 Stuff 36 Feminine nickname 37 Insurance (ab.) 38 Be agreeable 41 Southern fruit tree

44 Standard (ab.)
45 Army women's group (ab.)
46 Wood product
49 One of the deadly sins
52 Hebrew king
(Bib.)

(Sib.) 53 Excuse 57 Aimosphere 58 52 (Roman) 59 Southern shad tree 60 Scold 61 Deface 62 Cubic meter 63 Sur

DOWN

Left the dock 29 Chant 30 Otherwise 24 Ripe 25 Food fish 26 Bedouin headband 28 Hawaiian ornamental 40 Leather thongs 54 42 Plunder 53 43 Swiss river 56 tree 2

Monday, November 18, 1963

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