

'I declare, I don't know where-all the lad picked up such habits'



# Change needed in Alliance for Progress

By Phil Newsom  
UPI Staff Writer

In Sao Paulo University's new recreation center the attitude of assembled Latin Americans at the end of two years of the Alliance for Progress was pessimistic, if not hostile.

For its part, the United States, which initiated the \$20 billion program to aid the development of Latin America and lift the living standards of its 200 million inhabitants, had lived up fully to its promises.

In 27 months it had allocated \$2.3 billion for projects ranging from roads to power projects, from thousands of homes and school rooms to hundreds of health clinics and from Food for Peace to construction of new industries.

Yet other elements, both internal and external among the 19 participating Latin American nations, contributed to an overall air of disappointment.

When the Alliance for Progress came into existence it had, for its goals—besides economic development—social reforms and peaceful evolution as opposed to violent revolution.

Yet in two years it had seen military revolts in Ecuador, Peru, Guatemala, Honduras and the Dominican Republic.

## Inequities Continue

Limited tax reforms still left huge inequities between the very rich and the very poor. Land reform, with the notable exceptions of Venezuela, Mexico and Bolivia, left much to be desired.

In its early bloom, the Alliance had hoped for an annual increase of 2.5 per cent in per capita income. In 1962, the actual increase ranged downward from 1 per cent.

General turmoil and resurgent nationalism had frightened off foreign investment, which was to have contributed half of the projected \$20 billion Alliance program.

And, finally, falling prices for their raw materials had left many a Latin with the feeling that he was better off before the Alliance came into being.

In Sao Paulo, one delegate gloomily predicted that unless the trend were reversed, the underdeveloped nations of the world would find themselves \$20 billion in debt to the industrialized nations by 1970.

## Disturbs U.S.

Especially disturbing to the United States was the stand taken by Brazilian President Joao Goulart, who attacked U.S. demands for internal reforms as interference in the internal affairs of nations and declared against new U.S. loans which only "weigh us down in endless poverty."

"Trade not aid" soon became a slogan of the Sao Paulo session.

The Alliance for Progress did not die at Sao Paulo, but it was apparent that changes would have to be made.

Out of it came agreement for establishment of a new inter-American committee to coordinate future requests for Alliance loans. It would give Latin Americans a greater voice in the program, and would, it was hoped, help to popularize it among lukewarm populations.

The United States promised also to press the Latin American cause in world trade councils.

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# Futility and danger of secret meetings, policy session brought into sharp focus

By Zan Stark  
UPI Staff Writer

SALEM (UPI) — The futility—and danger—of attempting to hold secret meetings, or barring newsmen from policy sessions of state boards, was graphically illustrated during the first week of the special session.

Last Thursday seven legislators had breakfast with six members of the Board of Higher Education at the Marion Hotel. They held a private discussion of the conflict between the legislature and a higher education.

Everyone involved denied it was a "secret meeting."

But the fact remains everyone involved seemed mightily embarrassed when United Press International discovered what was going on.

Was it pure coincidence that the Board of Higher Education

held a special "public" meeting just four hours after the secret session broke up?

While the public knows what went on at the "public" meeting, there still is no assurance that agreements were not worked out at the secret convolve.

Then, the following day, members of the governor's staff, legislative leaders, and attorneys for Boeing held a meeting. Newsmen knew they were meeting, but they were denied admission.

Before the meeting broke up, newsmen knew another crisis had developed over the Boardman Space Age Industrial Park, and that the governor was submitting a special message to the legislature.

There appears no logical reason for newsmen to have been barred from the meeting.

Certainly nobody expected to

be able to keep the Boardman crisis a secret. The problem had to be laid out so the legislature could find an answer.

But because newsmen were barred, there's the unanswered question: Is there another, as yet unannounced, problem with Boardman?

What the legislature does is public business. Higher education gets almost \$40 million a year of taxpayers' money—what the board does is public business.

When legislators and members of higher education's board hold meetings, the public has a right to know what is going on. When they deliberately hold secret meetings, the public has a right to be disturbed.

When the Boardman deal, which already has cost nearly a million dollars, gets into trouble the public has a right to know about it.

# Washington Merry-go-round Radioactivity will soon be means of preserving food

By Drew Pearson  
WASHINGTON —

Radioactivity, which kills men, cattle, all living things in war, will soon be the means of preserving food for millions of people to eat.

The Food and Drug Administration has already approved the use of a revolutionary form of irradiation for preserving bacon and wheat. The latter is

to prevent insect infestation which destroys about one-fourth of wheat shipped through the tropics.

Food and Drug also has applications for the use of irradiation to preserve citrus fruit and prevent potatoes from sprouting.

The Atomic Energy Commission and Army Ordnance have been working on the preservation of other foods and believe it's already possible to preserve such foods as bacon, ham, pork, chicken, and these foods have been in a wholesome state for as long as two years. Irradiated shrimp, haddock, peaches, oranges, strawberries, chicken, and other foods will taste just as fresh after two years, they claim.

At present, one out of every four strawberries is spoiled before it reaches the market. Irradiation can cut this by 75 per cent without impairing the flavor. Strawberry losses amount to \$5 million annually and the scientists say that an expenditure of 20 cents to irradiate strawberries will save 75 cents worth.

The Atomic Energy Commission is already working on plans to place an irradiation processing plant in the California fruit fields by the Spring of 1965 so as to irradiate fruit as it passes through the packing house. It's also planned to put irradiators aboard ships to preserve fish immediately after the catch, and the AEC already has a marine product irradiator under construction at Gloucester, Mass. It should be in operation by late next summer.

Note — Dr. Kevin Shea of the Atomic Energy Commission and Dr. Edward S. Josephson of the Army Surgeon General's office explain that the irradiation treatment leaves no residual radioactivity in the food, that the food is only exposed to the rays without any physical contact between the food and the radiation source.

**JFK Opposed Father-in-law**  
You have to give JFK a lot of credit for putting public interest ahead of his wife's personal interest in regard to her childhood home on the banks of the Potomac.

Jackie's stepfather, Hugh D. Auchincloss, sold the home, Merrywood, for about \$700,000 for a high rise apartment. When the neighbors opposed the sale, Jackie was so irked at some of them that she refused to attend the wedding of Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke if it was held at the home of one of the protesting neighbors.

Despite his wife's feelings, the President has backed up his Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall, in bringing legal action against the apartment developers in order to preserve the Potomac Palisades. Udall argues that the Potomac skyline belongs to all the people, wants it kept the way George Washington and the founding fathers knew it.

**Five Different Hands**  
In one of his first articles on the subject, Morton said that his computer tests showed Paul wrote only Romans 1 and 2 Corinthians, Galatians and Philimon. The remaining nine came from "at least five other hands," Morton maintains.

"By applying with the help of our computer, the seven tests of authorship (such as word and sentence length), we discovered that each one gave the same result. Five of the 14 epistles were indistinguishable," he said.

**G. . . . .**  
NEW YORK (UPI) — Famed surrealist painter Salvador Dali arrived here from Europe with his wife Wednesday and brought with him a new painting titled "Galacidalacidefoxiurbinucleicacid."

The mustachioed artist explained that the title came from "my wife's first name (Gala), El Cid and the biological formula which won the Nobel Prize last year."

# East-West trade volume causing concern to U.S.

By Phil Newsom  
UPI Staff Writer

The "oceans" of trade once offered to the West by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev haven't yet quite reached those proportions.

But the volume of East-West trade, which hit \$4.5 billion last year, is headed for a new record this year and is enough to cause the United States concern.

It also carries with it the possibility of opening up a new rift among the already bickering Western Allies.

U.S. concern, which is being expounded in Europe this week by Under Secretary of State George W. Ball, is based on two counts. One is the growing temptation, notably among Britain and some of the smaller NATO nations, to reduce the list of strategic materials now embargoed against sale to the Soviet Union and its satellites.

The other deals with the long term credits being granted in some cases to the Soviets. The United States holds that these credits not only underwrite the Communist economy, they also permit the Soviets to continue to build up a war machine which some day may be used against the West.

The United States believes credit should be limited to five years with at least a 20 per cent down payment.

Russia's huge grain deals, including the \$250 million wheat agreement with the United States, have helped to focus attention on trade with the Soviet bloc but they are not at the seat of the argument.

The deal for U.S. wheat presumably is one-shot and is for cash.

Meanwhile, Russian agents have been on a real buying spree.

They want not only Western industrial goods but Western know-how as well.

The Russians are buying entire plants with which to produce fertilizer. They are buying ships from Italy, Sweden and Japan and pulp mills from Finland.

From Britain they have ordered polyethylene plants, two low temperature gas separation plants and machinery for a synthetic rubber plant.

With West Germany, the Soviets have closed deals for construction machinery, box cars and synthetic fiber plants.

# Graduate tuition fees at state schools are a mixed-up business, a hodgepodge

It's been more difficult than usual for most persons to digest the flood of news copy which has come out of Salem in recent days. The Oregon Legislature was in a big hurry to finish its work and get home. Most residents of the state undoubtedly agree with this view; they'd as soon the Legislature went home, too. The Legislature did not have an easy job. With education taking such a big portion of the state's general fund income, the charges and counter-charges have flown thick and fast.

One report indicated that graduate students at the state's colleges and universities paid no tuition fees. This, however, is not the situation.

Here are the tuition fees presently paid by students at the three biggest institutions in the state system of higher education — the University of Oregon, Oregon State University, and Portland State College.

**Undergraduate residents — \$330 per year.**

**Undergraduate out-of-state students — \$900 per year.**

**Graduate students, resident and out-of-state — \$330 per year.**

There are about 33,000 students in the system. Of these 3,553 are graduate students.

About one-fourth of the graduate students, using available estimates, received refunds of all or part of their tuition, and sometimes payments, as graduate fellows or assistants in teaching.

Proposals call for a dollar increase in tuition next summer or fall that would apply to resident and out-of-state undergraduate and graduate students. Presently estimated revenues and needs set the increase at about \$105 per year for all categories.

Students at smaller colleges in the state system are charged slightly smaller tuition fees.

The cost per student at the undergraduate level is about \$900.

The \$330 fee for nonresident graduate students does not apply to the Medical and Dental schools

in Portland. Nonresidents at these schools pay \$1,113 per year while residents also pay higher fees, \$705 per year.

Regarding law and architecture schools at Oregon and the Engineering school at Oregon State, for example, a higher education spokesman said nonresidents can qualify for the \$330 per year fee if they get a bachelor's degree. In some cases, however, they go through the schools without a bachelor's degree, and then pay the higher nonresident fee.

Normally it takes five years to get a bachelor's degree in architecture.

The \$330 nonresident graduate fee normally applies to such courses as the liberal arts field, music and education.

This is certainly a mixup, a hodgepodge, if you will. Graduate students in many departments and schools pay the same tuition as resident undergraduates, regardless of the residence of the student. This is in spite of the fact that graduate education is more expensive than undergraduate schooling. What is the justification, for example, for charging a graduate law student from California \$570 per year less than an undergraduate in music from the same state must pay?

Why should a non-resident graduate student in medicine pay a higher rate than a resident, if at the same time the non-resident graduate in economics pays the same fee as the resident student?

Why should a non-resident student in law school who has entered graduate studies without an A.B. pay a higher tuition fee than a non-resident student who has obtained a bachelor's degree sometime in the past?

It would appear there are some substantial inconsistencies in the tuition field, insofar as charges to graduate students are concerned. These are inconsistencies which should be cleared up prior to the next session of the legislature, or they might cause higher education still more trouble.

More importantly, these agencies, boards, and commissions are too often the citizen's only contact with his state government. There is no practical appeal, for the average citizen, from onerous rules and regulations, even though they may later be declared unconstitutional by the courts.

The purpose of the legislative review is to see if regulations violate the legislature's intent in passing various laws, and to give some constitutional review at the time regulations are established, rather than waiting for a possible later court review.

Hatfield feels the new law is an invasion of the powers of the executive branch of the government. The legislature obviously felt otherwise. In this case the legislature appears to be right. The agencies involved are creations of the legislature; they are financed through legislative appropriation and review.

# Hatfield's veto slapped down

The Oregon legislature, by a resounding margin, has re-passed a bill over the veto of Governor Mark Hatfield. The margin was heavy in the House, and the Senate voted unanimously to re-pass the measure. The bill was one which gives the legislature between-session power to examine the rules and regulations of administrative agencies.

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# Accidents take lives of three

By United Press International

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# THE BULLETIN

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It's another world

# Teens advised to cut down on activities

By Elizabeth Chenoweth

As everyone knows, the conflict between parents and teenagers has always been apparent. Of course we hear more about this problem in modern times because teenagers are allowed to voice their opinions whereas in early times they had to believe everything their parents told them. In the words, parents were the law for teenagers and everything they said went with no question asked.

Now, due to the education program offered, teenagers are given more of a voice and mind of their own. At least that's what teenagers think. Most parents tend to believe that teenagers should obey and believe to the letter. The conflict between these two different ideas causes problems, as I have said before.

Since teenagers are given more freedom as to what they do, where they go, and how they act, teenagers are very busy. In school, the teenager finds themselves in all kinds of clubs and on all kinds of committees. They also have dances, games, and movies to go to. In other words, teenagers get so involved in what they're doing outside of the home, they tend to pay little attention to their responsibilities inside their homes, to their parents, their brothers and sisters, their relatives, and to themselves. This is not caused by either the parents or the teenagers. It is something that has been caused by progress. Since the teenage is in such a hurry, he has no time to consider others, but, in stead, only enough time to satisfy his present needs. This irritates the parents. It is hard to put up with someone when they say, "I can't go out with you tonight. I have a game to play." or "I can't do the dishes tonight. I have piles of homework plus a Pep Club meeting tonight."

We are now out of the age where our activities are governed completely by our parents. Now, we should be grateful for this freedom and slow down a little. There will be time enough to do everything in due time. Do more things with and for your family and you will find you have more things in common with them; you enjoy your self more when you are away from them, and you will feel more satisfaction in what you are doing.

Remember: Freedom in our teenage years, is something we should hold quite dear.

Overusage of this right, May easily start a fight!

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**Answer to Previous Puzzle**

**Mineralogy**

ACROSS  
1 Oil pipe  
5 Seam of  
9 Minerals  
12 Sulfur  
13 Italian stream  
14 Mariner's direction  
15 House servants  
17 Social beginner  
18 Select by ballot  
19 Teeters  
21 Yugoslav big wig  
23 Membranous pouch  
24 Vehicle  
27 Camera's eye  
29 Entry in a ledger  
32 Kitchen implement  
34 Kindle  
36 Negligent  
37 Deviation  
38 Ore mine entrance  
39 Paradox  
41 Loose egg  
42 Penpoint  
44 Egyptian goddess  
46 Reparation of wrong  
49 Seaweeds  
53 Malt brew  
54 Twilled woollens  
56 Long fish  
57 Ripped  
58 — of ore  
59 Abstract being  
60 Half (prefix)  
61 Dick

DOWN  
1 Mineral deposit  
2 Nile god  
3 Alaska city  
4 Build  
5 Feline animal  
6 Prayer  
7 Non suffix  
8 Misplaces  
9 New edition  
10 Refresh  
11 Spiders' homes  
12 Steps over fences  
13 Sanctified person  
14 Feminine appellation  
15 Mimicked  
16 Mementoes  
17 Lateral parts  
18 Tollyery case  
19 Nickname  
20 Sanitized  
21 Person  
22 Fishy  
23 Feminine appellation  
24 Mimicked  
25 Mementoes  
26 Lateral parts  
27 Tollyery case  
28 Nickname  
29 Person  
30 Foot covering  
31 Fired slugger (slang)  
32 British princess  
33 Essential being  
34 Overmatch  
35 Hawaiian  
36 Fruit  
37 Fresh  
38 Chemical substance  
39 Cheerful  
40 Runder  
41 Powders  
42 Overmatch  
43 Aperories  
44 Hawaiian  
45 Frenzy

**Answer to Previous Puzzle**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11  
12 13 14 15 16 17  
18 19 20  
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32 33 34 35  
36 37 38 39 40 41  
42 43 44 45 46  
47 48 49 50 51 52  
53 54 55  
56 57 58  
59 60 61

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