

SPORTSMEN! KIDS! MANIACS!

A whole line of pistols
and other weapons,
ready to use,
including—



this dandy
imported rifle,
with regular
"sharpshooter"
telescopic sight

ONLY \$12.78

SHIPPED DIRECT TO YOU

ALMOST ANYWHERE IN THE U.S.

Please try not to enclose
loose change, to avoid
danger of loss.

Left-wing ADA offers support to President

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer

The left-wing Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) which was set up to maintain the principles of FDR's New Deal, was unjustly accused by this correspondent of failing to remark the succession of Lyndon B. Johnson to the presidency with an endorsing statement or other comforting deed.

Not so, protested ADA, and provided the Washington bureau of UPI with the text of an ADA statement issued the afternoon President Kennedy died and Johnson was sworn in as his successor. The text was as follows:

"ADA joins the nation in shock at the horrible tragedy which has cost the country a great President and the world a great leader. To Mrs. Kennedy and her family we offer our profound sympathy. To President Johnson we extend our offer to cooperate in any way which will help him carry the burdens of his office in this troubled world."

That ADA offer of cooperation was not exactly a thunderous, 21-gun salute to the new President. No doubt it was genuine—if also subject to a qualification that the cooperation probably must be on ADA terms. Johnson will need all of the cooperation he can get.

Pick A Path

It is not reasonable to believe, however, that Johnson can drive the Democratic donkey both right and left at the same time. John F. Kennedy could not do that nor could Harry S. Truman nor FDR. Soon, therefore, President Johnson will need to hoist his colors and to call the roll of his troops. Johnson's address this week to a joint session of Congress merely postponed that difficult day.

There was something for just about everybody in the new President's message. Its most notable feature, however, was the President's call and effort for unity. If Johnson can unify the Democratic party he will have accomplished the almost impossible. His magic probably is not equal to that task. But, if any Democrat could do it, Johnson would be the man to make the party lions and lambs lie down together.

Johnson's message had more for some than for others. ADA and the party leftwingers should be content with Johnson's pledge to carry out the Kennedy program with special emphasis on the tax bill and civil rights. Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) and his economy-minded associates found some goodies in the message. They were commitments to frugality and a due regard for the soundness of the U.S. dollar.

Merely Words

But these commitments were merely words. The message, overall, was in step with the big spending Democratic tradition which, itself, goes back to the late Harry Hopkins' recipe for political success. Spend and spend, Harry said, tax and tax and tax and elect and elect. It has worked well, so far.

The congressional budget balancers will await the development of Johnson's program and his new budget due in January before accepting as substantial the new President's belief in economies in government. They may find some comfort of a negative kind in the fact that Johnson did not extend his blessing nor his objectives to the wide horizons bounding the 1960 Democratic platform.

On the many extraordinary promises contained in that document, the Democratic party is as divided as it is on the best publicized issue of civil rights. But, if Johnson develops a tendency to flinch away from the platform, the Democratic lefties will tend to flinch away from him.

Barbs

A wife has a reason to complain when her husband mails her letter in his coat pocket.

To a visitor a welcome usually is cordial and a cordial very welcome.



All people hope to get ahead in the year 1964 and a lot will on the eve of the very first day.

October was all dressed up in color with no place to go but into November.

PARADE HELD

PORTLAND (UPI) — Portland's Christmas season was ushered in today with the annual Fairy Tale Parade through the downtown areas.

The hour-long parade, which began at 9:30 a.m., was blessed by clear, crisp weather. The first such parade was held in 1929.

Capital Report

Past votes seem to indicate Johnson not a doctrinaire man of either left or right

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — How could Lyndon B. Johnson vote for the federal Hells Canyon dam bill but against the St. Lawrence Seaway? For civil rights bills but against a strong cloture rule to stop filibusters? For the Bricker amendment to limit the president's treaty-making power but against curbs on his giving aid to Yugoslavia?

While these past votes from his Senate record are not really contradictory, they reveal that President Johnson is not a doctrinaire man of either the right or left. Judged by that voting record, he is more conservative than John F. Kennedy but more liberal than Dwight D. Eisenhower — more nearly a middle-of-the-roader than either of his two predecessors.

He has shown liberal leanings on such issues as public works spending, aid to education, low tariffs, civil rights, public welfare and farm price supports and other agriculture issues.

He has revealed conservative leanings on taxation and matters involving government controls over private industry.

His record is more mixed on labor, housing and international affairs.

He is outspokenly in favor of strong national defense measures, including the American effort in outer space which some liberals have questioned.

As vice president, Johnson had no voting record because he merely presides over the Senate without casting votes, except to break a tie. So while this record goes back 10 years to cover his years of Senate leadership, it cannot show whether Johnson has changed on any of these issues in the past three years as he served in the Kennedy administration.

Because he has traveled to virtually every part of the world as vice president, he is apt to be more international-minded than when he was a Texas senator who had to contend with right wing neo-isolationists in his constituency.

And because he was put in charge of the administration's effort to persuade business and industry to eliminate segregation hiring practices in order to improve Negro job opportunities, he is likely to be more sensitive than ever before to the need for eliminating racial discrimination through pending civil rights legislation.

As president, however, Johnson sooner or later will go on the record, in his own words, on what he wants to do, what he wants Congress to do. But for what help his past votes represent as guideposts to the future of the Johnson administration, here is how he stood on major issues of the past decade:

Agriculture — for high price supports and against Benson's flexible supports; against reductions in conservation payments to farmers and for increases in REA loan funds; for the two-price wheat plan (favored by Northwest wheat growers) and for the program of sending farm surpluses to foreign countries under public law 480.

Labor — for the increase in minimum wage to \$1.25 and against efforts to reduce the bill's coverage; against efforts to tighten ban on secondary boycotts; against letting state courts settle "no-man's land" labor disputes; for the Kennedy bill requiring disclosure of union welfare and pension funds and for the labor reforms legislation growing out of the McClellan rackets investigation; for requiring labor officials to sign non-Communist affidavits; against expanding unemployment compensation.

Health and Welfare — for expanding Social Security to cover medical care for the aged; for increasing public assistance; for increasing Social Security benefits and lowering the age of eligibility for women and disabled men.

Education — in 1958 Johnson voted against a bill providing federal funds for public school construction grants to the states but in 1960 he voted for a proposed \$1.1 billion aid program for school buildings and teacher salaries; for the National Defense Education Act; for federal loan funds for college students; for federal scholarships; for veterans educational benefits; for the proposed Youth Conservation Corps; against loans to private or parochial elementary and secondary schools.

Housing — in 1957 he opposed increasing public housing but in 1960 favored more public housing; in 1959 opposed boosting urban renewal funds.

Public Works — for Hells Canyon dam and the upper Colorado storage projects; for grants to local communities for such facilities as sewage plants; for increased aid to airports;

for the TVA plan for issuing bonds to finance new power facilities; for the area redevelopment program (over Eisenhower's veto); against St. Lawrence Seaway.

Civil Rights — Johnson piloted through the Senate the civil rights bills of 1957 and 1960, but in both cases by making concessions to Southern opponents which eliminated some of the toughest provisions favored by liberals, such as "title 3" which gave the Justice Department authority to sue for preventive relief in behalf of any individual whose rights were threatened or violated; against giving 18-year-olds the vote; against allowing a majority vote to stop a Senate filibuster but favored a slight change in the rules to permit two-thirds of senators present and voting to stop a filibuster; for home rule in Washington, D.C.; for Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood.

Taxes — opposed all efforts to reduce the oil depletion allowance; favored continued excise tax on autos; opposed increase in gas tax; opposed attempt to curtail expense account deductions in 1959; against a \$6 billion tax cut in 1958 urged by liberals; opposed measures to end passenger and freight transportation taxes; in 1954 tax cut bill he favored boosting individual exemptions.

Federal Controls — against the Neuberger billboard control law in 1958; favored the tidelands oil bill providing for state control over off-shore oil resources; favored natural gas bill exempting independent natural gas producers from federal utility control over rates.

Foreign Affairs — for reciprocal trade extension and against repeal of peril point section to protect injured domestic industry; for Bricker amendment (in 1954); for the Formosa resolution; for SEATO treaty; for aid to Communist satellites as well as other forms of foreign aid; for authorizing President Eisenhower to use force in the Middle East to combat aggression if necessary.

Johnson voted for the ambassadorial nominations of Clare Booth Luce and Charles Bohlen, but opposed the nomination of Lewis Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. He joined senators who voted to censure the late Sen. Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin.

Lawmakers take up Boardman issue Monday

By Zan Stark
UPI Staff Writer

SALEM (UPI) — The Oregon Legislature returns to the Capitol Building Monday to take up the politically explosive Boardman controversy.

The all-Republican state land board, and the Democratic Senate and House leaders all have urged approval of special legislation to clear technical clouds on the state's title to the land so Boeing's attorneys can give their final endorsement to the project.

The \$4.6 million, 77-year lease between the state and Boeing for the 100,000-acre space age industrial park in northeastern Oregon already has been signed. The state cannot back out. Boeing has until Dec. 15 to decide if it wants to honor the document.

If special legislation asked by Gov. Mark Hatfield is enacted, Boeing's attorneys supposedly would be required to certify that the state has authority to lease the lands — and Boeing would no longer be able to withdraw from the contract.

It's another in a series of crises that have plagued the project since it was started three years ago.

The 1961 Legislature appropriated nearly \$1 million. Another \$522,000 is needed now.

Hatfield proposed shifting the project from the land board to the common school fund. Lawmakers proposed shifting it instead to the financially independent Veterans' Affairs agency.

Howard Morgan, Ex-Oregon Public Utility Commissioner, former Federal Power Commissioner, and possible 1966 Democratic gubernatorial candidate, blasted the project as "lopsided... one-sided," and charged "it puts the state flat on its back for a period of 77 years."

The polish which Hatfield had worked so hard to apply to the project began to tarnish.

Lawmakers read the bill again, and balked at having to ratify all the deals made to create the park.

Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thornton said "a grave question exists as to the constitutionality" of the proposed bill.

Two northeastern Oregon legislators, Rep. Jack L. Smith, D-Clatsop, whose district includes the Boardman project, and Rep. Clinton P. Haight, D-Baker, announced at a Portland press conference Tuesday they would oppose the project.

Warne Nunn, Hatfield's executive assistant, termed their announcement "political claptrap," and added "if these obstructionists were sincere they would have raised these questions two and one-half years ago."

Hatfield continues to express complete enthusiasm for the project.

His colleagues on the land board, Secretary of State Howell Appling Jr., and Treasurer Howard Belmont, have been less enthusiastic, but say it's too late now to back out.

Senate President Ben Musa and House Speaker Clarence Barton — both Democrats — continue to endorse the project.

It seems likely they have already polled the House and Senate and know they have the needed votes.

It also can be expected the Democrats will make sure the issue is kept alive. If the Boardman deal goes through and does not immediately become a dynamic industrial site throbbing with activity—which it won't—Democrats can use it politically as a whipping boy.

However, if the legislature does not approve the project, the Republicans will be able to point to its defeat—and claim the state was deprived of its greatest industrial opportunity.

Market reaction vote of confidence in Presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson

The financial community expresses its politics in terms of shares rather than ballots. Thus the initial reaction of the New York Stock Exchange must be taken as a sturdy, even surprising, vote of confidence in the Presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson. The Dow-Jones industrial average climbed a record-breaking 32.03 points on Nov. 26, and on the following day the market appeared steady.

The U.S. government bond market was firm on the first trading day of the Johnson Presidency. The sum of these phenomena is that the business community, rightly or wrongly, believes that a Johnson administration will be friendly to it, just as it believed — perhaps to its disadvantage in the case of this year's tax bill — that the Kennedy administration was hostile.

The immediate stock market reaction to previous Presidential assassinations or illnesses was unpredictable. As assessed by U.S. News & World Report, the market turned up after the assassination of President McKinley and after President Wilson's collapse. After the death of President Harding in 1923 it held strong, then rose, only to fall again.

The immediate upturn after President Franklin D. Roosevelt's cerebral hemorrhage might have been anticipated, as might the 32-point plunge after President Eisenhower's heart attack. The sell-off before the market closed on the Friday of President Kennedy's assassination was 21.16 points in the Dow-Jones industrial average.

In normal circumstances, the stock market is expected to anticipate political trends and to discount them. Here's how the market has reacted in the 16 presidential election years since the turn of the century:

Before conventions: Up 7 times;

Down 6 times; Little change 3 times. Between conventions and elections: Up 8 times; Down 4 times; Little change 4 times. After elections: Up 9 times; Down 7 times.

According to N.Y. Times indices, the greatest changes following an election day in recent years were these: in 1912 (Wilson elected), market up 1.5 per cent; 1932 (Roosevelt's first election), off 3.3 per cent; 1940 (Roosevelt's third) off 2.2 per cent; 1948 (Truman's surprise win), off 3.7 per cent.

On the day following the election of President Kennedy three years ago, Nov. 9, the gain was only slight. But the market scored that year's biggest rise to date on Nov. 10.

Viewed with a wider range, over a year after the election, the New York Stock Exchange rose after the election of four Democrats (Roosevelt twice; 1932, 1944; Truman, 1948; Kennedy, 1960) and fell after the election of three Democrats (Wilson, 1916; Roosevelt twice, 1936, 1940). In the case of five G.O.P. victories, stock market prices rose twice (Coolidge, 1924; Hoover, 1928) and fell twice (Harding, 1920; Eisenhower, 1956). A year after the first election of President Eisenhower, the market showed little change.

On the basis of these data, and the performance after Johnson's accession, the market seems less Republican-oriented than it is generally believed to be. In all candor, there is little accounting for sudden market movements, which Bernard Baruch has likened to "the migrations of birds or the mass performances of whole species of ocean eels." On one aspect the analysts appear to be agreed: the selling on the Friday of the assassination was by the panicked public; the buying on Tuesday, after the weekend of worry and grief, was by institutions and the Wall Street professionals.

Sneaky vaccines are at fault

Early this year, the number of pneumonia and influenza deaths was 12,000 above normal for the time of year.

This bit of information comes from the U.S. Public Health Service. It means, says the USPHS, that flu vaccine as we now know it, has flopped.

Investigation of vaccinated persons in Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Washington and Columbus, Ohio, proved the vaccine to be no more than 25 per cent effective. This means, according to a health service official, that better vaccines are needed before general use is justified in costs to the public.

But this doesn't mean that the companies who develop and manufacture the vaccines are at fault, the same official said. The difficulty comes from the sneaky ability of the flu virus to change its characteristics in such a way that current vaccines no longer afford protection. Last year's Asian flu epidemic came from just such a maverick.

Drug firms are now working on

a vaccine that will protect the public from the maverick flu virus. Urgency isn't as important as it might be because Asian flu travels in two to three year cycles.

The next flu epidemic isn't expected for at least another year.

Quotable quotes

The demented mind of the assassin who took the life of John F. Kennedy in Dallas is no different from the mind of the murderer who snuffed out the lives of four little girls in Birmingham. — California's Governor Brown and Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, Ohio, in a statement proposing nationwide candlelight memorial services Dec. 22 for the late President Kennedy.

We would not do honor to ourselves were we not to raise our voices in protest at the proposal to pay tribute to the late President of the United States. — Communist Chinese delegates to a peace meeting refusing to take part in a tribute to the late President Kennedy.

Washington Merry-go-round

Columnist Pearson says President Kennedy a victim of vicious Dallas hate campaign

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — If you study the history of American Presidents who have been assassinated, you find that most of these tragedies did not come about through the fanaticism of one man. They came about because powerful influence-mongers in the nation had preached disrespect and hate for the authority of the government, and the man in the White House who symbolized government.

In the city where President Kennedy was killed, the Dallas News had long preached disrespect for the President. Its publisher, Ted Dealey, had accused Kennedy of running the nation as Caroline rode her tricycle. On the day the President arrived, The Dallas News carried a full page ad berating Kennedy in vitriolic language.

It was placed by the "American Fact-Finding Committee," an unheard of committee and signed by Bernard Weissman, a shoe salesman. It gave as an address, "P. O. Box 1792 — Dallas 22."

President Kennedy obviously did not know about this editorial in advance. But he did know that Dallas had attacked and insulted Adlai Stevenson, that Bruce Alger, the Republican congressman from Dallas had done the same to Mrs. Lyndon Johnson; and that Dallas was one of the most vitriolic cities in the U.S.A.

Knowing this, Kennedy had prepared a speech which in mild and scholarly language reminded the people of Dallas that "in a world full of frustrations and irritations, America's leadership must be guided by the lights of learning and reason."

"There will always be dissident voices heard in the land," he said, "expressing opposition without alternatives, finding fault but never favor, perceiving gloom on every side and seeking influence without responsibility."

"But today," he said, obviously with Dallas in mind, "other voices are heard in the land — voices preaching doctrines wholly unrelated to reality... which assume that vituperation is as good as victory, and that peace is a sign of weakness."

Dallas's answer, even before that speech was delivered, was to shoot John F. Kennedy.

Arizona's Answer

After that answer, William R. Matthews, a neighboring editor of the Arizona Daily Star in Tucson wrote this editorial:

"The hatred - preachers got their man. They did not shoot him: They inspired the man or men who did it."

"It was a carefully planned assassination... it looks as if there were three assassins who fired one shot each, because three bullets appear to have arrived simultaneously."

"I was in Dallas last week at a meeting of men from all over Texas. I was discouraged and alarmed over the violence of the hatred expressed not only against Jack Kennedy but at Lyndon Johnson... the haters and the name - smealers have reaped what they preached."

The greatest monument the American people can erect to John F. Kennedy is a spiritual monument — the eradication of hate.

"If we really love this country," said Chief Justice Earl Warren at the late President's bier, "if we truly love justice

and mercy, if we fervently want to make this nation better, we can at least adjure the hatred that consumes people, the false accusations that divide us, and the bitterness that begets violence."

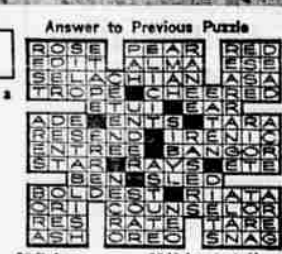
Gov. Pat Brown of California and Charles Taft of Ohio, co-chairmen of America's Conscience Fund, have proposed that in order to erect a spiritual monument, men gather in cities across the nation in a candlelight procession to pledge the end of intolerance and to affirm that such tragedy shall not happen in America again.

PIN REPRESENTS MEDAL

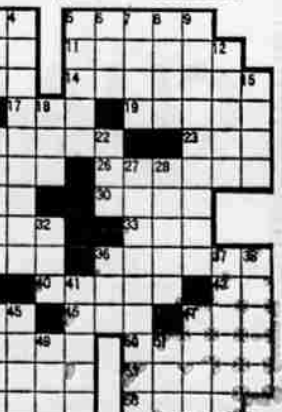
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The tiny lapel pin President Johnson wears is a replica of the red, white and blue striped ribbon worn by holders of the Silver Star.

Service Clubs

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Fraternal group | 1 Restrict land |
| 2 Executive | 2 bequest |
| 3 women's group | 3 Songs |
| 10 Spiral mollusk | 4 Kipling |
| 11 Aztec | 4 character |
| 12 Root words | 4 the libellous |
| 13 Catching fish | |
| 14 Dance step | |
| 15 Pronoun | |
| 16 Water bird | |
| 17 Polynesian | |
| 18 shrub | |
| 19 Neander | |
| 20 Hot beverage | |
| 21 Slushy | |
| 22 English | |
| 23 Swiss canton | |
| 24 Single thing | |
| 25 Prong | |
| 26 Salt | |
| 27 Ponder | |
| 28 Leaf | |
| 29 Log | |
| 30 Poems | |
| 31 Time unit (ab.) | |
| 32 Types of white | |
| 33 blankets | |
| 34 Table scrap | |
| 35 Age | |
| 36 "Golden Rule" | |
| 37 Fire (Latin) | |
| 38 Blow | |
| 39 "Good" | |
| 40 Government | |
| 41 group | |
| 42 Old English | |
| 43 land measures | |
| 44 Otherwise | |



- | | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Answers to Previous Puzzle | |
| ROSE | PEAR |
| BOOTH | ALMA |
| TRUMP | CHIEF |
| ETUI | BEAR |
| ADVENT | TARA |
| ENSURE | BANGOR |
| STAR | TRAYS |
| STAR | ETRE |
| BOOTS | SUNSTATA |
| BOOTS | STATE |
| ASH | OREO |
| SNAG | |



THE BULLETIN

Friday, November 29, 1963

An Independent Newspaper

Robert W. Chandler, Editor

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

Entered as Second Class Matter, January 6, 1937, 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.