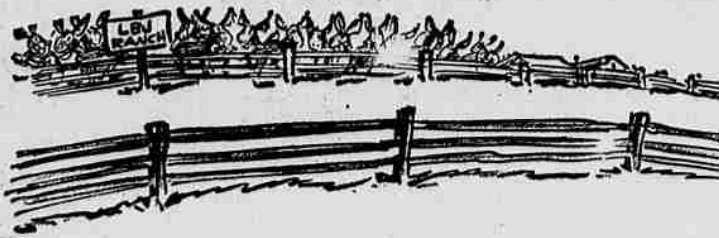


'Now it's just a matter of rounding up a herd of elephants'



Perhaps now Eugene is big enough to stop including us in its trade area

Residents of Eugene yesterday voted to annex 7,250 people who live in the Bethel-Danebo district and thereby settled, at least for now, the question of Oregon's second largest city.

Eugene now has upwards of 65,000 residents. Salem, which was second to Portland until the 1960 census, has barely over 50,000. Unless Salem manages some healthy annexation moves of its own, and this doesn't seem likely at present, Eugene won't be seriously challenged for several years.

Thus Eugene now gains official recognition as the center of a metropolitan area. There are only 192 of these in the United States.

This is worthwhile from the standpoint of community pride. Everyone likes to say "look at me, I'm bigger than ever." But it is more important as a matter of pure economic and commercial significance.

When a city becomes the center of a metropolitan area, all sorts of things can happen. These mostly center around firms seeking new locations or commercial outlets.

When Eugene, and Salem, for example, were under 50,000 population, Portland was still looked at as the prime center for plant location and distribution of products. Now Eugene, with its 65,000 people, will

Man's intelligence, other problems

We see by the Saturday Evening Post that the newest status symbol is ownership of a dolphin. Along with this one must have either a huge swimming pool or live near enough to the ocean to trap salt water in some sort of man-made enclosure.

The article compares dolphins to humans for intelligence. Other articles on these mammals have done the same thing. Scientists are

How to increase interest

The Oregon law which allows the Secretary of State to place candidates on the primary ballot unless they officially file a disclaimer is causing some interesting maneuvers by Howell Appling.

Appling can place anyone he wants on the presidential primary ballot if he determines that publicity and general knowledge are such as to indicate that the man is a candidate for the office. Since none of the people mentioned as possible GOP candidates have indicated they would withdraw, this year's Republican primary will place Oregon in the national spotlight.

But Appling has come up with a proposal that could result in as much interest for the Democratic side where Lyndon Johnson is already assured the presidential nomination. Appling is considering a vice

be noticed by the manufacturers in the east.

This will almost certainly result in the opening of some distribution branches there for nationally advertised products. It will probably give Eugene a head start on location of regional plants in the future, especially with companies which look at population figures when they plot their charts concerning the available labor market.

It won't all be honey and molasses however.

It will cost Eugene people additional taxes to provide services to the sprawling area northwest of the present city. And residents of the annexed area will have to pay additional taxes for modern sewer and water facilities among other things.

But the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. The annexed area needs sewage facilities and city water. So do areas adjoining these. This will give Eugene a chance at orderly development, something it hasn't had much of in the past few years.

Now that Eugene has gained undisputed second place and achieved such a sophisticated status, perhaps leaders there will finally quit including Deschutes County in maps of their trading area.

working under government and foundation grants in an effort to learn what they can about "talking" that the dolphins are supposed to do.

The Oregon Statesman in Salem, commenting upon this unusual study, notes that a news picture recently from San Francisco showed three men holding down a dolphin so they could treat him for ulcers.

presidential primary.

This would provide more interest on the Democratic side because most experts figure that Johnson will win reelection. They are interested in who his running mate will be for obvious reasons.

Appling said he might list Minnesota Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Adlai Stevenson and others on such a ballot. This would not only provide additional interest for Oregon's residents but for people all over the United States. It would result in additional national publicity.

The fellow who might like it the least is Lyndon Johnson, who will without doubt handpick his running mate. A primary vote that went against his choice might cause him some embarrassment.

Gomulka may become Nikita's top spokesman

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

In Nikita Khrushchev's dispute with Red China, one of his strongest supporters has been Polish Communist party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka.

And now in their just-concluded meeting climaxed by a wild boar hunt in Poland's Masurian Lakes district north of Warsaw, it appears that Gomulka may be emerging as at least a part-time spokesman for Khrushchev's various cold war peace proposals.

Today's cordial relations between the two were not always so.

It was on Oct. 19, 1956, that an angry Khrushchev arrived in Warsaw.

Behind were the anti-Soviet riots of Poznan. Still ahead was the anti-Soviet revolt in Hungary.

The Poznan riots and other demonstrations sweeping Poland forced the government to relax its iron rule and led to a shakeup in the Communist party's ruling Politburo. It also led to the return to power of Gomulka, who in 1951 had been jailed as a Titoist and national deviationist.

Khrushchev called Gomulka a "traitor" and accused him of wanting "to sell the country to the Americans and Zionists" after Soviet troops had shed their blood there.

Khrushchev demanded both a reinstatement of the old Polish Politburo and a slowdown in Polish democratization. And he backed his ultimatum with the threat of troops even then reported moving on Warsaw.

Gomulka and his supporters defied the Russians and got away with it.

Discuss East-West

From the names of those reported taking part in the most recent Khrushchev-Gomulka conference, it is logical to suppose that particular attention was paid to recent proposals of both men toward East-West agreement.

Khrushchev's call for an international pact banning use of force to alter frontiers would be of special interest to Poland, whose western border with West Germany remains unsettled.

Of special interest to Khrushchev would be Gomulka's proposal to freeze nuclear weapons in Central Europe at their present level. Such a proposal would bar nuclear arms to West Germany.

Beyond this is another interesting line of speculation.

In pursuing their own road to socialism, the Poles long ago broke up unprofitable collective farms, returning them to the hands of private peasants. Today only 1,600 collective farms remain out of 10,000 existing in 1956. Eighty-seven per cent of all Polish farm land is held privately.

Polish agriculture is the most successful in the Soviet bloc.

Soviet Shows Interest

Recently, Radio Liberty, whose transmitters have been beamed on the Soviet Union since 1953 and whose staff of former Soviet citizens still maintains contact behind the Iron Curtain, reported a similar turn under consideration in the Soviet Union.

Radio Liberty's Iron Curtain source said a committee of Soviet experts even now was reported to be in Poland studying Poland's farm system.

If the subject of agriculture also came into the talks, it may be that Khrushchev, by giving the Russian peasant an incentive, is readying a move which would strike at the very foundations of Marxist-Leninist teachings.

Barbs

When women start to compare ages during a bridge game there are a lot of cuts.

Gaining weight will get you more for your money if you step on a penny scale.



Some parents who buy a reckless teen-age car should lay some money aside to bail him out.

The trouble with some love affairs is that they are taken to court after being taken to heart.

THE BULLETIN

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Additional \$17 billion debt piled up during late President Kennedy's years in office

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer

The record shows that the late John F. Kennedy spent the government into an additional \$17 billion of debt in the years of his Presidency. That is an added obligation of the people of the United States, men, women and children.

It is not a record in which the late President or his party could take pride. It is a menacing challenge to JFK's successor and to the party that hopes to maintain him in power.

President Johnson is confronted with a task that proved to be too much for several of his immediate predecessors. That task is to impose on the Congress and the government's bureaucratic wildlife a limit on the spending of public funds. Otherwise, the U.S. government will sink further and further into debt. It will pass, at last, the point of no return.

That will be the beginning of the end of the world as we know it, a greater shock to the American way and a more instant challenge to the general welfare than all of the A-bombs and H-bombs in the Soviet Union's arsenal. The U.S. dollar already has lost more than half of its purchasing power in the spendorama of the Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations. Time is

running out on that beautiful item, the U.S. buck.

Increase Limit

Congress has been in a dog-chasing-its-tail maneuver in recent years, repeatedly increasing the public debt limit so that the U.S. Treasury could borrow more money to pay government bills. Kennedy's first request for an increase was for \$5 billion in June, 1961, at a time when the temporary limit stood at \$293 billion. This request caused conservatives of both parties to denounce what they regarded as the administration's irresponsible spending policies.

The public debt was about \$290 billion when JFK became President.

On the day last November when Kennedy was assassinated, the public debt was close to \$308 billion. It had reached nearly \$310 billion on December 31 when the Treasury closed the 1963 books. The trend continues up.

This is the trend President Johnson has undertaken to reverse. His success, if any, will be measured against the Kennedy spending program submitted to Congress in the budget for the 1964 fiscal year which will end next June 30. JFK budgeted to spend \$98.6 billion, a figure which aroused alarmed protests from some senior

Democrats as well as from most Republicans. Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower sharply proposed that the Congress clip that spending figure by \$10 to \$13 billion.

Economies Rumored

President Johnson's first budget has had unusual early exposure over recent weeks. These leaks from qualified White House sources have emphasized the President's determination to impose economy. It has been revealed, for example that Johnson trimmed about \$9 billion from the national defense figure proposed by the military brass. There have been other economies, large and small.

There is no doubt of the President's preoccupation with economy nor of his realization that continued big-time spending and continued deficits are likely to cost him a lot of votes next November.

But the Johnson administration's economy cannot be wholly measured by what the President vetoed in spending requests, such as the \$9 billion for national defense. The yardstick will be, as it always has been, a comparison between what was spent this year and what the President proposes to spend next year. It is a matter of simple arithmetic that all of the voters can understand.

Senator Byrd important man for taxpayers

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of four dispatches by United Press International's national reporter on Congress and some of its personalities. It deals with Harry Byrd, "boss man" of our taxes.)

By Harry Ferguson
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Harry F. Byrd is the senior senator from Virginia and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. He is a quiet man and seldom makes a public speech, but he has more to say about how much you pay in taxes than the secretary of the Treasury and the commissioner of Internal Revenue combined.

Most members of Congress have special interests and pet projects. Byrd is dedicated to a sound dollar and a balanced budget. He fights so hard and so skillfully for those things that the late President Kennedy once paid him this wry tribute: "Harry Byrd is the most gracious person you would want to meet, but he does give us fits."

In July, 1962, Kennedy sent to Congress a bill calling for tax reduction and reform. A year later it passed the House, was sent to the Senate and referred to Byrd's committee. That's where it is today, and that's where it will stay until Byrd decides in his own good time to allow the Senate to vote on it.

Byrd is under steady and heavy fire to send the tax bill to the Senate floor for a vote. He is accused of being a single-minded tyrant who is frustrating the processes of democracy. This bothers him not at all because he has been waging this fight since early in the first term of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Technically Byrd is a Democrat, but he measures political parties and presidents solely by how they stand on fiscal policies.

Byrd is an outstanding example of how power can flow to the chairman of a congressional committee. The secretary of Treasury can recommend a tax program, but he knows that Byrd is going to try to cast the bill to conform to his own economic theories. As for the commissioner of internal revenue, he merely takes the bill Byrd and Congress hand him and enforces its provisions.

Byrd is not opposed to a tax cut as such. What he is opposed to is a reduction in taxes when the federal government is spending more than it takes in. Here we have one clue to President Johnson's energetic campaign to reduce the number of federal employees, close military installations and cut the federal budget to the bone. Johnson wants a tax cut badly, but he also knows what Byrd wants.

Next: Judge Smith, one-man gang against integration.

'Oregon Day' set at N.Y. fair

SALEM (UPI)—Aug. 25 will be "Oregon Day" at the New York World's Fair, Gov. Mark Hatfield announced Tuesday on his return from New York.

Hatfield named a three-member steering committee to plan an "Oregon Day" program. Named were Glenn Jackson, chairman of the State Highway Commission; Ralph Voss, president of the First National Bank of Oregon; and Edward J. Kolars, president of the United States National Bank.

It's another world

Many things can be gained, lost in year

By Elizabeth Chenoweth

The year 1964 has come, even though people are still writing 1963 on their letters. Firecrackers went off, bells rang, dogs barked, girls kissed their beloveds, and champagne flowed to celebrate the coming of the new year. All this was fun and exciting. But how many of us have seriously thought about the new year?

Many things can be gained or lost in a year. When we are celebrating the coming of a new year, are we thinking about how much good we can do in the year to come, or are we thinking 1963 has finally gone and passed? Do we think that now everything will change, all the wrongs will be righted, and everyone will forget about all the unpleasant things that have happened? The new year will be just the same as 1963, unless we do something to make life better.

Almost everyone has made some kind of new year's resolution. Some of us have resolved that we are now going to study three hours every night instead of one, or we are going to save a dollar a week out of our allowance.

Then there are the more personal resolutions like "I'll get that ring if it's the last thing I do!" All these resolutions are just fine for the individual, but how many of us ever think about things that will help improve our society? Instead of just worrying about ourselves we should get out of ourselves and give to others.

Remember: If we all try to help the other person, this world will be better for everyone!

BOOZED-UP CAR

MEXICO CITY (UPI)—Automotive note: Tests performed at an auto show here established that the new turbine-powered Chrysler will run on 80-proof tequila.

Winning the West

ACROSS	DOWN
1 River	5 Male title (ab.)
2 Buffalo Bill	6 Breathe
3 Successor to covered wagon	7 Physician (comb. form)
4 Mr. Read, author	8 Sanctuary
5 Suppose	9 Nevada silver mine
6 Pen for pigs	10 Moleskin gold coin
7 Chinese dynasty	11 Burglar (slang)
8 Indian army	12 — mine
9 Morrel	13 Polyneesian deity
10 Concealed	14 "Lynch law"
11 Aerial fuel	15 Tool
12 Horseman of a sort	16 Element #5
13 Nebraska Indian	17 Mortise filter
14 College degree	18 Rodent
15 Sordid	19 Relaxation
16 Slowly (music)	20 Leafstalk sheath
17 Medicine dispenser	21 Drinking salutation
18 Negative prefix	22 That is (ab.)
19 That is (ab.)	23 Partake of
20 Irish dirge	24 Ship's clock
21 Ship's clock	25 Tales in Galway Bay
22 Variant (ab.)	26 Physician (ab.)
23 That is (ab.)	27 Constellation
24 English river	28 Roman road
25 Home-woven cloth	29 Cape
26 Haunts	29 Haunts
DOWN	
1 Dismal	
2 Rowing tool	
3 Intimidate	
4 Arm bone	

Answer to Previous Puzzle	
1. AVE	2. COIT
3. FINE	4. PAIR
5. HAT	6. TAIL
7. TAIL	8. HAT
9. COIT	10. AVE
11. FINE	12. PAIR
13. HAT	14. TAIL
15. TAIL	16. HAT
17. COIT	18. AVE
19. AVE	20. COIT
21. COIT	22. AVE
23. AVE	24. COIT
25. COIT	26. AVE
27. AVE	28. COIT
29. COIT	30. AVE
31. AVE	32. COIT
33. COIT	34. AVE
35. AVE	36. COIT
37. COIT	38. AVE
39. AVE	40. COIT
41. COIT	42. AVE
43. AVE	44. COIT
45. COIT	46. AVE
47. AVE	48. COIT
49. COIT	50. AVE
51. AVE	52. COIT
53. COIT	54. AVE
55. AVE	56. COIT
57. COIT	58. AVE
59. AVE	60. COIT
61. COIT	62. AVE
63. AVE	64. COIT
65. COIT	66. AVE
67. AVE	68. COIT
69. COIT	70. AVE
71. AVE	72. COIT
73. COIT	74. AVE
75. AVE	76. COIT
77. COIT	78. AVE
79. AVE	80. COIT
81. COIT	82. AVE
83. AVE	84. COIT
85. COIT	86. AVE
87. AVE	88. COIT
89. COIT	90. AVE
91. AVE	92. COIT
93. COIT	94. AVE
95. AVE	96. COIT
97. COIT	98. AVE
99. AVE	100. COIT

RELEASES PRISONERS

ATHENS, Greece (UPI)—The government released 43 political prisoners Tuesday.