

Engrave it in letters of gold



'War on poverty' is nothing new, but there's disagreement on what it is

President Johnson has called for a "war on poverty"; those with short memories might think such a war is a new idea. But such wars have made popular political slogans for many years. Herbert Hoover, when running for President in 1928, said it was within the ability of Americans to end poverty in this country. And over 100 years ago, a French king promised to improve his country's economic position so every Frenchman could have "a fowl in his pot every Sunday."

There is no doubt there is poverty in this country. Some of it we can help eliminate. Some of it can be eliminated through the actions of the poverty-stricken themselves. And some persons, no matter how hard they try, are going to have a tough time, anyplace, anytime.

Mr. Johnson notes that 20 per cent of Americans have incomes "too small to meet their basic needs." This would indicate he feels an income of less than \$3,000 per year is below minimum standards, for about 20 per cent of the residents of this country receive below that amount annually. But it isn't quite that simple. Income figures do not take into account such factors as rent-free housing on most farms, or meals furnished by employers in some occupations, or the value of home-produced food.

Only 20 per cent of the people of this country fall below Mr. Johnson's \$3,000. But half the residents of Great Britain, certainly considered a forward nation, have incomes of less than that figure. Over two-thirds of the residents of Russia are in that category.

A survey of one "poverty-stricken" area in this country indicates that the majority of poverty-

stricken families owned late-model cars, most of them bought new. Most had washing machines. Most had teevee sets. About half had telephones. None of these are the earmarks of poverty, as most of us consider it.

The poverty-stricken seem to fall into two groups, according to one prominent economist, J. K. Galbraith. One arises from an individual situation, it occurs because of mental deficiency, bad health, the inability to adapt to modern economic life, or plain lack of desire. The other arises because of residence in a completely depressed area, without the necessary willingness to move into an area of greater opportunity. This is found in parts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, in other coal-producing areas. It is found in some parts of the South.

In these areas the government has moved in to provide retraining for the chronically unemployed. It gives food from farm surpluses. It subsidizes housing, and medical facilities. It provides student loans. But there is some doubt as to the efficacy of some of these solutions. How much good does it do to retrain an unemployed West Virginia coal miner in the operation of machine tools, when there are no jobs available for machinists in his area and he will not move to some other location, where employment opportunities might be better?

Mr. Johnson's words were brave ones. But lacking poverty — in this country or anywhere else in the world — is not going to be an easy job. Because of varying factors, poverty is not going to stay licked. It will take continuous effort to make any progress, and continuous effort to keep from slipping back from whatever progress has been made.

Public defender

The committee charged by the Oregon Supreme Court, under a new state law, with appointing and supervising the state's first Public Defender has made its appointment. First man to serve in the new office will be Lawrence A. Aschenbrenner, for three years deputy district attorney and district attorney of Josephine county. (At one time he lived in Prineville.) He starts a four-year term on Feb. 1.

The first holder of the office may turn out to be the man who starts a Public Defender system in Oregon, such as exists in some areas of other states. Generally, however, indigents (not "indignants" as one local radio announcer referred to them) will continue to be represented at the circuit court level by local attorneys appointed by the courts. The first duty of the new public defender will be to handle appeals for persons already convicted of crime, serving sentences in the state penitentiary or the state's correctional institution, who are without funds and who can show some evidence their rights were not observed in lower courts.

At the same time the committee

is charged with keeping an eye on the system of court-appointed attorneys for the defense of indigents. If it finds the system to be generally good, further action will be a number of years off. If it feels changes are in order, it will make recommendations to that effect to the courts or the legislature.

Aschenbrenner was the committee's unanimous choice from among the 36 Oregon attorneys who applied for the job. His qualifications were such as to impress committee members; his record as a district attorney has been a good one. He was highly recommended by persons who had observed his work. He is capable of performing well in the new job.

Quotable quotes

I'm sorry to hear this because there are more trained politicians than trained astronauts. — Guenter Wendt, chief of the gantry crew for astronaut John Glenn's space flight two years ago, commenting on Glenn's decision to enter politics.

Going has not been easy for Peru's Belaunde

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

In a trophy-decked room off a shaded patio in a suburb of Lima last spring, presidential candidate Fernando Belaunde Terry outlined his plans for Peru.

The nation's No. 1 problem, he said, was the Peruvian Indian who made up more than half of Peru's approximately 11 million population but who played no part in the Peruvian economy.

This, he said, called for widespread land reform but not for confiscation.

Politically, he described himself as a nationalist within a framework of hemispheric cooperation.

Generally, his views toward Peru's six million Indians were not too different from those held by his chief opponents, Raul Haya Della Torre, founder of Peru's moderately leftist American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), and Gen. Manuel Odría, an aging rightist and former Peruvian dictator.

Belaunde won the election and a military junta which a year earlier had nullified national elections on charges of fraud, moved out in favor of democratic government.

Since then, the going for the handsome, dark-browed Belaunde has not been easy. For the United States, his actions have been both pleasing and distressing.

As an avowed nationalist, he supported nationalization of the International Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey which has operated in Peru since 1922. The company provides 90 per cent of Peru's oil needs and also exports crude oil and oil products. It lists assets of \$200 million.

A final settlement still is pending, with the United States taking the position it will accept any solution acceptable to the company.

Pleasing to the United States but less than successful so far have been his efforts toward land reform, a requirement for aid under the Alliance for Progress program.

A hostile Congress, which agrees with land reform in principle but disagrees on method, so far has blocked it.

In northern Peru, in the state of Piura, this week came new evidence of the pressing need for action.

Communist-led squatters estimated to number 30,000 invaded 17 cotton plantations along the Piura river and attempted to seize the land. In the ensuing battle with police there were a number of casualties.

There have been many other similar incidents among Peruvian Indians, most of whom live in poverty in the high Sierras and are the natural targets of Castro-type agitators.

Waiting for a Peruvian solution of internal problems is a \$100 million Alliance for Progress program, with many projects already approved, needing only a final go-ahead.

Belaunde is impatient for quick action on his reforms and in Lima there is speculation as to what form that impatience will take.

His opponents in Congress accuse him of deliberately permitting Communist-led disorders among the Indians as a means of pressure on Congress to pass his agrarian program.

Others recall that after losing the 1962 elections, he called upon his followers to "man the barricades" and take over the government by force.

Miners rescued in Germany

CASTROP - RAUXEL, Germany (UPI)—Seven Ruhr coal miners trapped in a rubble-choked tunnel for 41 hours were rescued today, uninjured but in need of a "good wash."

Rescue workers who dug through a 30-foot wall of coal rock to reach the entombed men led them to the shower rooms of Dortmund mining company's Erin Mine.

The seven, all married and most of them fathers, were buried alive Wednesday when tons of loose coal rock collapsed and cut off their tunnel 1,800 feet beneath the surface.

Mine company doctors were to examine the rescued men after they showered to determine whether they needed hospital treatment.

Capital Report Republicans will try to discredit Johnson; claim he promises too much

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — At the outset of this presidential election year, it appears that the Republicans are going to try to unseat President Johnson by trying to convince the voters that he is a shifty politician whose election-year promises should be taken with great gobs of salt.

They recognize that the President, so new to an office he assumed under the most tragic circumstances, has the generous good wishes and sympathy of millions of citizens, regardless of party affiliation. They know the opinion polls show that his popularity is at an exceedingly high level.

They expect Johnson to be tough to beat — but not invincible. They think they can cut him down to life-size in the coming months, and they are losing no time getting at it.

Rep. William E. Miller, R-N.Y., the GOP national chairman, kicked off the campaign with an encouraging reminder for the GOP. Harry Truman rated high in personal popularity in a similar situation during the months after he succeeded to the presidency upon Roosevelt's death. But a year later in the 1946 elections "he led his party to its most humiliating congressional defeat of the century," Miller observed.

The presidency was not at stake that year, but the GOP gained control of both House

and Senate. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, speaking to the National Press Club, said Johnson's State of the Union message contained "more promises than have ever before been dangled in front of the people of this Republic 10 months in advance of a national election. And all to be achieved with less federal expenditures and fewer employees," he added sarcastically.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, campaigning in New Hampshire where he meets Rockefeller in the nation's first primary March 10, said Johnson had "out-Roosevelted Roosevelt, out-Kennedied Kennedy and even made Truman look like some kind of a piker. I think he has out-liberalized every liberal since 1932."

Congressman Miller, echoing this theme that Johnson will try to out-promise everyone, sought to show that this has characterized his political past.

"The President knows through long years of politicking that you don't win with the left alone," said Miller. "You need to draw from the center and the right, as well."

He pointed out that in 1960 Johnson ran for vice president with Kennedy on the national Democratic ticket while seeking re-election to the Senate on the Texas Democratic ticket. Because the national Democratic platform is liberal and the Texas Democratic platform is conservative, this feat involved

some conflicts. Running for vice president, Miller said Johnson endorsed programs calling for further centralization of power in Washington, favored sit-in demonstrations and school desegregation, federal aid for education, medical care for the aged, and repeal of state right to work laws.

Running for the Senate in Texas, Miller said Johnson "ran on a state platform which denounced 'federal encroachment' and deplored 'the growing and menacing concentration of power in central government'; which called for 'enforcement of laws designed to protect private property... from physical occupation'; which opposed federal aid to education and any impairment of the power of local districts to control their schools as they see fit; which opposed federal health plans for the aged beyond the present Kerr-Mills act; and which 'endorsed the Texas right to work law as 'necessary' to free enterprise and to the growth and prosperity of Texas."

"When the eyes of Texas were upon him Lyndon Johnson's position on many issues was vastly different from that which he took when basking in the gaze of New York or California," asserted Miller. "In 1964 the eyes of all 50 states will be upon President Johnson. He will find it infinitely more difficult to run as both a liberal and a conservative."

Washington Merry-go-round

U.S. has treaty rights for canal in Nicaragua

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Long before the current trouble in the Canal Zone, Rep. Dan Flood, D-Pa., introduced a resolution calling for an Inter-Oceanic Commission to study a new alternative canal paralleling the Panama Canal. Flood contemplated the time when political unrest would make things difficult in Panama, also the fact that the present canal is both overloaded and too small for big U.S. airplane carriers.

What most people don't know is that the original canal bill as passed by the Senate called for the route to be through Nicaragua, not Panama. However, when the bill got to the House of Representatives, somebody listened to Panama and French lobbyists and the route was switched to Panama, with a \$20,000,000 pay-off to Paris.

The French, led by De Lesseps, who dug the Suez Canal, had started to dig the Panama Canal but got hopelessly bogged down by mosquitoes, yellow fever, and the problem of blasting through a mountain range.

It was a secret lobby in the House of Representatives which stepped in to bail out the French by switching the route from Nicaragua to Panama.

Meanwhile, the United States still has a treaty with Nicaragua, negotiated by William Jennings Bryan when Secretary of State, giving us a 99-year lease on a sea level canal route through the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua which would be a little longer than the present canal through Panama but cheaper to build.

Says Congressman Flood: "What I want is an independent study of all the canal routes, not one by the bureaucrats and the Army Engineers who have been affirming each other's findings for the past dozen or so years."

Note — The Army Engineers have favored an alternative route through Panama near the Colombian border. Many diplomats believe it would be better to steer completely away from Panama and build a competitive canal through another

country.

Goldwater's Cuss Words

Barry Goldwater's office has been flooded with mail complaining about his profanity. Apparently the American public doesn't like to hear a man who's running for president, or for that matter any man in high office, swear on radio or television. As a result, the protests have been what one friend described as "fantastic."

Goldwater's first bit of profanity took place when he made his announcement in Phoenix that he was going to run for president. During his press conference he was surprised by an overhead "boom" — a TV microphone which is swung over the speaker's head in order to pick up his words.

"What the hell's that?" boomed Barry.

This went out over the airways. Later when Goldwater flew to New Hampshire and got off the plane, he was greeted by Sen. Norris Cotton, his local campaign manager, who said, "Barry, how are you feeling?"

"Fine," replied the man who would be president, "but I'd sure like to get rid of this G-D; cold."

The television sound apparatus again picked up his remarks.

Later, when the candidate returned to Washington, friends asked him how he felt. Again, the TV microphones were working. This time Goldwater knew they were there, but answered in a low voice which he didn't think could be heard: "I'm fine but I wish they'd turn off those — lights."

This time Barry's words were on tape, and one word was so obscene that it was not, and could not be, released.

He quit smoking but has cigars to munch on

By Dick West
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Everywhere you go these days you hear people talking about quitting smoking. Which probably does them a lot of good. As long as their breath is out-bound, they can't very well inhale.

I believe the record will show, however, that the ratio of people who talk about quitting to those who actually do quit is roughly 49,280,521 to 13 and 1/2. The 1/2 is y'r h'mbl' c'r'r'sp'nd'nt.

I quit smoking about 18 months ago but technically I do not represent a complete abstainer because I have not entirely given up tobacco. Instead of smoking tobacco I now bite it. There is a reason for this.

People who stop smoking almost invariably find themselves eating a lot more. And the papers these days are filled with warnings about the dangers of over-eating.

In effect, then, they are only trading one suspected health hazard for another. In order to realize any gain from the transaction, they must also find a way to lose weight.

The most effective method of keeping one's weight down is exercise. Which brings up the danger of over-exercising.

I try to avoid these secondary risks by carrying around a few cigars in my pocket.

At such times as I might ordinarily reach for a sweet, or start doing knee bends, which are the usual substitutes for smoking, I bite the end off a cigar.

Since I became a tobacco biter, I have lost several pounds. Also several friends. You would be surprised at how intolerant some people are.

For smokers who would like to kick the habit but are unable to adjust to tobacco biting, I would recommend a method discovered by Bob Cross, a local orchestra leader.

At the age of 11, Cross began taking tuba lessons. One day, while his mother was out of the house, he tried to practice on the tuba and smoke a cigar at the same time.

The idea was to see if he could fill the tuba with smoke. After he recovered, he never smoked again.

"I can't guarantee that the Cross method will always work, however. Some people who try it might swear off the tuba instead."

Or they might continue to do both. The music wouldn't be much but dig that crazy filter!

ACCEPTS CHAIRMANSHIP

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Johnson accepted the honorary chairmanship of Brotherhood Week of 1964 and said the Feb. 16-23 observance would come at "a time of deep appraisal for all Americans."

Barbs

A lot of New Year resolutions already have been carried out — and forgotten.

Remember when a man used to be called a brute if he left his wife home all day without a cigarette in the house?



Often teen-agers' school grades go up in smoking.

If all the people in your city stayed home on Sunday we'll bet you'd like to go out driving.

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Russia

ACROSS

- 1 — the
- 2 — the
- 3 Russian
- 4 communist
- 5 Russian
- 6 communist
- 7 precursor
- 8 (comb. form)
- 9 Native metal
- 10 Egg
- 11 Paricle
- 12 Shellac source
- 13 Nursery word
- 14 Russian coin
- 15 Russian
- 16 Flares
- 17 Fairy fort
- 18 Chinese
- 19 communist
- 20 Wedded
- 21 Famous Russian dancer
- 22 Swan genus
- 23 Cloy
- 24 Hindu measure
- 25 Golder Snead
- 26 Formerly
- 27 Malay canoe
- 28 (var.)
- 29 Russian place of exile
- 30 Short
- 31 Moccasin
- 32 Free nation (ab.)
- 33 Contracted
- 34 Composer
- 35 Bachmannoff
- 36 Secular
- 37 Ratite bird
- 38 Haughtiness
- 39 Analogy (ab.)
- 40 Narrow inlet
- 41 Verbal
- 42 Volumes (ab.)
- 43 Sun
- 44 Cavity

DOWN

- 1 Bavarian river
- 2 Interjection
- 3 Leigh Hunt character
- 4 More agile
- 5 Stage parts
- 6 Age
- 7 Remove one tenth
- 8 Asiatic invader
- 9 of Russia
- 10 Grandparental
- 11 Old Teutonic character
- 12 of Russia
- 13 Cover
- 14 Church part
- 15 Lichen
- 16 Russian mountains
- 17 Sepulcher
- 18 South American
- 19 rosette
- 20 Monster
- 21 Young beef
- 22 City on the Don
- 23 Giggles
- 24 Algeria
- 25 Egyptian ruler
- 26 Periods added to lunar calendar
- 27 Mariner's direction
- 28 Slavonian
- 29 Pueblo Indian
- 30 Persian coin
- 31 Credit transfer to lunar
- 32 Epochal
- 33 Small island
- 34 Less (comb. form)

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ARNO, SALT, BASS, ARN, ELIA, ALTO, MAT, RENIT, ION, SNAGGED, PROTAS, FAIR, ANON, SEE, IMAGES, RIVALS, FINEST, TIGRUS, EDS, TEARS, PALE, BART, GOG, ASSET, TERRORS, POL, EMATE, SEE, POL, EMATE, SEE, SPEW, CHAN, SEE, APP