

'Have some more luggage. We don't want you to go at all unless you can go in perfect style'



New investigations, or suggestions, aren't going to change farm picture

When things go slowly in Washington, some Congressman or Senator is always ready and willing to investigate the high price of food. If food prices aren't too high, in comparison with other items, the investigators want to know why the farmer's share of the food dollar is declining. Or there's someone ready to suggest quotas on food items imported from abroad.

Such investigations, and such suggestions, come with some regularity. The investigations end, reports are issued, and nothing happens. The suggestions are made, in all probability with tongue in cheek, since no one ever really pushes for enactment of quotas.

Things must be going slowly in Washington now. A member of the Senate has suggested an investigation of our food marketing system. He thinks something is wrong, since the farmer's share of the food dollar is declining. (The farmer's share of the food dollar has been declining, almost without exception, for over 100 years.) A Congressman or two has suggested import quotas on beef. (This is an election year, of course.)

The American farmer represents a smaller and smaller part of our population. The consumer represents an increasingly larger portion of our population. There are fewer persons, each year, who give a darn about the income of the farmer, and more who worry about the high price of items on the grocer's shelves.

It's not hard to see where the food dollar is going. Take a look at the shelves of any well-stocked grocery store, and let your memory go back 25 or 30 years. Back in the "good old days" there were only two or three ways of preserving out-of-season foods. They could be canned, dried, and in fewer cases pickled or preserved in sugar. When you bought peas, you bought them in the pod in season, or in a can, or dried.

Now you buy them frozen, or incorporated with something else. You buy frozen peas in little packages, or big packages. You buy them in combination with corn or other frozen vegetables. You buy them cooked, with the rest of the ingredients in a teevie dinner. You buy them in soup, canned, dried, or frozen.

You used to buy salad oil and vinegar, and go home to make salad dressing. Now you buy seven kinds of French dressing, five of Roquefort, Pepp Gomez Genuine Mexican Hot Style Tomato Dressing, and a few others.

Bread used to be baked in the home, and the farmer got most of the money spent for ingredients. Then the bread-slicing machine was invented, and the baker began to sell his product in increasing amounts. Now we have gone the whole way — a popular item these days is a frozen, uncooked, loaf of

"home-made" bread which the lady of the house pops into her own oven.

The youngsters in the house are not going to remember Mama as the one who mixed the ingredients, kneaded the dough, cut up the chicken, shelled the peas, peeled the potatoes, husked the corn, ground the coffee, skimmed the cream off the milk pan, or fired up the old wood stove.

They are more likely to remember Mama as the lady who worked downtown, and came home to drop two or three things into boiling water, popped something into the oven, snipped the top off a package of salad greens, and got dinner in half an hour.

You can bet your bottom dollar that Mama wouldn't go back to the good old days. And her children are fed better food, better for them, than Mama got at the same stage in life.

The farmer is in bad shape, no doubt about it. But our national farm programs have been designed to keep the poor farmer in business, to keep the inefficient producer from going broke. Our national farm programs have increased surpluses, and raised the price of food to the consumer who must pay additional taxes for the doubtful privilege of increasing his own cost of living.

The consumer can't see much in farm programs. The consumer worries little about the farmer's share of the food dollar. The consumer is willing to see a larger and larger share of the food dollar go into processing, transportation, and other marketing costs.

And Congressional investigations, or laws, or suggestions, aren't going to change the situation.

Quotable quotes

Serious questions have been raised by responsible persons as to whether the polygraph is indeed an instrument which should be used for any purpose. — Rep. John E. Moss, D-Calif., chairman of a House subcommittee, discussing the reason for an investigation of the government's use of lie detectors on persons ranging from job applicants to suspected wrongdoers.

If the radical right captures control of either party, we'd be in very sad, sad shape. — New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller commenting on Alabama Gov. George Wallace's candidacy in the Wisconsin Democratic presidential primary.

The Chinese say to us Russians: 'You are afraid of war.' I reply: 'Only a child or an idiot does not fear war.' — Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev speaking of the Sino-Soviet ideological dispute to a crowd in Hungary where he is touring.

Hungary shows some signs of cold war thaw

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

VIENNA, Austria — In its new mood of relaxation, Communist Hungary makes much of freedom of religion.

The official public line is that how a man worships is a matter of his own conscience.

It is pointed out that Easter Sunday and Monday continue to be legal national holidays and that Hungarian bishops attended the Ecumenical Congress in Rome.

As the regime of party leader and Prime Minister Janos Kadar has worked to present a new image to the Hungarian people and the West, the church then has repeated some subsidiary benefit. But it does not mean that the government has abandoned communism's atheistic code.

The teaching of atheism in the schools has cut into church attendance by young people and Cardinal Mindszenty in his exile apartment on the top floor of the United States legation building remains the Iron Curtain's most celebrated religious prisoner.

Never Mention Name

The Hungarian people have not seen nor heard of the cardinal since his brief period of freedom during the 1956 revolt and in Budapest he is a forgotten man, his name never mentioned by press or radio.

"It is probable," said an American in Budapest, "that 85 per cent of the Hungarian people could not tell you where he is or what became of him."

Questions to the U.S. legation about the chances of the cardinal's release are met by a terse "no comment" though it is known that negotiations have been going on for months.

Among a few hardy peasants and a few merchants there still exists opposition to the state cooperatives and the state stores, but it also must be said that the Kadar regime has achieved a success scarcely to be imagined in the dark days of 1956 when he invited Russian tanks in to crush the revolt.

Then he easily could qualify as the most hated man in Hungary.

That place now has been taken over by the disgraced former dictator Matyas Rakosi. He was not even a Hungarian and besides he lives in Russia and has a Russian wife.

Kadar Is Popular

And of Kadar, said one Hungarian: "I am not a Communist but Kadar is one of the most popular men in Budapest." And, referring to centuries of Turkish, Austro-Hungarian empire and Soviet rule: "He is the first Hungarian to govern Hungary in 500 years. He understands Hungarians."

Austria, virtually surrounded by Iron Curtain satellites, first began to feel the thaw about a year ago.

Then the gates were opened to Czech and Hungarian border cities for Austrians to visit relatives.

Today, though barbed wire and machineguns still guard the borders, the bars to Western visitors practically are down. This correspondent received his Hungarian visa within 24 hours of application.

And the Czechs and Hungarians are not the only Communist nations bidding for the hard cash of Western tourists. Yugoslavia already has a successful tourist industry. Romania and Bulgaria also are competing. Either will set up for Western visitors a two-week tour including board and room and roundtrip airplane fare from Vienna for a little over \$80.

Barbs

When teen-agers run around too much and stay up too late, in school terms we could call them flunkies.

If you're satisfied to have other people know you like you do, you haven't much to worry about.



When the wife kisses her husband every evening when he gets home it could be affection or investigation.

Nothing is what a really poor man has and what a rich man wants.

THE BULLETIN

Tuesday, April 7, 1964
An Independent Newspaper

Glenn Cushman, Gen. Manager
Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor
Loren E. Dyer, Mech. Supt.
Robert W. Chandler, Editor
Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager
Del Usselman, Circ. Manager
William A. Yates, Managing Ed.
Entered as Second Class Matter, January 8, 1917, at the Post Office at Bend, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879. Published daily except Sunday and certain holidays to The Bend Bulletin, Inc.

Capital Report

Instead of 'all the way with LBJ,' Morse attempting to wag donkey's tail

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — When Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., announced he would run in next month's Oregon primary for delegate to the Democratic national convention, he said his slogan would be, uncharacteristically, "All the way with President Johnson."

Today, characteristically, Wayne Morse is calling on the American people to rise up against a major policy of President Johnson—that of continued military support for South Vietnam—and to demand, as Morse does, complete withdrawal of American troops from that embattled land.

Morse, believing implicitly in the power of his oratory to rally public opinion, is speaking several times weekly on the Senate floor and from numerous platforms around the country on the theme of "bring home the boys."

"The policy of the Johnson administration in regard to the unilateral war being conducted by the United States in South Vietnam must be stopped; and the only force that can stop it is American public opinion. I am satisfied that American public opinion will stop it," asserts the Oregon maverick.

If not, Morse says "the Johnson administration must be repudiated, and I speak not as a Democrat but as a patriotic American first."

The Johnson Administration, recognizing the imperative of securing favorable public opinion on the delicate issue of using U.S. troops to defend a distant nation, has been at pains to explain the rationale of the policy in recent public statements of Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara. Rusk has warned against relaxing the U.S. effort and McNamara said the U.S. "totally rejects" Morse's suggestion for complete withdrawal.

Morse's only vocal ally in the

Senate thus far has been Sen. Ernest Gruening, D-Alaska. Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., the Senate Democratic leader, has expressed sympathy for an effort to neutralize Southeast Asia; and Sen. E. L. Bartlett D-Ala., has expressed sympathy for French President de Gaulle's diplomatic approach to resolving Asia's troubles rather than continued reliance on a military approach.

But the Oregon senator claims that grass roots opinion is going his way. Letters from all over the country are being received in Morse's office saying "God bless you" or "Keep it up" or "I support your position wholeheartedly." Some are from U.S. servicemen in South Vietnam or their wives and parents. Others are from citizens who simply deplore, for various reasons, American military involvement in Asia.

Morse also takes as a good omen a national public opinion report published March 30 which concluded that "the American people are both cautious and confused about U.S. commitments in Vietnam... (and) not pleased with the way resistance to Communist aggression has gone in Vietnam."

This (Louis Harris) poll showed that 43 per cent of the people approve of the administration's handling of Vietnam, a decline from the 57 per cent who last November approved of the Kennedy administration's handling of it before Kennedy's death but after the ouster of the Diem regime in South Vietnam.

On the specific point raised by Morse, however, only 18 per cent voiced approval of pulling out U.S. troops, while 56 per cent favored continued resistance to the Communist Viet Cong. The remaining 26 per cent expressed uncertainty.

The U.S. has 15,500 servicemen in South Vietnam, mostly technicians to instruct and advise Vietnam troops in the operation of military equipment sup-

plied by the U.S. None are considered combat forces by the Pentagon, though they fire when fired upon. There have been 205 American servicemen killed in South Vietnam thus far, 122 of them at the hands of hostile forces.

Morse claims "all of South Vietnam isn't worth the life of a single American boy," a remark which last week provoked a hostile rebuttal from South Vietnam Premier, Maj. Gen. Khanh, who was interviewed by an American newsmen.

Morse's remark, said General Khanh, wasn't "good for American fighting men right here" and the senator was "a traitor of the American people" for taking such a view.

The senator exploded on the Senate floor, demanding that the White House defend his honor against the "inhom soldierly tyrant" in South Vietnam. Publicly, the White House remained silent, but privately Johnson told Morse that he and his administration regarded the senator as "a great patriot."

But the administration also thinks highly of General Khanh. Secretary McNamara, upon his return from South Vietnam recently, praised the new South Vietnamese leader as "able and energetic." He said Khanh has demonstrated a grasp of the basic elements — political, economic, psychological and military — required to defeat the Viet Cong and said he is "planning a program of economic and social advances for the welfare of his people."

But the big question is not so much what either McNamara or Morse think of General Khanh, but what the American people think in the months that lie ahead of the continued struggle which may go on for months or years: shall it be with or without American involvement?

(Tomorrow — The substance of the policy dispute between the administration and Senator Morse.)

Washington Merry-go-round Washington banker innocent victim of Baker publicity

By Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON — The political potshots at Bobby Baker have struck down an innocent victim, Irving S. Lichtman, chairman of the District of Columbia National Bank, who suffered a heart attack after he came under congressional fire.

He was so upset over the bad publicity, say friends, that his heart couldn't take it. He is now in the hospital in serious condition.

Because his bank had loaned money to Baker, Lichtman was pilloried on the House floor by Congressman Oliver Bolton, R-Ohio, who dredged up charges from an old lawsuit that the banker had "violated both the Usury Law and the Loan Shark Law of the District of Columbia."

The congressman neglected to add that the lawsuit had been thrown out of the Florida courts, then had been dismissed twice more by the D.C. courts.

Four days after Bolton's blast, the plaintiffs went back for still another try. They used the identical language in their court appeal that Bolton had offered up in the House. But Judge David A. Pine was unimpressed.

"I do not want to be imposed on," he lectured the plaintiffs, "by having a rehearing of what Judge McGarraghy has already heard and decided."

Yet the congressman gave these discredited charges national publicity, and Lichtman during his distress had a stroke.

Baker's Banks
Of the 15 banks that have done business with Baker, it is significant that the Republicans singled out the D.C. National Bank for special attack.

Other banks, including two in the District of Columbia, loaned Baker more than the \$125,000 he was able to borrow from D. C. National. Contrary to charges, the loan was also secured by the deed to Baker's house, which was appraised at over \$150,000.

Although it is true Baker bought stock in D. C. National, he paid exactly the same price as all other stockholders at the time. Comptroller of the Currency James Saxon has flatly denied that his office received the slightest political pressure from Baker or anyone else in the bank's behalf.

The real inspiration for the

RELEASES PRISONERS

CAIRO (UPI)—United Arab Republic Prime Minister Aly Sabry announced Monday that all political prisoners in the country have been released.

He also said in a policy speech to congress that the Aswan Highdam will be completed in 1967, instead of 1968, the scheduled target date.

You never know when brilliant idea may strike

By Dick West
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI)—As Sir Isaac Newton remarked when he got hit by a falling apple, you never know where inspiration will strike next.

I have at hand a press release telling how an American businessman got the idea for a "revolutionary" new product one day while contemplating a pat of jelly that was served to him in a restaurant.

Irving J. Bottner, president of the Esquire Shoe Polish Company, observed that the jelly came in little individual packets that were used once and then thrown away.

"Why can't I package shoe polish in the same way?" Bottner is quoted as asking himself.

That was two years ago. Recently his firm introduced a new polish in disposable packets that contain just enough for one shine.

This is all very interesting, but frankly I was a bit disappointed by the outcome. It would have made a better story if Bottner had developed a shoe polish that could be spread on bread.

At any rate, just as he was inspired by the pat of jelly, I was inspired by the press release. Upon reading it I immediately asked myself, "Why can't I use jelly to shine my shoes with?"

That day at lunch I had the waiter bring me a pat of jelly and also a pat of butter. When I got back to my desk, I spread some of the jelly on one shoe and some of the butter on the other.

The results—I have witnesses who will bear me out on this—were revolutionary. The jelly, after the excess pectin had been wiped off, left a fine bright shine on my shoe.

And, mind you, I was using grape jelly on a brown shoe. If I had been wearing purple shoes, the results probably would have been sensational.

On the other hand, or rather, on the other foot, the buttered shoe came out looking rather dull.

I found, however, that buffing the jellied shoe gave it an even higher luster. Obviously, this was only a preliminary breakthrough. It took Bottner two years to develop a shoe polish that he could package like jelly. And it probably will take that long to get jelly on the market as shoe polish.

Stories agree on LBJ speeding

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Did President Johnson drive a big sedan around his Texas ranch at more than 85 miles per hour last week?

And did he have a cup of beer "within easy sipping distance" while he did it?

Two news magazines, Time and Newsweek, agreed on the speed. Time said he had a cup of beer while at the wheel. Newsweek made no mention of the brew.

Asked about the magazine stories, the White House stood by its statements of Saturday when it demurred at reports the President had exceeded Texas' 70 m.p.h. speed limit.

Time and Newsweek said that at one point during the excursion the President forced another car off the road.

Both accounts stemmed from a drive the President took while he was spending the Easter weekend at his LBJ ranch.

Here and There

ACROSS

- Capital of Spain
- De Gaulle's nation
- Oxidizing enzyme
- Revista
- Principal meal
- Classical
- "Summer" in Paris
- Numerical (ab.)
- Born
- Drolls
- Mexico City
- Bullfight
- Holstein, Capot, Raphael and others
- Gen carved in 30
- Hawaiian pot component
- County in New York
- Fainter
- Refuge
- Rugged mountain spur
- of Laredo
- Mountain in Asia Minor
- Egypt's Aswan

8 Legal point

- 80 Gauge
- 10 Gaseous element
- Bird bill
- Proverbial
- Italian city
- Grape for instance
- Grinaces
- Indo-Chinese language
- Right (ab.)
- 21 Oriental guitars
- 25 Genus of maples
- 28 Uncommon
- 27 Exude
- 29 Bargain event
- 30 Allowance for relief
- 31 Painful

33 Name common

- 48 Units of reluctance in Ireland
- 37 And (Fr.)
- 38 Flery
- 39 British drink
- 42 Rectify
- 43 Roman road
- 44 Remove
- 45 Area of dunes
- 47 Man's name
- 48 Units of reluctance in Ireland
- 49 Large plant
- 51 Night before an event
- 52 Number in a decade
- 54 County in Virginia
- 55 Viper

