

Capitol Memo

Oregon Legislative Pay Small Compared To Several States

By ZAN STARK



Stark

Oregon legislators presently are working for nothing. The voters last year authorized senators and representatives to set new pay scales.

That is why legislative pay will be considered early this session.

Washington legislators receive \$1,200 a year plus \$25 a day while in session.

In Idaho, legislators receive \$10 a day while in session, plus \$15 a day expenses.

Lawmakers in Nevada receive \$25 per day for 60 days.

Oregon's fourth neighboring state, California, pays legislators \$8,000 a year, plus mileage and \$19 daily while attending sessions.

Other high-paying states include New York, \$7,500 a year; Massachusetts, \$6,700 a year plus an expense allowance; Pennsylvania and Illinois, each \$6,000 per year; Michigan, \$5,000 per year plus a \$1,250 expense allowance; and New Jersey and Ohio, \$5,000 per year.

New Hampshire is lowest, at \$200.

Rhode Island pays \$5 per day for 60 days.

Kansas, which pays \$5 per day plus \$7 a day expenses, with a \$300 per session limit, is near the bottom of the scale.

Other western states pay: Montana, \$20 a day while in session; Utah, \$500 per year; Arizona, \$1,800 a year plus expenses and travel; Wyoming, \$12 a day, plus \$12 a day expenses while in session; Colorado, \$2,400 a year plus actual traveling expenses; and New Mexico, \$20 a day while in session.

The Union's two newest additions pay these amounts: Alaska, \$3,000 a year plus \$40 a day during sessions, and Hawaii, \$2,500 for each regular session and \$1,500 for each budget session, plus expenses.

Amounts paid by other states are: Alabama, \$30 a day while in session; Arkansas, \$1,200 a year plus \$20 a day while in session; Connecticut, \$1,000 a year plus \$250 expenses; Delaware, \$3,000 a year.

Florida, \$100 per month; Georgia, \$10 per day plus \$30 a day expenses; Indiana, \$1,800 per year; Iowa, \$30 a day during sessions; Ken-

tucky, \$25 per day plus \$10 a day expenses while in session; Louisiana, \$50 a day during 60-day session, \$25 a month when not in session.

Maine, \$800 per year; Maryland, \$1,800 per year; Minnesota, \$200 per month; Mississippi, \$3,000 per biennial session plus \$100 a month while not in session; Missouri, \$125 a month; Nebraska, \$875 per year.

North Carolina, \$15 per day up to 120 days, subsistence and travel allowance while in session; North Dakota, \$5 per day plus \$1,200 expenses; Oklahoma, \$15 per day up to 75 days in session, \$100 per month while not in session.

South Carolina, \$1,800 per year; South Dakota, \$900 a year plus \$10 a day for attendance at special sessions; Tennessee, \$15 per day during session; Texas, \$4,800 per year plus per diem while in session; Vermont, \$70 per week during session; Virginia, \$540 per year plus \$720 expenses; West Virginia, \$1,500 per year; and Wisconsin, \$300 per month plus up to \$175 per month for residence expense during session.

Some Oregon legislators say privately the proposed \$3,000 a year plus \$20 a day during sessions is too high.

Others claim the pay should be higher.

From the legislators' point of view, this is a bad year to have to set their own pay scale.

Oregon faces big money problems and tax increases this session. Many legislators may hesitate to fight for a realistic pay scale because of the state's troubled financial situation.



EXECUTIVES VISIT - President Kennedy and Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani are shown in the President's office in Washington shortly after the Premier arrived for a visit in the capital. Fanfani will meet with other U. S. Officials during his stay. (UPI)

City Torn Between Old and New Ways

By H. DENNY DAVIS

United Press International Recife, Brazil - (UPI) - A businessman in a white linen suit, finishing lunch in a fashionable downtown restaurant, picked up the last piece of bread and thrust it out a nearby window. Outside, a hand grabbed the bread and instantly thrust it into a mouth too hungry to say thanks.

This is a common sight in this Seattle-sized city in northeast Brazil. Despite booming industrial prosperity, Furtado into the Western Hemisphere's latest battleground between communism and democracy.

Egged onward by Peasant league founder Francisco Juliao, starving peasants frequently have grabbed their machetes and rusty old muzzle-loaders and tried to seize land from wealthy families that have grown sugar around here for centuries.

Amid Recife's skyscrapers, Mayor Miguel Arraes, who works hand in hand with the Communist party, found the votes to elect him governor of Pernambuco state Oct. 7. He takes office in January.

Peace Maintained The Brazilian Fourth Army, based in Recife, maintains an uneasy peace, using American-made tanks and an efficient military intelligence.

Crew-cut Americans in wash-and-wear suits work day and night in hastily set-up offices scattered all over Recife. They are trying to make the Alliance for Progress work here, before it is too late.

One word, sugar, explains this region's feudal past, its turbulent present and its hopeful future.

When world sugar prices were relatively high, this was lush country. Wealthy families - their names reflecting successive waves of Dutch, Portuguese and Italian immigration centuries ago - lived aristocratically in plantation mansions and breeze-cooled town houses. Negroes, Indians, poor whites - and their light tan progeny - cut the sugar and lived in feudal stability.

Old Way Doomed After World War II, the world found it was producing too much sugar. Since then it has become more and more obvious that the old way of life in northeastern Brazil is doomed. Successive federal governments have tried to stabilize the economy. They have set price mini-ums. They have jiggered exchange rates to give sugar exporters a better deal. They have obtained a U.S. sugar quota to assure a fixed market at a

fixed price. They encouraged sugar consumption at home. Nothing worked entirely. The life of the field hand continues to get worse.

Now everyone, from Recife to Washington, has come to understand that nothing will save the old ways. This region is going to have a revolution. It will be a peaceful industrial revolution or it will be a Fidel Castro-type Communist revolution.

A special federal agency has been set up to direct the peaceful revolution (The Superintendent of Development of the Northeast, or SUDENE). It is headed by a special cabinet minister, Celso Furtado. His enemies call him a Marxist but he has the full backing of his personal friend, President Kennedy.

Rubber Factory With U.S. financing, a new factory is being set up to make artificial rubber. Alcohol is made from sugar; rubber will be made from alcohol. Real rubber grows wild in Brazil, but gathering is no longer economical.

Alongside Recife's winding canals, other new factories are making rum. Some make vodka and other spirit too. These factories would have been built in Cuba if it were not for Fidel Castro. The distillers who once used Cuban

sugar are making a fresh start here. Their investment represents faith in northeastern Brazil. Most Brazilians share this faith. They believe that with U.S. help, northeastern Brazil can collect taxes, build schools, roads factories - and remain democratic.

Rollins Named to GP City Council

Grants Pass - Jack Rollins, insurance man, was elected to the city council here Wednesday night to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of Chester Wilde, Ward 4.

The council also elected Reece Jameson president for the new year.

A public hearing on construction and improvement through widening of Bridge st. between the west city limits and Fourth st. was held.

Property owners of the area seemed to favor the proposal and an ordinance was adopted to enable the city to proceed with the action.

This section is to be made into an east - west artery through city and county cooperation.

New Mexico Ski Area Boosts Ruidoso's Economy

By ED FITE

United Press International Ruidoso, N. M. - (UPI) - The stillness of the land of the whispering pines suddenly is shattered with the cry: "They're off."

The thoroughbreds and quarterhorses are off and running again at Ruidoso Downs, the week end track which has meant so much to the lifeblood of this summertime tourist retreat stacked hap-

azardly on the walls of a long, narrow 7,000-foot high canyon.

The five furlong track has been the principal lure for many of the three-quarter million visitors who annually swell the population of this village of 2,500 to 20,000 or more each week end from Memorial day through mid-September.

Normally, the end of the racing season has also meant the village had lost its lure. The permanent residents began to dig in for the winter.

New Ski Area But the new sound - "t-r-a-c-k" - enters the picture this year with opening of a new \$1.5 million ski area that promises to turn Ruidoso into a year-round family vacation-land.

The sleepy town got a taste last season of the winter wonders a ski run can work when so many skiers came to use the makeshift facilities that accommodations were hard to come by and the town's lone bank showed a healthy jump in deposits.

Aside from the race track and ski runs, representing the only major outside capital in the area, Ruidoso could serve as a fine advertisement for the Small Business administration.

Virtually every business is locally owned and family operated with Dad and Mom doing the heavy work and Sis and Bud the minor chores.

That fits in well with the village's claim to be a family vacation spot. Many of the permanent residents were one-time tourists who became so enamored of Mother Nature's air conditioning and the lulling sound of breeze-rustled evergreen and aspen that they never went home.

"I didn't start living until I came here," said Vic Lamb, who moved here from the parched plains of west Texas a dozen years ago to buy the 900-circulation weekly newspaper and build it from a four-page paper into a well-read 14-page product with 3,000 circulation.

Lamb is among the host of residents who are against any move to legalize gambling in order to inject fresh financial food into the town coffers.

These citizens remember well the sordid conditions during a decade of "wide open" gambling that gripped Ruidoso starting with World War II years. It took, they said, \$30,000 a week just to meet the payoff demands that kept the law looking the other way.

Now, there are 72 motels or hotels, including one plush new one that even has telephones in its bathrooms.

Most of the accommodations, however, are cabin-type with fireplaces that get year-around use what with the 45-degree overnight temperatures.

There is no early morning breakfast rush at the restaurants. The smell appeal of your own bacon frying in that crisp mountain air washes out the desire to "eat out."

The lunch and dinner hour traffic, however, is heavy as the visitors partake of the wide variety of recreation available.

There is golf at former rodeo roper Sunny Edwards' 3,300-yard nine-hole golf course (third highest in the U. S.); horseback trails for the youngsters or oldsters, including a pack trip high up the side of 12,003-foot "Old Baldy" mountain which dominates the area.



"I have said, 'It is pleasure to pay tax for to be free citizen.' S'matter, you don't understand American too good?"

Advertisement for Sears Carload Sale featuring 52-gallon glass lined electric water heaters. Includes text: 'ATTENTION: Contractors, Landlords, Home Owners: SEARS CARLOAD SALE 3 BIG DAYS ALL NEW 1963 MODELS BOUGHT TO SELL AT GIGANTIC SAVINGS! PREMIUM QUALITY 52-GALLON GLASS LINED ELECTRIC WATER HEATERS 3 DAYS ONLY! CUT \$30! SAVE \$10! SAVE \$20! SAVE \$30! 15-YEAR and 10-YEAR GUARANTEE'.

Advertisement for Zale's Jewellers featuring liquidating giftware. Includes text: 'LIQUIDATING! A SPECIAL GROUP OF GIFTWARE SAVE UP TO 33% AND MORE' and a list of items like Tantalus Liquor Set, Mirror and Planter Wall Plaque, Ceramic Relish Dish, etc.