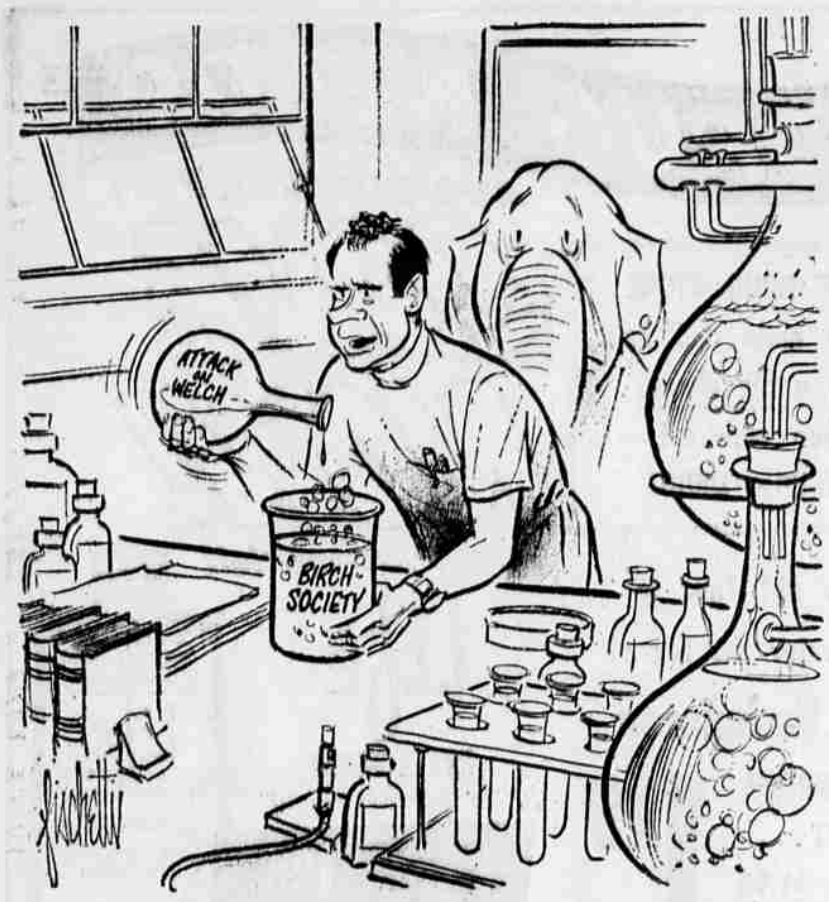

'...Add nitroglycerin and stand back'

THE BEND BULLETIN

4 Thursday, March 15, 1962 An Independent Newspaper

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Status of public funds is no guarantee they will be managed or spent wisely

As was suspected at the time of the action, there has been a rumble of criticism directed at the action of the Oregon Constitutional Revision Commision in voting to remove highway fund earmarking from the state's basic legal document. The commission voted to place the matter in the statutes.

The commission's vote, if we interpret accurately the sense of the meeting at which the vote was taken, was largely predicated upon two points.

First, earmarking of funds for special purposes is not found in the federal constitution or the constitutions of most states. It is not found in any of the modern state constitutions. Second, road funds are the only revenues so earmarked in Oregon; all other funds are taken care of by statute, although most of the state's revenues are designated for special purposes of one sort or another.

Under these circumstances, it seemed to make little sense to make such a sacred cow of highway funds, rather than game funds, for an example, or others.

Fears have been expressed that unless the funds are set aside by the constitution, there may be mismanagement in their handling, or the legislature may divert them to other uses.

The first of these fears is, in our opinion at least, completely unjustified. Earmarking, constitutional or otherwise, is no guarantee of good management of funds. The management success will be measured by the caliber of the men doing the managing, not by any provisions which set them aside for one purpose or another.

A relatively quick survey of various state highway fund scandals over the past will quickly show that money can be misspent, regardless of constitutional or statutory provisions to the contrary. Some of the worst-run highway departments have their funds guaranteed by the state's constitution; some of the best are in the same boat.

It seems to us the worry that the legislature will possibly dip into road funds for other purposes is a slander against two groups.

First is the voters of the state. Oregon in general has chosen pretty wisely in selecting its public officers. Members of the legislature have been no exception. Oregon has a legislative system which is the envy of some of its neighboring states, in spite of the fact that Oregon voters have insisted on paying coolie wages for the job. This has been due in large part to a pretty literate, generally well-informed group of voters.

The second group involved is the legislature, which has played a key role in providing funds for long-range development in several other fields, has done so pretty carefully, and which has not dipped into other earmarked funds in the past. There is no reason, the voters continuing to be alert, why this situation should change for the worse in the future.

On that COC bond issue

Directors of the new Central Oregon College district last night unanimously voted to ask approval, at the May 18 primary election, of a $125,000 bond issue for construction of buildings when the college site is finally selected.

Under a law passed by the 1961 legislature, the state will pay three-fourths of building costs, exclusive of furniture and fixtures, and site acquisition and development costs. The state department of education has set aside $255,000 for matching purposes during the current state fiscal bi-ennium.

The bond issue, if approved by the voters, would provide local funds to go with the state's contribution, and would pay for furnishing the building and site development, it is expected.

District directors also went over the final district budget for the next year last night. It is expected the final budget will provide funds for service of the bond issue and still stay within the 2 mill limit a number of board members have set as a maximum.

Oilmen believed hunting 'traps'

Leasing activity by oil companies is a source of much conjecture in Oregon west of the Cascades.

Especially interesting is the fact that a number of companies are blocking off land close to the western Cascade foothills. In the Eugene area there was even a penetration of the foothills well up the Lower McKenzie River valley.

What is the significance of the foothill leasing? Company geologists have the answer, of course, but they are not talking.

But geology of the area does provide at least part of the answer.

Long eons ago warm waters of the ancient Pacific oceans washed the western foothills of the volcanic Western Cascades, ancestral to the present High Cascades. Oceans of two epochs passed their sediments in the trough, earlier flanked by a long line of highly volcanic isles in the west.

Marine shells in rocks of the old Willamette basin tell part of the story of the ancient seas. Those shells are found in formations under Eugene and in the country north to Salem.

It is evident that the old Eocene-Oligocene seas were prolific of marine life—the stuff from which earth oils are presumed to have been derived.

As the Willamette basin marine beds piled up in the Coast Range-Cascade trough, the volcanic Cascades continued to build in the west. In places, the Columbia or Cascade lava covered the upturned edges of the ocean beds.

These conditions were ideal for oil "traps" close to the Cascade foothills. Oilmen are interested in such possible oil traps.

The result is the present oil and gas lease activity.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Lucky Luciano told how he got out of Sing Sing

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Lucky Luciano, onetime kingpin of the New York underworld, has been dead several weeks now but he has left a trail of interesting circumstances and confessions behind him.

Luciano got quite mellow in his later years and used to talk quite frankly with U.S. agents on the trail of the Mafia, which has its roots in both Italy and the United States. Lucky was careful about any revelations dealing with friends, but didn't hesitate to talk about himself and about gangsters who were dead.

His most interesting confession was how he got out of Sing Sing during the war, when he was mysteriously released and allowed to return to Italy, allegedly to help with waterfront activities along the Italian coast prior to the U.S. landing.

"They claim I got out because of my efforts to help the Navy," Luciano told U.S. agents. "That wasn't it at all.

"I was getting tired of sitting up there in prison and I had my lawyers dig up everything they could on a very prominent official. When they finished they brought me a book. The stuff on him was terrible.

"So I told the lawyer that if I didn't get out of Sing Sing this book would be published. I told them to tell him that if they think I was bad they should see the stuff we have on him.

"That was what got me out."

When American agents asked Luciano about the death of Albert Anastasia who was shot in a hotel barber chair, his explanation was "Anastasia wouldn't move over."

He had the same explanation regarding the murder of Frank Scalizi. "He didn't do enough to move over," was Lucky's explanation.

Luciano went to his death with a fear of Harry Anslinger, U.S. Commissioner of Narcotics, still haunting him. On one occasion agents had caught a narcotics peddler in Milan after he had trusted friends and gone into a deal with a federal agent in disguise. Luciano was furious.

"Joe was greedy," he said. "I have told my boys when you start getting greedy and start dealing with somebody, always keep in mind that fellow Anslinger. When the Russians land on the moon, the first man they will meet will be Anslinger, searching for narcotics."

Note — For some time Luciano received large amounts of money from his former friends of the American Mafia — reported to be part of the take on Las Vegas and New Jersey gambling. At times this was reported to run as high as $30,000 a month. His old cronies obviously didn't like sending this much money to Italy every month, but for some time they kept it up. That was how Lucky lived like a king in Naples. Then suddenly the money stopped. Why it stopped, who stopped it, and whether this was connected with Luciano's demise still remains a mystery.

All is Not Love in Alabama

Congressman Frank "all is made for love" Boykin of Alabama still wears a broad and happy smile, but things aren't quite so happy for him in Alabama this year. He has to run not in his own home district of Mobile but at large in the entire state of Alabama. This means he may be defeated.

The congressman, who has several thousand acres of turkey, bear, and deer-hunting preserves, is determined not to take defeat easily, however. Boykin has become one of the wealthiest members of Congress. His real-estate ventures in Maryland, to say nothing of Alabama, have been extremely profitable. He figured recently in the Maryland Savings and Loan investigation.

So he is now spreading money around Alabama as if it were Mardi Gras confetti. He is mailing a personal letter to Alabama's approximately 300,000 voters, which will cost him around $150,000. Other Alabama congressmen can't possibly afford this.

On top of this, he either paid or promised to pay a retainer reputed to be around $5,000 to a country weekly editor for his support and political advice.

The editor is Charles Barnes, of the Choctaw Advocate which bloomed forth with a front-page editorial on February 22 with a genial photo of Boykin and a glowing endorsement.

"We wholeheartedly recommend the re-election of our present congressman, Frank Boykin, the dean of the Alabama congressional delegation.

"We urge our readers," said the editorial, "to cast their ballot in favor of the re-election of Congressman Frank W. Boykin, enabling him to return to Washington and continue his work in our best interests."

The congressman, however, reckoned without the owner of the paper, Mrs. Matt L. Blount. Mrs. Blount is a lady not easily swayed by Boykin's motto "All is made for love."

Mrs. Blount sensed that something was wrong with her editor, and made an investigation.

So one week later, the Choctaw Advocate came out with a front-page editorial in heavy type with a large black line around it. "The Choctaw Advocate," it read, "does not endorse Boykin's candidacy and hereby retracts and withdraws that article.

"Charles Barnes, who has been employed as editor," continued publisher Blount, "has been engaged in private conferences with Mr. Boykin. On one occasion Mr. Barnes flew to Washington for a conference. Mr. Barnes has stated that this Washington trip was at the request and the expense of Mr. Boykin. . .Mr. Barnes has admitted since publication of the article that he was promised valuable consideration in return for printing the Boykin article.

"The Choctaw Advocate will accept and publish paid political advertisements from all candidates, but this newspaper will endorse no candidate."

That ended that. Mrs. Blount's nephew is running for Congress against Boykin. She loved him more than she loved the man who claims that all is made for love.

Kennedy signs training bill

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Kennedy today signed the manpower training bill that he placed first among his proposals to Congress this year for bolstering the nation's economy.

The President's signature opened the way for the federal government to launch a three-year, $435 million program this summer. It is designed to retrain up to a million Americans whose jobs have been eliminated by the arrival of automation or the disappearance of old markets.

The bill was the first major item of New Frontier legislation to become law since Congress returned to work in January.

It also was the No. 1 domestic request in Kennedy's State of the Union Message. He said then that the proposal would help "stop the waste of able-bodied men and women who want to work but whose only skill has been replaced by a machine, moved with a mill or shut down with a mine."

A federally sponsored job retraining program is not altogether new —a small training system already is underway as part of the 1961 Area Redevelopment Law. But it is keyed to providing pools of labor to lure new industry into depressed areas.

The new program will be a full scale effort to get jobless Americans off relief rolls and on private payrolls. Because the length of training courses will vary, estimates of the number of workers to benefit have varied from 500,000 to 1 million.

The federal government will pay the full cost of the program in its first two years; states will match the federal outlay in the third year, and presumably thereafter. This also could affect the number of trainees.

Temperatures

Temperatures during the 24 hours ending at 4 a.m. PST today.

	High	Low
Bend	55	23
Astoria	58	38
Baker	46	23
Burns	47	21
K. Falls	48	30
Lakeview	44	22
Medford	62	35
Newport	60	38
N. Bend	60	39
Pendleton	56	36
Portland	62	38
Redmond	56	24
Salem	60	36
The Dalles	57	25
Chicago	30	22
Los Angeles	66	47
San Fran	62	48

RUNS ON ISSUES

RALEIGH, N. C. (UPI)—State Rep. John Kennedy, who filed Wednesday as a Democratic candidate in the Eighth Congressional District, said he would run on the issues—no the name.

Portraits by Bowers

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Letters to the Editor

The Bulletin welcomes contributions to this column from its readers. Letters must contain the correct name and address of the sender, which may be withheld at the newspaper's discretion. Letters may be edited to conform to the dictates of taste and style.

Governor gets blame for 'doom of dunes'

To the Editor:

President Kennedy's message on conservation delivered to the Congress last week contained a strong and eloquent plea for nine national seashores and parks. The Oregon Dunes was not among them.

I know this omission comes as a cruel disappointment to those devoted citizens and organizations who have labored unceasingly these past several years to preserve this extraordinary seashore from despoliation through neglect and through commercial and industrial exploitation.

In the past, the Administration warmly endorsed the establishment of an Oregon Dunes National Seashore. This year the Administration is silent. Why?

The sand dunes themselves, together with the surrounding lakes, forests, beaches and ocean, remain the same spectacular aggregation of natural phenomena that has inspired conservationists, including the independent National Park Service Advisory Board, to designate the dunes area as uniquely qualified for national seashore status.

What then has caused the Administration to withdraw its support from this project? I believe that the President and the Secretary of Interior have reached the conclusion that the people of Oregon are not interested in the creation of an Oregon Dunes National Seashore. I believe they have reached this conclusion reluctantly, convinced by the dismal indifference and truculence displayed by the highest officials of the state of Oregon.

Governor Hatfield has long purported to recognize the just claims of the dunes area to national seashore status. On January 25, 1960, the late Senator Neuberger, at the request of the Governor, introduced in the Senate a bill to grant national seashore status to the dunes, Governor Hatfield's bill was in large part identical to a bill previously introduced by the late Senator, though it contained certain significant differences.

Senate Bill 992 which I introduced in the last session of Congress represents an earnest and conscientious effort to compromise these differences. The exclusion of the Sea Lion Caves 10 miles north of Florence and the Tahkenitch Tree Farm, the prior approval of the State of Oregon to acquire state-owned lands, the prior approval of other Federal agencies to acquire Federal land, the advisory board of Oregon residents, the occupancy of residences until the last surviving child reaches age 21, the right of lease and conveyance of occupancy rights, the moratorium on property acquisition when zoned, the in-lieu payments of taxes, the use, in accordance with state laws, of water trapped under the dunes, the transportation and disposal of wastes, the program for sand dunes stabilization, the prior agreement of the State of Oregon for highway relocation, the payment of highway relocation costs, and the required consultation with state officials before hunting and fishing regulations are adopted — each of these provisions was designed to meet bona fide objections and to preserve, to the greatest extent possible, historic state and local jurisdictional responsibilities consistent with preservation of this outstanding natural sanctuary within America's National Park System. Every reasonable effort has been made to meet honest objection. Everyone acquainted with the history and background of this legislation can testify that S. 992 represents considerable compromise from the initially proposed seashore bills. Indeed, in the considered opinion of many conservationists, the bill has already gone considerably further in compromise than is deemed wise.

Nevertheless, on February 9 of this year, in a speech delivered to Lane County Republicans, Governor Hatfield expressed his unequivocal opposition to S. 992. In so doing, the Governor declined to recognize the strenuous efforts of compromise which had been made, but was content with the mere repetition of identical objections which he has been making since January 1960. Yet S. 992 has fairly attempted to meet all of these objections.

Thus, I can not help but feel that national status for the dunes under any bill has now been foreclosed by the ceaseless, though tacit, opposition of Governor Hatfield.

On March 2, Governor Hatfield released a statement roundly condemning the Administration for its failure to seek national development of the Dunes area. No barrage of rhetoric, however, can conceal the fact that the Governor is himself the principal architect of the doom of the Oregon Dunes National Seashore.

Maurine B. Neuberger,
United States Senator

Washington, D.C.,
March 8, 1962

Public given thanks for dimes march aid

To the Editor:

"It is better to give than to receive." This seems to be the presumption on which many charity researchers base their drive, and it holds as true here in Bend as anywhere.

This past week saw the official conclusion of the 1962 March of Dimes Drive. The time and effort put into such a campaign is not generally realized. The compensation for this is two-fold; first is the cooperation of certain individuals, groups, and public information media which always are put on call. The second is of course, the financial response of the community.

May we thank the public for their generous response.

Sincerely,
Benny Russell,
County Chairman
Dr. Herbert Berreth,
Bend Chairman

Bend, Oregon,
March 13, 1962

Man electrocuted working in attic

THE DALLES (UPI) — Cecil Cole, 49, The Dalles, was electrocuted while working on wiring in the attic of his home here Wednesday.

The Wasco County sheriff's office said Cole was killed when he came in contact with a 220-volt wire.

FAT OVERWEIGHT

Available to you without a doctor's prescription, our drug called ODRINEX. You must lose ugly fat in 7 days or your money back. No strenuous exercise, laxatives, massage or taking of so-called reducing candies, crackers or cookies, or chewing gum. ODRINEX is a tiny tablet and easily swallowed. When you take ODRINEX, you still enjoy your meals, still eat the foods you like, but you simply don't have the urge for extra portions because ODRINEX depresses your appetite and decreases your desire for food. Your weight must come down, because as your own doctor will tell you, when you eat less, you weigh less. Get rid of excess fat and live longer. ODRINEX costs $3.00 and is sold on this GUARANTEE: If not satisfied for any reason just return the package to your druggist and get your full money back. No questions asked. ODRINEX is sold with this guarantee by:

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.35 Amitone Tablets ..... .26

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