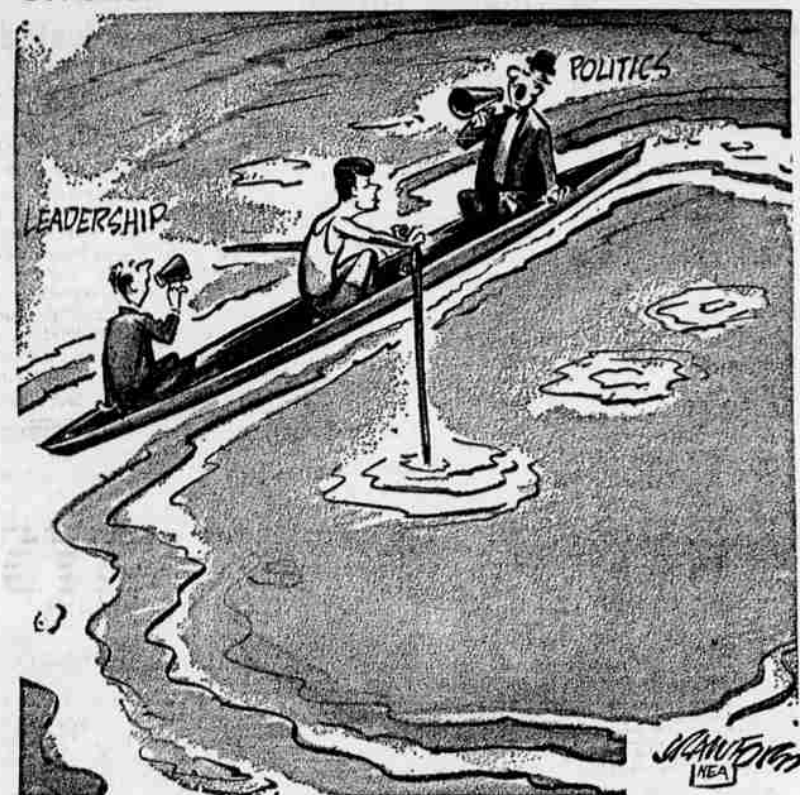


'Stroke!'



Empire-builders force two-year good resource management delay

It's apparent the empire-builders have won out in the current session of the Oregon legislature. That, at least, is the main conclusion which can be drawn in view of a House decision to return to committee a bill which would have established a Department of Natural Resources in Oregon. The bill already had been put through the mill by two committees; now it will be returned to one of them for another "look," at a time when the session is so close to ending no reasonable "look" can be given to it.

The bill called for the gathering under one roof of all state agencies involved in the management of natural resources. The agencies would come under one head, appointed by and responsible to the governor. The head man would have authority to coordinate inter-agency programs and bring a halt to some of the bickering and back-biting of the last few years. Sounds like a good idea, doesn't it?

It sounds like a good idea to us, and probably to you. But it did not sound like a good idea to the heads of the various agencies involved. Each of these outfits has carved out his own little place in the scheme of things; each has found its own resource, or part of a resource in some instances, and is firmly settled in place. The mere thought someone might force com-

promises with other state agencies on some sticky problems was enough to make the administrators involved shudder. They'd rather fight than get along, if the fight is for the power of the agency, rather than for the good of the state.

Such a grouping of departments has been recommended by a number of former Oregon governors, by many former legislators, by any number of students of government, and by a few courageous agency heads. It was opposed by other agency heads, and by some industry and trade groups which are closely allied with particular agencies. It also was opposed by House Speaker Clarence Barton, who seems in this session to have been particularly sensitive to the pressure of numbers. There's nothing wrong with this; Barton wants to run for Secretary of State in 1964, and knows that most of his record in that campaign will have to come from his record as Speaker in the current legislature. To Barton's credit, although he opposed the measure and didn't care who knew it, he did not make a major issue of its passage or defeat.

Such a regrouping of major conservation and resource management is long overdue in Oregon. The empire-builders may have won this battle, but they are sure to lose the war in future sessions.

Prices won't stay up long

Sugar prices, due to a number of factors, have been going up in recent weeks, and days, at a surprising rate. At presstime Thursday at one Bend store the price was \$1.59 per 10 pounds of sugar, up within the past hour. The wholesale price has been edging up for several weeks, and took a sharp increase in the past 24 hours.

The price increase is the matter of the old law of supply and

demand, the old law so many economists have been trying to repeal in recent years. World production was short last summer and fall, and demand has increased. Having seen the American housewife in action in the past, one can be sure she will cut down on the use of sugar wherever possible, if the price gets beyond her liking. And then supply and demand will work in reverse, and sugar prices will come back down to normal, again.

Why should we, indeed?

The speaker was John W. Stenkamp, member of the Deschutes county budget board. The subject was the budget, for the upcoming fiscal year, of the county's civil defense organization. The question Stenkamp asked was very much to the point: "Why should we try to hold it up from the bottom, when it has collapsed at the top?" Stenkamp was referring to the entire civil defense structure, state and national.

A number of blows have been leveled at civil defense in recent years, due in large part to unsatisfactory performance of the agency in a number of well-publicized emergencies. The state's civil defense budget seems certain to be nearly eliminated by the current session of the legislature. Only two counties in Oregon, if memory serves

correctly, still have county CD organizations headed by paid personnel. Deschutes is one of them.

Maps put together by the federal government indicate the Central Oregon area is one of the safest places to be in the entire North American continent in case of enemy attack. The only part of Oregon — or nearby points in California, Washington, or Idaho — which is even considered a possible target area during a full-scale attack is around Portland.

Under these circumstances, then, Stenkamp's question becomes meaningful. Why, indeed, should Deschutes county attempt to carry on a civil defense program when it stands almost alone in the entire state, and when the program nationally has fallen apart, from the top?

Another locale

A number of Central Oregon residents — there's no way of telling just how many — received an attractive offer in the mail this week. It was from a Canadian firm, a "guarantee" to show its correspondents how to make big profits in undeveloped Canadian land. There were a few things wrong, of course. The land is not quite as close to a major city as represented, by about 50 miles. It is in a completely un-

developed area, and there are no major plans for development by financially responsible organizations.

It's just like the land pitches which have been employed in California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico — and yes, Oregon. Those who received the propaganda can save themselves considerable trouble by filling it in the wastebasket, immediately.

Washington Merry-go-round

Khrushchev, McNamara share some problems

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Observers who have come back from Moscow compare Premier Khrushchev's troubles with his Red Army generals as not unlike those Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara is having with U.S. admirals and military men.

The friction which led to the purge of Admiral George Anderson as Chief of Naval Operations actually began last October during the Cuban crisis, when Anderson wanted to let each U.S. naval commander operate on his own in Cuban waters when it came to stopping Russian ships.

President Kennedy and Secretary McNamara over-ruled him. They felt that the situation was

too tense to let the fate of the United States rest in the hands of individual naval officers. One false move, they said, could plunge the world into war.

Admiral Anderson believed that his commanders were cool, level-headed and well trained to meet emergencies; that they should not have to query Washington on every move, 1,000 miles away.

However, the White House and the Defense Department kept a minute-to-minute control over the Cuban blockade, as Russian vessels steamed toward Havana.

Khrushchev's Trouble

In Moscow, at about the same time, Khrushchev was having serious troubles with his military men. There has been some ground for believing that it was the Red Army that urged the placing of nuclear missiles in Cuba in the first place. But whether true or not, there is no doubt that Marshall Malinovsky, No. 1 power in the Red Army, was furious when Khrushchev removed them.

It was shortly after this that Malinovsky made the unusual criticism of Khrushchev's role at the battle of Stalingrad where he had served as civilian commissar and recently has been given chief credit for victory. Marshall Malinovsky, in a public statement, played down Khrushchev's role, said that the decisions of the Russian general staff had won the victory.

This was equivalent to a statement by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington that John F. Kennedy was not much of a hero in the PT boat rescue in the South Pacific.

Shortly after this, Marshall Malinovsky went to Indonesia. While he was absent, Khrushchev removed Marshall Matvei Zakharov as Chief of Staff of the Red Army, replaced him with Marshal Sergei Biryuzov, a rocket expert, and a man closer to Khrushchev's ideas against big land armies.

Admiral Anderson, a handsome, rough and ready sailor, was dropped shortly after his return from a Navy League Conference in Puerto Rico where he had made a fairly innocuous speech on the importance of mutual trust between superior and inferior officers, but which was interpreted by some as the final straw in the feud between the military and the civilian leaders of the Pentagon.

There had been other irritating factors, such as differences between McNamara and the military over the TFX contract and the tendency of some admirals and generals to run up to Congress with private views in direct conflict with their civilian chiefs.

Note — Now that Anderson has been dropped, furious Naval officers are planning a private campaign to make him a hero. They recall the manner in which President Truman disciplined Admirals Arthur Radford and Arleigh Burke when they went to Congress in an attempt to undermine another Secretary of Defense, Louis Johnson, for cutting defense spending by pruning big airplane carriers. Truman was irate at this undercutting of the civilian command, but President Eisenhower brought both Radford and Burke back to Washington and restored them as kingpins of the Navy.

The admirals hope to do the same for Admiral Anderson. Meanwhile the lobbying campaign in Congress is on.

Kemper seeking to block action over ABC fee

NEW YORK (UPI) —The Kemper Insurance Group Thursday asked a federal court to prevent the American Broadcasting Co. from attempting to collect \$425,000 in advertising fees in connection with a dispute over the television program, "Political Obituary of Richard and Nixon."

Kemper said that while it did not sponsor the show, a promotional advertisement appeared on an ABC program it did sponsor. It cancelled its advertising contract with ABC, contending the advertisement was a violation of its contract and a breach of the Sherman Antitrust act because the sponsor of the Nixon program, moderated by Howard K. Smith, was a competing insurance company.

The controversy between the Chicago-based insurance firm and ABC began last Nov. 11 when the network broadcast the Smith show about Nixon. Part of the program included an interview with convicted perjurer Alger Hiss, Nixon, when he was in Congress, was instrumental in Hiss' conviction.

It's another world

Teenagers not the only ones with troubles

By Elizabeth Chenoweth

Today teenagers have a great many problems, but one that has always existed is money. Adults consider money something that teenagers cannot handle. They say we "throw it away." Maybe this is true. We do make a few mistakes, but adults make just as many.

As you may have noticed, each summer Bend is beautifully decorated with lovely flower pots on all the lamp posts in the middle of town. We don't even have enough lamp posts in the city of Bend, but of course flower pots are necessary.

Alcohol and cigarettes are being bought at a great expense by adults all over the United States, and you can be sure that Oregon is getting its share. This is something that cannot be blamed on teenagers. Is this money well spent? If you think so, you must think that dope is pretty cool too.

I am not against one having a good time. I just want adults to look at both sides before cutting our allowances because we get in a little late from the movie.

How would an adult feel if his supply of cigarettes was cut off? I have heard many people (all adults) say they disagree entirely concerning my article on recreation. One person said teenagers sit around and complain when what we should be doing is working like he did when he was a teen. This may be true to a certain point, but there aren't enough jobs available for teenagers if we do want them.

The two jobs that are most commonly open to us are baby sitting and moving lawns, and even these are scarce.

I am sure that if the people of Bend were to plan something for teenagers to do that would let them earn a little spending money and gain experience, teenagers would jump at the idea!

One person suggested we get jobs thinning the trees of the forests. He said that so doing we would kill two birds with one stone — one, increase production by allowing trees to grow bigger, and two, supply teenagers with jobs.

Picking strawberries and beans during the summer over in the valley is a wonderful idea, but many people cannot get over there, so we don't have a place to stay, or get home-sick.

I am sure the parents of Bend would like to have their teens handling their own money, and I am quite certain that the teens wouldn't mind it a bit.

Don't get the idea that I am withdrawing my previous statement about recreation, because I am not. I still think that we deserve a place of our own, and by golly we'll get it!

My Nickel's Worth

"When men differ in opinion, both sides ought equally to have the advantage of being heard by the public." — Benjamin Franklin.

Ridiculous, isn't it? But figures don't lie!

To the Editor: I wish to report my results of a game count made yesterday in conjunction with other work on the Fort Rock District.

I traveled some 200 miles over the route Evans Well, Pine Mountain, Pot Holes, Quartz Mountain, Fox Butte, South Ice Cave, Jones Well, Paulina Lake, and return to Bend. So you see a fair sample was made of desert edge, timbered areas, and low and high elevations.

The Fort Rock District has approximately one mile of road for each square mile of forest land, and I estimate that the area viewed from the road traveled averaged 64 acres per mile or 10 per cent of each section passed through.

Since the District has roughly 1,000 miles of road, I calculate that I viewed 10 per cent of one fifth, or one fiftieth of the entire Fort Rock Ranger District.

Well, I really had a field day. I tallied two antelope and one deer during the entire trip. One can't say that the deer were feeding at night because this is the dark of the moon.

By simple arithmetic, my calculations show that there are fifty deer on the Fort Rock District and that the antelope population is double that of the deer.

Ridiculous, isn't it? C. E. Hein Bend, Oregon, May 22, 1963

Visit planned

BEUGRADE, Yugoslavia (UPI) —President Sukarno of Indonesia will visit Yugoslavia for three days during his European trip, a government spokesman here announced Thursday.

He said Sukarno will come to this Communist country during the first half of next month at the invitation of President Josip Broz Tito.

Capital Report

Southern lumbermen fear competition from NW

By A. Robert Smith

Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Southern lumbermen regard Pacific Northwest lumbermen as more threatening competitors than the Canadians, according to testimony received last week in a series of Senate Commerce Committee hearings in the South.

The hearings were conducted at the request of Southern senators who wanted their region's point of view on record after the series of hearings on Northwest lumber problems held last year by the committee headed by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash.

The biggest issue, according to one observer who attended the hearings, was their insistence that no change be made in the Jones act, the long-standing law which requires American shippers in the coastwise or inter-coastal trade to use only American vessels. Northwest lumbermen want that law repealed so they can use cheaper foreign ships as the Canadians use to haul green lumber to the Atlantic coast ports which absorb much of the American domestic demand for lumber.

The attitude of the southern witnesses, in hearings at Columbia, S.C., and Atlanta, Ga., indicated they feared that if the Jones act were lifted that mills in Oregon and Washington would take away some of their eastern markets for Southern pine because of the lower transportation rates. They feared that if water hauling costs are cut, the railroads would be forced to reduce their rates for lumber from the Northwest to the Atlantic coast.

Magnuson's committee last August approved a bill endorsed by the Kennedy Administration giving the Secretary of Commerce authority to suspend the Jones act temporarily when he found foreign competition hurting domestic industry.

But Magnuson agreed to withhold taking the bill to the Senate until the Southern point of view could be obtained in subsequent hearings. Last week Sen. Strom Thurmond, D-S.C., a committee member, presided over the hearings in Columbia, Atlanta and at Shreveport, La.

After Magnuson set aside the Jones act bill, Sen. Maurice B. Neuberger, D-Ore., got an amendment attached to another maritime bill by which lumber bound for Puerto Rico could be hauled in foreign ships if approved by the Secretary of Commerce. Secretary Luther Hodges has since then approved several applications from Northwest lumber operators, permitting them to get back into Puerto Rico where Canada had in recent years gained a monopoly.

The Southern lumbermen don't even like the Puerto Rican exemption to the Jones act. They testified that Congress should not extend it when the Neuberger amendment expires in October.

Barbs

A little judgment can lower your cost of living it up.

Either take medicine when you're run down, or get the license number of the car.



Teenagers who sit on a park bench in the moonlight should look out for the arm of the law.

New grown radishes are those little red or white things you didn't know were going to bite your tongue.

1963. Mrs. Neuberger not only wants to extend it but to expand its coverage to any American ports or terminal areas.

Observers here fail to understand the basis for Southern opposition to breaking the Canadian monopoly in Puerto Rico. They point out that in 1962, the Southern Pine region supplied 63 per cent of the lumber shipped into Puerto Rico and the Northwest and Canadians split up the remaining 37 per cent. In the succeeding decade, the Canadians came to dominate the market at the expense of both the South and the Northwest producers.

The Southerners also testified against the blanket freight rate which permits Northwest mills to ship lumber by rail to any destination east of the Illinois-Indiana border for the same rate, despite the fact that it is still cheaper to ship lumber from the deep South to New England than from the Northwest to New England.

The Southerner producers agreed with the Northwest producers in urging a 6 per cent quota on Canadian lumber imports and in requiring use of domestic lumber in all FHA-insured housing.

'Indian givers' are targets of tax writers

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Congressional tax writers Thursday moved against Indian-givers who keep art objects in their home after getting tax deductions for donating them to charity.

The House Ways & Means Committee working on President Kennedy's program tentatively: —Approved his proposal that the ceiling be raised on tax deductions for contributions to publicly-financed charitable organizations and cultural activities such as museums, libraries, civic and art centers.

—Added a new provision designed to halt a spreading tax-dodging racket. An increasing number of well-to-do taxpayers have claimed tax deductions for donations of art objects and other personal property under an arrangement whereby the donor keeps the property until he dies. Tax deductions henceforth would be denied for donations in which the giver retained the use of the property.

The higher ceiling on tax deductions for contributions to publicly financed cultural and charitable activities would permit a taxpayer to reduce his taxable income by as much as 30 per cent by making such contributions.

Committee staff aides said the revenue effect of the two proposals would be minor.

Kennedy doesn't plan to kiss Blarney Stone

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Kennedy is as Irish as all get out.

But he doesn't plan to kiss the Blarney Stone when he goes to Ireland next month.

In fact, Press Secretary Pierre Salinger says he won't even get near it.

Salinger, who went to the Emerald Isle a few weeks ago to make trip arrangements for Kennedy, said today the President would not go to Blarney Castle, home of the famous stone.

The acrobatics involved in kissing the Blarney Stone would keep the President from trying it. He has avoided such vigorous activities since he strained his back planting a ceremonial tree on a state visit to Ottawa in 1961.

Yugoslavia

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ACROSS | 3 Layer |
| 1 Yugoslavia's leader | 4 Rattle bird |
| 5 Seasons | 5 Scissors |
| 6 — fix | 7 Dry (comb. form) |
| 8 — republics | 9 Grate |
| 10 — is one of its principal minerals | 10 Trieste wine |
| 11 Measure | 11 Measure |
| 12 Blackbirds of cuckoo family | 12 Social insect |
| 13 American humorist | 20 Sea bird |
| 14 Challenge | 22 Norwegian capital |
| 15 Encounter | 23 Love god |
| 16 Celtic Neptune | 24 Be borne |
| 17 Thore | 25 Habitat plant form |
| 18 Notched | 27 Cry of bacchanals |
| 20 Stared moon-mouthed | |
| 21 Insurance (ab.) | |
| 22 Baseball term | |
| 23 Upright | |
| 24 Stumble | |
| 25 Opulent | |
| 26 Sphere | |
| 27 Salt pit | |
| 28 Harem room | |
| 29 Farm structure | |
| 30 Painful | |
| 31 Dispassionate | |
| 32 Pilot | |
| 33 Vehicle | |
| 34 Heart (anat.) | |
| 35 Spars | |
| 36 Belgrade is its | |
| DOWN | |
| 1 Scottish cap | |
| 2 Across poison | |



ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1. Tito	2. Rattle	3. Scissors	4. Dry	5. Grate	6. Trieste	7. Measure	8. Social	9. American	10. Challenge	11. Encounter	12. Celtic	13. Thore	14. Notched	15. Stared	16. Moon	17. Insurance	18. Baseball	19. Upright	20. Stumble	21. Opulent	22. Sphere	23. Salt	24. Harem	25. Farm	26. Painful	27. Dispassionate	28. Pilot	29. Vehicle	30. Heart	31. Spars	32. Belgrade	33. Scottish	34. Across
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THE BULLETIN

Friday, May 24, 1963

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