

Taps throughout the land



Too few willing to compromise to save the new constitution

By a margin of three votes in the Oregon State Senate the people of the state have been denied the chance to vote approval or disapproval of the first major overhaul of the state's constitution in 106 years. Seventeen members of the Senate wanted to send the new document on to the people; thirteen did not. It took 20 votes to accomplish the job. Some of the senators who voted against the proposed new constitution had been kidding the people for some time. They did not like any part of it, and had been moving all over the lot to kill the revision.

The road is not ended. There still are a couple of methods which can be followed in order to modernize Oregon's basic government. One is by constitutional convention, a rather unlikely method in view of the expense involved. The second is by initiative petition, which seems more likely.

The proposed new constitution has not had an easy road. It was drawn by a 17-member commission which did not agree on all its provisions. With the exception of two members, however, the commission favored its passage throughout its various amendments in the commission, in the House, and in the Senate. One of the commission's two dissidents voted for the new plan in the Senate. The other remained constant to the end, he voted against it in the House, but his vote was not enough to kill the constitution.

The commission's report came under severe criticism from a portion of the membership of the Oregon State Bar, in spite of the fact that lawyers and members of the Bar were the most numerous group

in the commission's membership. This is generally believed to be for two reasons: a small group in the Bar had its feelings hurt because its members were not asked to write the whole constitution, or failing that, the judicial article. It is generally conceded by a number of lawyers that other Bar opposition came from the fact that lawyers, like most other people, are inherently lazy — having learned something about the old constitution they did not want to go to the trouble of having to learn something new. Such reasoning is probably more correct than anyone in the Bar ever will admit.

The plain fact of the whole situation is that it is awfully difficult to get members of the legislature to pass on something which involves themselves. Even though the new constitution made the legislature considerably more powerful than it is at the present time, it also made the governor more powerful. It had made the courts stronger, too, until a wrecking crew got hold of the judicial article. And legislators have an awfully hard time giving more power to the executive or judicial branches of the government, no matter what they get in return.

That's what killed the constitution, at least so far — the unwillingness of a handful of members of the Senate to strengthen any branch of government other than their own. They were afraid, for some unknown reason, the executive branch or the judiciary would not conform to the same high standards of conduct demanded in a legislature which lets its members work at race tracks during legislative sessions.

A leader lost

Orville E. Dryfoos, publisher of the New York Times, has died at the rather early age of 50. His loss is a great one to the Times organization; it is also a loss to the newspaper business. The Times is probably America's most widely-known newspaper—although it is not the largest in any major category, circulation, advertising, amount of news published.

Dryfoos got into the newspaper business the easy way, he married the boss's daughter. A stock broker until 20 years ago, he nevertheless learned the business quickly, and gave his organization strong and

effective leadership. He led the newspaper through a series of changes, and saw that it kept pace with the times, and with the reputation of The Times.

The Times is a closely-held newspaper, its ownership is not widespread. It seems possible, though, that for the first time in three generations the publisher's job will go to someone not related to the Ochs family. Amory H. Bradford, the number two man behind Dryfoos and the leading negotiator for New York newspapers during the long strike just ended, appears to have an inside track for the job.

B tournament to Pendleton

Directors of the Oregon School Activities Association have voted to move the annual state B basketball tournament to Pendleton next year, breaking the Bend-Baker rotation which has been in effect for several years.

Presumably, at the end of the year the OSAA will be open to bids from still other cities in the state.

This is undoubtedly all right with lots of people in both Bend and Baker. When the tournament fails to pay its own way, as was the case last year, local communities are faced with the possibility OSAA will ask the sponsoring group to make up financial losses. This has not been done in recent years, but

under the contract OSAA has the right to assess losses to the sponsoring community.

The tournament drew well in Bend during the first couple of times it was held here. Attendance was helped immeasurably by a hot Sisters Outlaw outfit. During the last tourney local attendance was low, with all the competing teams coming from a good distance away. Pendleton is in a good spot — the town is almost guaranteed that a team from within a short driving distance will be in competition — to benefit from local crowds, and the newness of the tournament probably will help to fill the gymnasium with Pendleton basketball buffs.

Capital Report

Administration, NW Congressmen resisting lumber industry pleas

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — President Kennedy and Prime Minister Pearson of Canada reportedly have agreed to set up future government-industry talks in hopes of alleviating distress in the lumber industry by expanding the markets for American and Canadian lumber rather than erecting tariff or other trade obstacles.

The Kennedy Administration, according to informed sources, has shelved tentative plans developed several months ago for imposing a modest quota on Canadian lumber imports. The mood at the White House is to avoid actions or new policies of this sort that would place a strain on the renewed American-Canadian comradeship which became evident in the recent Hyannis Port talks.

Segments of the American industry, led by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, have been urging a six per cent quota limiting Canada to that portion of the United States market. This would more than halve Canada's present share of the market.

NLMA officials have also been pressing the administration to adopt a policy requiring lumber imports to be stamped with their country of origin, so that American builders and other lumber purchasers can distinguish between foreign and domestic lumber. If this were done, lumber industry pressure on local home building inspection agencies might cause them to pass the word that American lumber is

preferred, with the result that less Canadian lumber would be used.

The Kennedy administration has decided to oppose this idea, and it has so advised Congress.

Two changes have apparently figured large in the administration's current attitude: the change at Ottawa from Conservative John Diefenbaker, who capitalized on hostility to American influence in Canadian affairs, to Liberal Lester Pearson, who is amenable to closer cooperation between the two governments; and secondly, the obvious decline of vocal insistence from Pacific Northwest members of Congress that the government take action to protect domestic lumber from foreign competition.

This latter change was highlighted by a speech delivered by Sen. Wayne Morse in the Senate the day before Kennedy flew to Hyannis Port in which he said:

"There is now evidence which suggests that instead of constantly flailing away at the Canadian lumber industry, the domestic industry of the United States should join hands with its Canadian counterpart to determine a course of action which will protect and develop markets for lumber."

The burden of Morse's speech was to point out the shifts within the industry from production of lumber to plywood and the threat to the lumber industry from competing building materials, such as steel, which is now being developed for use as a foundation system for a house to replace entirely the foundation joists, stringers and sills normally made of

lumber. "This development," said Morse, "carries far greater impact on our domestic lumber industry than any lumber imports from Canada, and in addition, it can have a far greater impact on the Canadian lumber industry."

With lumber on his agenda to discuss with Pearson, Kennedy took Morse's speech along to Hyannis Port. In effect, it superseded all the "get tough with Canada" speeches of the past year or more than have been heard in both House and Senate. A presidential aide later told this correspondent: "The president found Senator Morse's speech very helpful to him."

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash., who with Morse last year led the congressional effort to "do something for lumber," has introduced the industry's bills for a quota, marking imported lumber, and to require only American lumber in FHA-insured housing. But he isn't pressing for them in the face of administration resistance. Magnuson, too, is an advocate of further trade talks with Canada.

Both senators point out that the lumber market is a bit stronger this spring than it was last year. The latest government figures on residential housing construction are also encouraging. Housing starts in April were the greatest for that month since 1950, and the highest for any month of the year since June, 1953.

For the first four months of 1963, housing starts were five per cent above the level for the same period last year.

Washington Merry-go-round

Pearson predicts a change in chairmen

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — President Kennedy expects to do something shortly about the phalanx of Catholics directing his political operations. It is beginning to irk Southern and Mid-West critics. They point out that the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, John Bailey; his vice chairman, Gov. Pat Brown of California; the other vice chairman, Mayor Robert Wagner of New York, are all Catholics.

Some of them are excellent men. However, add this line up to the fact that the Democratic leader of the Senate, Mike Mansfield; and the Speaker of the House, John McCormack, are also Catholics, you have a solid block of Catholic politicians which can be embarrassing to a Catholic President.

Democratic precedent in the past led to the picking of a Catholic national chairman because the President was Protestant. The last Protestant Democratic chairman was Homer Cummings of Connecticut who served over thirty years ago. But with a Catholic President in the White House, JFK is headed for increasing criticism for putting up a solid political phalanx of Catholics around him.

Note: In the past, McNamara has been just as strict about his own use of Air Force planes as he has in restricting those under himself. Once the weather forced him to call off a skiing vacation in the Rockies. Seeing his disappointment, Air Force aides offered to fly him to Switzerland for a few days of skiing. McNamara turned down the offer.

The plane came back to pick up the other dignitaries while Mr. and Mrs. McNamara enjoyed the Honolulu sunshine.

San Francisco (UPI) — The common aspirin tablet, long a household remedy for an assortment of ailments, causes internal bleeding and may lead to ulcers and anemia, a Pennsylvania medical educator said Tuesday.

Dr. James Roth, professor of gastroenterology at the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine, said studies had shown that 60 to 70 per cent of the population will lose as much as a teaspoonful of blood in the stomach after taking two aspirin.

Dr. Roth also criticized, in his remarks at a University of California symposium, the "indifferent complacency" of physicians who know of the potentially harmful effects of aspirin.

He described experiments with human beings and animals which revealed that aspirin caused a high incidence of ulceration of sensitive body tissues and a significant degree of internal bleeding.

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Soviet Russia has been unable to reshape UN to own advantage

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

Had the United Nations, under the prodding of the United States, not intervened in Korea it is a reasonable assumption that Korea today would be totally occupied by the Communists.

Similarly, without United Nations action it also is reasonably certain that today there would be no unified Congo.

And, going back to the earliest days of the world organization,

it also is a safe bet that Soviet Russia would be occupying part of northern Iran had not the pressure of world opinion been brought against it through the United Nations.

Each of these actions represented an extension of U.S. foreign policy and help to explain why, through both Democratic and Republican administrations, the United States has been willing to shoulder more than its share of the financial burden of U.N. undertakings.

Against Red Policy

Similarly, each of the above ran directly counter to Soviet policy. Despite persistent efforts to reshape the U.N. to its own advantage, the Soviet Union never yet has won a major victory in U.N. debates.

They were boycotting the U.N. at the time of Korean intervention.

They failed conspicuously in 1960 to impose a three-headed Troika system on the secretary general's office which would have torpedoed U.N. action in the Congo.

In 1963 they are attempting to impose a "financial veto."

This means that they have refused to pay the more than \$46 million they owe in back installments on U.N. peace-keeping operations in the Congo and Middle East and have announced that henceforth they will pay nothing on any U.N. operation with which they disagree.

Altogether, some 40 U.N. members, including France, Belgium, and Nationalist China, have paid nothing on either or both the Congo and the Middle-East operations.

Under U.N. rules, all are subject to losing their vote after falling two years behind in their payments.

Some are hardship cases and may be forgiven on grounds that they are behind due to circumstances beyond their control.

Face Saving Sought

As a matter of pride, the Soviets scarcely could afford to plead that they are too poor to pay.

France and Belgium, both of which strongly opposed the U.N. Congo action, are expected to find some device by which arrears can be met without admitting a change of heart.

The main problem is the Soviet Union.

If the Soviets could reduce the U.N. to an impotent debating society simply by withholding funds there is little doubt that such would be their course.

On the other hand, it is not believed that the Communists are ready yet to abandon their place in the U.N.'s world forum, leading to a conclusion that their present maneuvers are to establish a bargaining position.

But, meanwhile, the U.N. is approximately \$130 million in the red. And the prospects are that, so long as the U.S. considers the United Nations an important arm of foreign policy, it will continue to pay a disproportionate share of the world organization's costs.

Action on fish situation urged

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A Washington state congressman today urged Secretary of State Dean Rusk to conduct "immediate and close consultations" with Canada to assure that U.S. fishermen would not be excluded by a Canadian 12-mile fishing limit.

Rep. Jack Westlund, R-Wash., said a Canadian 12-mile limit would threaten American fishermen who currently take their catch from Puget Sound.

Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson told President Kennedy at Hyannis Port earlier this month that Canada intended to declare a 12-mile fisheries limit instead of its current 3-mile limit.

Court splits over recorded court testimony

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The bribery conviction of a Massachusetts restaurant operator has caused the Supreme Court to split sharply over the admission in evidence of recorded conversations.

A six-man majority affirmed the conviction of German S. Lopez of North Falmouth for bribing an internal revenue agent, even though the agent was carrying a minitor recorder, which later was played in court.

Justice John M. Harlan said the Internal Revenue Service used the device "only to obtain the most reliable evidence possible in which the government's own agent was a participant and which that agent was fully entitled to disclose."

"The device was not planted by means of an unlawful physical invasion of (Lopez') premises under circumstances which would violate the Fourth Amendment," Harlan said. The Fourth Amendment bars unreasonable searches and seizures.

"This case involves no 'eavesdropping' whatever in any proper sense of that term," Harlan added.

Takes Opposite View

Justice William J. Brennan Jr. took the opposite view for 26 pages. He said the only way to avoid situations like the one in the Lopez case was to keep your mouth shut all the time.

The Fourth Amendment was not designed to protect secrecy, Brennan said, but to enforce each individual's right to determine to whom he would communicate his thoughts.

The high court ruled in 1928 in a famous case that wiretapping did not constitute an unreasonable search.

This decision, according to Brennan, arose from the fact that "the framers of the Constitution had not been far-sighted enough to foresee the invention of the telephone."

Say Change Needed

Brennan and two colleagues — Justices William O. Douglas and Arthur J. Goldberg — said it is about time the 1928 ruling was cast aside. The course of the court's decisions has been "outflanked" by technology, they said.

"If electronic surveillance by governments becomes sufficiently widespread, and there is little prospect for checking it, the hazard that as a people we may become hag-ridden and furtive is not fantasy," the Brennan opinion said.

Tax break due for truckers

SALEM (UPI)—A \$500,000 million tax break for heavy trucks was signed into law Tuesday by Gov. Mark Hatfield.

The bill adjusts the weight-mile taxes paid by trucks, and also increases the optional flat fee used mostly by log truckers.

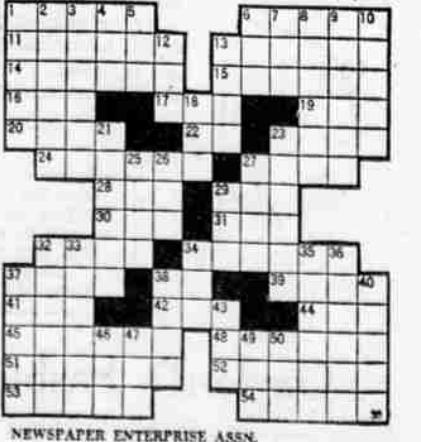
Hatfield vetoed a similar bill two years ago, but supported this one when the Illinois Road Tests showed heavy trucks were paying more than their share.

Memorial Day

ACROSS
1 This day — Americans — their heroic dead
6 — are placed on military graves
11 Amphitheaters
12 Prayer
13 Newset
15 Overthrow
16 Baseball immortal
17 Sull
18 Feminine appellation
20 Song for one
22 Negative reply
23 Migration
24 Leased
27 Biblical name
28 Electrified particle
29 Musical syllable
30 Worthless bit
31 Also
32 Musical quality
34 Heard today (with up)
35 Be quiet
39 Falls in drops
41 Exit
42 Conger
43 Fish
44 Mexican title
48 Full apology
51 Cubic meters
52 Jeopardy
53 Weir
54 Adolescent years

Answer to Previous Puzzle

DOWN
1 Nimb
2 Eulogist
3 Stinging plant
4 Number



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