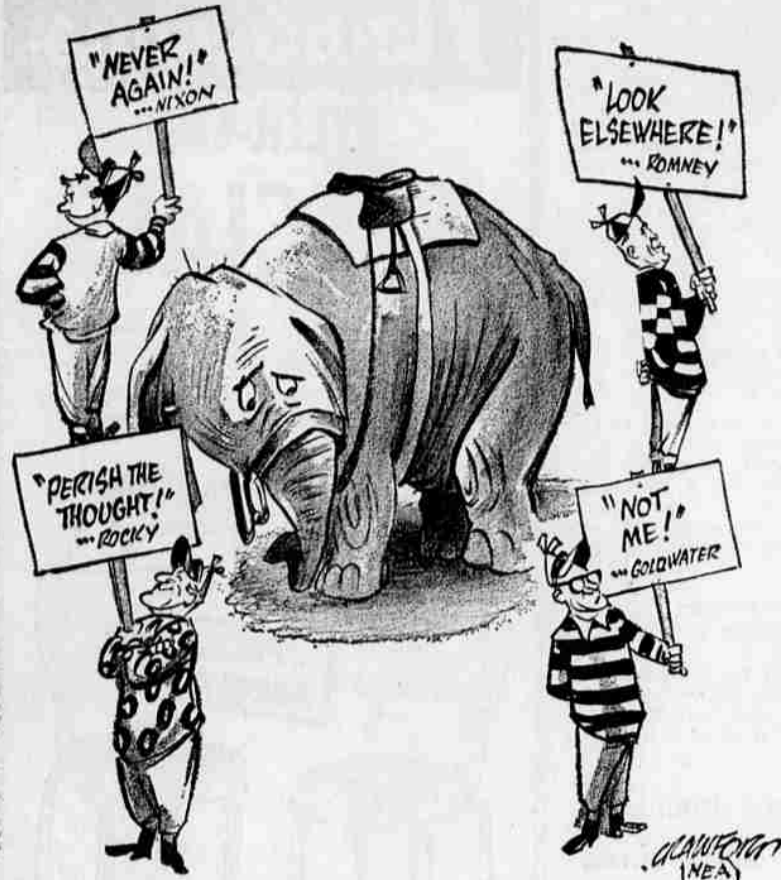


Off to the races



The 1963 session of the Oregon Legislature made new records

The Legislative assembly has adjourned and gone home until January, 1965. Fortunately.

This legislature set records which one fondly hopes never will be equalled in Oregon again. It was in session the longest of any assembly in the state's history; it managed to accomplish far less than a great many of its predecessors. It was the highest-paid legislature in Oregon history. The state got more for its money when it paid legislators \$3 per day.

Members of the legislature convened in Salem in January, knowing full well they faced challenges greater than any Oregon lawmaking body to meet since the end of World War II. There were so many major things to be accomplished, so many major issues to be faced, it was a foregone conclusion this would have to be a most productive assembly to meet all the state's problems. It wasn't productive; somehow it managed to avoid coming to grips with most of the major issues.

There were any number of ways in which the lawmakers could have met the state's financial squeeze. They could have referred a possible sales tax to voters, for example, but the leadership of the House of Representatives and its taxation committee were so set against a sales tax they even refused to let the people have a chance to express their opinions on the matter.

A number of suggestions were made for broadening Oregon's too-

Lumber versus animals

It was only during the legislative hassle over deer hunting in Oregon that many of the state's citizens became aware strong support of the state's management of deer hunts came from the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and private timber owners in Oregon. Now the Northwest Forest Pest Action Council, a coordinating group of public and private agencies, has given some concrete reasons for such support.

Rabbits, mice, deer, porcupines, and even the uncommon bear, all take their toll from forested lands. Seeds and young trees are the principal victims — a single rabbit can chew the tops off 100 two-year-old

Bracero vote will hasten changes

Congress has voted to terminate the "bracero" program, which saw Mexican nationals working on American farms under temporary immigration permits ever since the days of World War II. Called "slave labor" by opponents, those who have seen the system in action have a far less critical view of it.

Much of the labor done by the braceros always has been done by others than native-born Americans. Japanese were a big source of such work, for many years, on the West Coast. Americans of Mexican descent were a major source of workers until recently.

The work is tedious and fatiguing. It requires little skill. It is unattractive to most Americans,

narrow tax base. But the Legislature was satisfied just to pile another bracket or two on top of one of the highest state income taxes in the United States, raising it about 24 per cent.

It failed to come to grips with the need to streamline Oregon's basic government, when it failed to refer the proposed new Constitution to the people. It failed even to straighten out a minor part of the trouble, when it denied the request of the Governor for a major reorganization of natural resources agencies.

The power plays in the Oregon legislature this session were so frank, open, and brutal as to make Big Daddy Unruh of California look like a prayer meeting leader. The whole business seems to have started with House Speaker Clarence Barton, who accomplished his purposes by such statesmanlike conduct as ordering House members of the Joint Ways and Means committee to boycott meetings to prevent committee votes on legislation he opposed. When Barton kicked up his heels the Senate retaliated, not unexpectedly, and the whole session degenerated.

The legislature failed Oregon education. It failed the state's government, and it failed the people who sent its members to Salem.

But it did get its pay raise, a raise which will give most legislators upwards of \$4,000 per year for two years for a part-time job.

trees in one mad, mad, night.

The problem arises from the rapid changes occasioned by logging. Where a virgin stand of timber will support relatively little wildlife, a logged-off stand permits a population explosion, to take advantage of the greater amount of animal food produced when sunlight gets through to the forest floor.

The Council's propaganda points up the need for the balancing of animal populations. This is a problem which has been recognized by the Oregon Game Commission for a number of years, and is to a large degree responsible for the Commission's planning of animal hunts throughout the state.

But the Mexican nationals liked it. Wages in this country — and living conditions for workers — were much better than in their own country. Mexico has an unemployment problem, too, among the unskilled farm laborer primarily, and the bracero program was a big help in alleviating that particular trouble.

Mechanization is coming fast in the fields in which the bracero used to perform most. Mechanical and chemical weeding has taken the man with the hoe out of row crop fields. Most nuts are now harvested with machines, as are prunes. Peaches, the canning kind, will be machine harvested in a few years. Removal of the braceros will only serve to speed up the process in those and other crops.

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.

Writer doubts need for Civil Defense

When private citizens are discouraged from questioning government agencies and information then democracy is in danger. Some private citizens attempted to question the government Civil Defense agency Wednesday night. They were discouraged. Their questions and honest doubts as to the value of CD is not an isolated case of insanity. One has only to pick up a respectable scientific journal to realize that a great majority of scientists believe that Civil Defense is what one scientist calls "fraud by computer." The "facts" that we are given by Civil Defense are not facts at all but subjects of dispute.

Can you survive? A report from a committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science states, "Any shelter system short of one that places the nation's entire population and industry permanently underground can be negated by a corresponding increase in the attacker's power." The deeper we go, the bigger the bombs can be (and are being) made. Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, the President's science advisor stated, in 1962, "There appears to be no practical program that would avoid large-scale loss of life." Dr. James Van Allen, the physicist who detected the radiation belts circling the earth, head of University of Iowa's physics department, says, "It is extremely dangerous to give the impression to the public that the building of fallout shelters will enable the average citizen to survive a nuclear war."

How much nuclear knowledge do we have? The minimum duration for staying in a fallout shelter seems to be two weeks, other estimates are six months to two years. Which estimate is correct? What will life be like in a shelter if one does survive? From all reports, it would be a continued nightmare. Another example of the confusion concerns air supply and ventilation. Radiation travels in straight lines, we don't need doors, etc., is stated by CD. But an internationally famous physicist, Dr. Lapp, states that air does turn corners and radiated dust and particles could be carried by air, even through ventilating systems. To suggest, furthermore, that bombs will fall in cities only, assumes that missiles have more delivery accuracy than they might have or that they have limited and localized power. Why have the CD experts and their exponents been attacked by scientists the world over for minimizing the dangers, and talking beyond the available knowledge? Our nuclear knowledge involves minimum and maximum estimates. The reliance by CD experts on minimal hazard and destruction is misleading.

What can CD mean? Most experts seem to agree that if there is a war it will be the end of all that we know and cherish. They also seem to agree that the CD movement has accelerated the arms race and increased the chances of war. Moreover, if there is no war our concerted efforts in the military area might cost us our democracy. CD is closely linked with the Pentagon. Already we have seen a neighbor against neighbor move so that people think of taking their shotguns into their shelters to "protect" themselves against their neighbors. We have seen the emergence of a new lobby for militarism. With CD we have seen a hysterical fear of communism so that people are even more afraid to question. Washington, Jefferson, and the Adams brothers would cringe to see such an encroachment of military and state controls over the individual. Let's use our money for more worthwhile causes such as in our schools, helping the mentally ill, etc.

Peace at any price? No! This is what the militarists are really claiming. It is sad to see the people of a democracy giving up and digging in. Surely with our democratic heritage we must seek other ways of pursuing peace instead of pursuing war. As General Douglas MacArthur says, "We must have sufficient imagination and courage to translate the universal wish for peace — which is rapidly becoming a universal necessity — into actuality." Dr. J. Frank, nationally known psychiatrist, says, "Only if we assume we have a solution will our minds be free to find one... and humanity is no worse off than before. If we continue on the present course, the end of the human adventure is in sight."

Mrs. Hilda K. Speth  
Bend, Oregon,  
June 5, 1963

RETAINS EXEMPTION  
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House Ways and Means Committee turned down an administration request Tuesday for tighter restrictions on the \$100 duty-free allowance given U.S. tourists returning from abroad. The committee approved without change a two-year extension of the existing allowance.

Papal Succession  
Notes on choice of a new Pope

Even if Pope John XXIII had not recently died there would be a certain amount of speculation about a successor. There always is at the Vatican.

The successor could be an American, but the likelihood is considered slight. The name at one time most frequently mentioned in Church as well as lay circles was that of Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, perhaps the best known of all the Sacred College of Cardinals. But Cardinal Spellman recently celebrated his 74th birthday. This would not exclude him; Angelo Giuseppe Cardinal Roncalli was elected 262nd Roman Catholic Pope in October 1958, less than a month before his 77th birthday. But natives of great powers are rarely chosen, in deference to the tradition that the Papacy must be guarded against any hint that it is the instrument of any nation's politics.

The next Pope almost certainly will have been a cardinal, although in theory a priest of lower rank or even a layman could be elected. A commentary on the Canon Law provides that the occupant of the Holy See must be a Catholic male, capable of accepting the priesthood. He must have reached the age of reason, which is seven.

The College of Cardinals, which will elect the next Pope, numbers 82. For more than 400 years it was limited to 70, but Pope John expanded it. Three are members in pectore, whose names are not divulged because of possible danger to them. Pope John's predecessor, Pius XII, to some extent "de-Italianized" the Catholic hierarchy in 1946. At present 33 Cardinals are Italian. The United States has five.

Among the names most frequently mentioned

now as successors to Pope John are Giovanni Battista Cardinal Montini, the "liberal" archbishop of Milan; Peter Gregory Cardinal Agagianian, Armenian-born head of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith; Giovanni Cardinal Urbani, Patriarch of Venice; and Giacomo Cardinal Lercaro, Archbishop of Bologna. Cardinal Agagianian was mentioned four years ago when Pope Pius died. Although a "foreigner," he speaks Italian with a clear Roman accent. Cardinal Montini is the unofficial favorite of Pope John, but this has no certain influence.

The Pope-elect takes his choice of names. Cardinal Roncalli took the name John XXIII, reviving a papal title out of use since the death of John XXII in 1334.

An Italian has been Pope since Pope Hadrian VI of Holland, who reigned little more than a year — 1522-23. Vatican observers like to point out that all the Popes of the 20th century, all of course Italians, have been strong ones and Pope John despite his age not the least.

The actual voting for a successor will take place in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican, with only the cardinals present. A two-thirds-plus-one majority is necessary for a choice. Occasionally it comes by the "accessit" method whereby an elector agrees that his ballot may be changed to go to the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes. Eleven ballots were required for the election of Pope John.

Negotiations among the cardinals on a Pope's successor are forbidden, but a Pope may discuss the succession with the cardinals. The enthronement of a new Pope usually takes place on the Sunday or Holy Day following the election.

Danish premier calls off trip to Soviet Russia

By Phil Newsom  
UPI Staff Writer

Notes from the foreign news cables:

Sound-Off:  
Danish Premier Jens O. Krag suddenly canceled a visit to Moscow which was to have started this week, using as his excuse Denmark's June 25 referendum on land laws. However, still on the schedule is an expected visit from another distinguished guest, British Labor party leader Harold Wilson. Wilson, who hopes to be Britain's next prime minister, is expected to hear Premier Nikita Khrushchev's views on Soviet-British trade and nuclear testing. It probably is too soon to expect an answer from the Kremlin to the latest Kennedy-Macmillan urgings for a test ban. But there is no indication that the Russians are willing to change their present stand.

Marks for Rubles:  
Look for an increase in trade between West Germany and the Soviet Union. Such an increase would partly be the result of Krupp Manager Berthold Beitz's recent visit to Moscow and partly of stepped-up efforts by Soviet diplomats in West Germany. Soviet Ambassador to Bonn Andrej Smirnov visited the sprawling Henschel locomotive and truck factories in Kassel last week and said the Soviet Union was looking forward to long-term economic cooperation with the West Germans.

"Buy Japanese":  
The Japanese government is considering its own version of "buy American." "Buy American" has cut into Japan's exports to the tune of \$40 million alone in the military trucks Japan used to sell every year to the United States. The government insists its policy won't be retaliatory. It will give Japanese products no edge, but will buy them only when they are just as cheap and as good as foreign products. But the basic idea will be to help keep imports balanced with exports.

Philippines:  
Philippine President Diosdado Macapagal may have been a little hurt when Indonesian President Sukarno and Malaysian Prime Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman failed to include him in their summit conference in Tokyo. Macapagal has considered himself a mediator in their dispute over establishment of the Malaysian Federation and doesn't like to be left out of key decisions.

Capital Report

Airline industry wants to beef up systems at Oregon airports

By A. Robert Smith  
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The commercial airline industry wants the federal government to help stimulate growth of the nation's smaller city airports through more dependable scheduled air service.

The Air Transport Association, trade organization of the major airlines, this week convened a symposium here to focus attention on its contention that the government ought to change its policy governing installation of airport safety aids for foul weather flying at "non-hub" airports.

Under existing policy, an airport has to be used by a specified number of paying passengers before it qualifies for various facilities, such as a control tower operated by the Federal Aviation Agency, or instrument landing devices. ATA advocates a new policy under which each airport would get a minimum package of equipment financed by federal funds to minimize flight cancellations in inclement weather and thus foster more reliable air service and greater public use.

ATA lists among the nation's 395 non-hub airports 13 in Oregon: Astoria, Baker, Bend - Redmond, Burns, Corvallis - Albany, Eugene, Klamath Falls, Lakeview, North Bend - Coos Bay, Ontario - Fayette, Pendleton, Roseburg and Salem.

Of these, only four have received the Instrument Landing System (ILS) which permits flying as low as the ceiling doesn't drop below 200 feet and visibility is as great as a half mile. Those with ILS are Eugene, Medford, Pendleton and Klamath Falls, in addition to Portland.

Because the other airports lack ILS, flying is curtailed sooner in soup weather. At Salem the minimum ceiling is 300 feet with three quarters of a mile visibility. At Corvallis - Albany it's 500 feet and one mile. At Bend - Redmond it's 700 feet and one mile. At Roseburg it's 1400 feet and two miles. At Astoria and North Bend-Coos Bay it's 1200 feet and one mile, and at Baker it's 1700 feet and one mile, ATA reported.

Throughout the country ATA

said of 493 airports, 184 have ILS; and of these, 120 have a 200 feet and half mile minimum. Over 300 have minimums that are more than 300 feet and three quarters of a mile, and these "are the ones that need help," ATA contends.

Federal aid for airport developments falls into two categories. Funds for runways and parking aprons and runway lights are provided on a 50-50 matching basis with the local airport operating agency, but funds for safety equipment such as radar, ILS or runway approach lighting are entirely federal with no matching requirements.

Congress has provided \$75 million annually in recent years for federal matching funds. The amount for safety devices has run around \$14 million for each of the past two years.

"We believe in building up airports," explained a Federal Aviation Agency spokesman. "We're promoting airports in small communities, but we have about twice as much demand as we have money each year."

The Eisenhower administration tried to phase out airport aid. In 1954 all aid was eliminated from the federal budget. There was so much unfavorable reaction that it was resumed the following year.

But there is opposition to the expanded air program from one influential quarter, the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association recently urged Congress to cut the FAA budget by 37 per cent. Many of its members fly their own planes and don't favor federal spending on programs that will make the nation's airways more crowded.

FAA must balance its program to take into account the needs of three elements: the military, with 30,000 planes; the commercial airlines, with 2100 planes and the private operators, with 60,000 planes. Each uses the nation's airways with about equal frequency.

ATA and the FAA have a common concern for the average citizen who occasionally needs to use a commercial airline for a quick

Washington Merry-go-round

Charm school fails to charm union members

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — When the atomic merchant vessel Savannah was about ready to put to sea during the Eisenhower administration the Atomic Energy Commission sent members of its crew to a charm school.

The charm course was conducted by Molesworth Associates in New York City and chiefly consisted of viewing a couple of telephone company films on how to treat the public politely, plus a press conference and lunch at the Downtown Athletic Club. Total cost to the government: \$5,000.

The charm course, however, did not seem to take. Last September during crew trouble, the engineers shut off the toilets on the Savannah, then the refrigerators, the air cooling and the electric stoves.

Uncle Sam had spent four years training them to operate atomic equipment but trouble with the engineers continued.

Finally, just as the Savannah was about to sail to European ports with a paid passenger list to win friends and show the atomic might of the USA, the engineers continued uncharming, their contract was cancelled and the ship was laid up for six months.

Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges noted that the engineers were paid \$14,000 to \$22,000 a year and that the Eisenhower administration had spent not \$33,000,000 as estimated, but \$90,000,000 building the Savannah. Obviously Hodges was not in a charming mood.

His new No. 1 assistant, Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., can be just as charming as his late father, but obviously he was not in a charming mood either when he made a blunt announcement cancelling not only the engineers' contract but also the government contract with the States Marine Lines, which had been commis-

sioned to operate the Savannah.

GOP Politics  
Both Secretary Hodges and Undersecretary Roosevelt, however, were discreet regarding a set of facts which reflected on a high-up official of the Kennedy administration — John McCone, chief of Central Intelligence.

It happened that the beginning of the inefficiency which has dogged America's most famous atomic peacetime vessel dates back to the strange manner in which the ship's operating contract was let to a strong GOP backer.

In the spring of 1958 Clarence Morse, the Maritime administrator, appointed a committee of experts to recommend which steamship line was best qualified to operate the spanking new Savannah. The six experts, all career shipping men with no political axes to grind, reviewed the seven lines and recommended the American President Lines, with more than thirty years of American flag experience, as the best qualified.

Barbs

With those long-range cameras it would be cheaper to stay home and take your vacation pictures.

The travel bug that bites thousands of Americans each year is the little ol' mosquito.



Any taxi driver could give you a list of people who are driven to drink.

You have to make allowances for college students, says a professor. How well Dad knows it!

Circus Days

ACROSS

- Side show
- Circus "Annie Oakley"
- Top
- Hebrew month
- Italian city
- Girl's name
- Surgical removal
- Energy (slang)
- Penetrate
- Fathers
- Painful
- Male child
- Coal scuttle
- Stringing insect
- Individuals
- Antelope
- Armed fleet
- Surround by deed
- Give ear to
- Obstacle
- Raised
- Before
- Coterie
- Units of energy
- Conical
- Puff up
- Malt drink
- Difficulties
- Mower's truck
- Anger's
- Pastris
- Mariner's direction
- Conical part
- Domestic slave

DOWN

- Weight deduction
- Paradise
- Cartoonist
- Large plants
- Favorites
- Stage whispers
- Greek portico
- Dispatches
- Twice pinate
- Arrow poison
- Breaches
- Through
- Common
- Demolishes
- Belonging to her
- Red deer
- Feigning to damask
- More ashen
- German stream
- Rational
- African river
- Having ridges
- Looked closely
- Lukewarm
- Capital
- Slant
- Rescue
- Enthusiastic ardor
- Ancient Irish
- Lukewarm
- Kind of deer
- Adolescent one
- Essential being
- Bustle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

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