Parking, or lack of it, results in various problems

Parking, or lack of it in downtown core areas, results in all kinds of problems. Intertwined problems.

When shoppers can't find convenient parking, they quit the downtown area for shopping centers. When they do this, merchants lose money by virtue of their declining volume. When merchants lose money, some of them go out of business.

This affects landlords, who either have to reduce rents or face the problem of empty buildings. When that happens, the chances of improving downtown buildings is lessened.

And when buildings deteriorate, property values drop. So do assessed valuations. When assessed valuations drop someone else has to pay more taxes. More likely than not it is the home owner. It is a vicious circle.

Bend doesn't have a heavy industrial base for taxation purposes. The downtown area, with assessed valuation of $13,500,000, carries a major share of the tax load. If this area goes to pot then home owners may have to face higher tax payments. Taxes are high now in Bend.

Chances are that the core area of Bend won't deteriorate, especially if the Chamber of Commerce is able to put over its offstreet parking plan.

The plan is considered costly by some, but it depends upon what you compare it to. It calls for an expenditure of about $312,500 for 125 parking spaces. This is $2,500 per space. This is about half of what it costs in put offstreet parking in downtown Portland, which has been suffering the past few years because nobody paid attention to parking for so many years.

Core area landlords and merchants will have to stand the cost. But they also reap the benefits. These benefits could result in merely maintaining current volume, or they could mean an increase in income to the downtown merchants.

Generally, in other like cities, offstreet parking has made the difference in a lively, busy core area as against a drab, rather dull and uninteresting shopping district.

Last week, a Bend merchant came up with an alternative idea to the Chamber plan. He suggested a one-way grid system and angle parking. His idea has merit and ought to be explored, not as an alternative to offstreet parking, but as a supplement.

In the meantime, the Chamber plan, which has been a year in the making, ought to be welcomed by merchants and property owners alike, not to mention shoppers themselves.

It will not prevent a shopping center from starting here, as some think. Bend will see a shopping center when the population warrants it, or someone sees an opportunity to make some money from one.

The Chamber plan is a start on maintaining a healthy core area, where business volume and property values will continue at a high level. Without such a plan, residents of Bend might face some real and expensive problems 10 years hence.

And Rachel Carson is happy

The United States seems to be winning the battle against one of its most costly insect pests. It's one few Oregonians have heard about. But the screwworm fly has cost livestock producers in the Southwest an estimated $100 million annually. To battle the insect, scientists are using a new wrinkle on an old technique.

Some insects are not susceptible to insecticides which can be applied either safely or cheaply. Others build up immunities. In the control of various pests scientists have for years sought to locate and import natural predators, some other insect, or a bird, or an animal, which will feed upon the pest without becoming a pest itself.

(Perhaps the worst example of the control agent which became a pest itself is the mongoose in Hawaii. Ships brought rats to Hawaii. The rats got ashore, and multiplied. Hawaiians imported the mongoose from India to kill the rats. But the mongoose multiplied so rapidly he became almost as bad a pest as the rats.)

Scientists from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and various other organizations spent considerable time looking for something to control the screwworm fly. And then someone came up with the new wrinkle. A major program, and apparently a successful one, is under way.

USDA scientists are raising millions of screwworms, in captivity. But they are rendered sterile by exposure to radiation. They then are released in infested areas, where they breed with the unsterilized flies. The program is successful because a screwworm fly breeds only once in its life.

Screwworm flies have been wiped out in the Southeast. They are on the way out in the Southwest. And they are disappearing in a manner entirely satisfactory to Miss Rachel Carson, the book-writing lady, who thinks poison sprays are going to do us all in one of these days.

Quotable quotes

He just wanted to help his country. He wrote after he got to Viet Nam that Americans were the most fortunate persons in the world. —Audrey Terry, widow of an Air Force captain who was shot down and killed last month in South Viet Nam.

There is every evidence that the epidemic is continuing. — Dr. Eugene Sanders of the Public Health Service, on the widespread outbreak of intestinal bacteria from cracked eggs.

We lost the best of Satchel Paige to ghetto baseball. We need every Willie Mays we can find. — AFL-CIO President George Meany, asking Congress to help the Negro find the same job opportunities on the assembly line that he now enjoys on the baseball field.

Washington Merry-go-round

Several million youngsters will be watching Harriman's test ban talks

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Averell Harriman and the Russian delegates in Moscow won't know it, but several million children will be in the position of looking over their shoulders as they discuss a ban on future nuclear testing.

They are children whose thyroid can be enlarged by the increase of radioactive iodine in the atmosphere and whose bones would be weakened by strontium 90 or who could someday develop leukemia because of the poison which adults in the United States and Russia are unleashing through fall-out.

Actually, not too many adult Americans know the entire story of how this poison is accumulating or the steps taken by the atomic officials to hide it.

They probably do not know, for instance, that during the first four years of the Eisenhower administration, nuclear testing totalled an average of between 19 and 20 megatons a year, which was considered a lot of radioactive fall-out to spread in the atmosphere and was one reason why Adlai Stevenson, campaigning for president in 1956, took a strong though unpopular stand for a ban on testing.

Eisenhower and Nixon accused him of ignorance and theatrics, but about a year after the election, adopted his proposal. There was no nuclear testing between 1958 and 1961. Then in September of that year the Russians resumed, followed by the United States, with a total of 120 megatons exploded, against 20 tons annually in the early 1950s. In 1962, this went up to 217 megatons.

AEC Was Worried

Back in 1957, just after Stevenson publicly demanded the end of nuclear testing, the Atomic Energy Commission appeared to agree with him. It said:

"The consequences of the level of further testing over the next several generations at the level of the past five years could constitute a hazard to the world's population."

Now that the level has increased from around 20 megatons to 217 megatons, the AEC does not seem so worried. At any rate, the Federal Radiation Council, which the AEC dominates through executive director Dr. Paul Tompkins, has been extremely skittish about being pinned down on the danger-point for further testing.

Dr. Tompkins, a former AEC official and still paid by the AEC, has taken what amounts to a position that danger guide-lines for nuclear testing should not be set because they might have to be raised in order to permit more testing.

This is why Sen. Bob Bartlett, the outspoken Democrat from Alaska, bucked his own Democratic administration with this warning:

"I cannot help feeling that the hesitancy in applying the radiation protection guide to fall-out is caused by the fear that range III levels may be attained and that counter - measures may, therefore, be called for. Officials responsible for such matters have publicly expressed concern, for the application of counter - measures might have unpleasant economic consequences.

"If the Federal Radiation Council is not prepared to recommend counter - measures when third range danger levels are attained, then why does it not say so and clearly?" asked the senator from Alaska. "If the guide does not apply let the government stop using it. Let it be dropped at once. It is indefensible to continue its use and at the same time refuse to act when the guide-lines indicate action."

That is the danger the United States and the world face. And that is why several million children, in effect, will be looking over the shoulders of Averell Harriman and the Russian delegates in Moscow.

Wilson says American people must know more test ban facts

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer

The American people urgently need to know more of the official facts and opinions about the proposed ban on nuclear weapons tests.

It is the American people who must make the final judgment whether a test ban on the basis now proposed would be in their interest or against them. They dare not make a mistake.

Several members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff appeared early this year before the Senate Armed Services Committee. More than a fortnight ago, the joint chiefs presented to the Senate preparedness subcommittee a report on the proposed test ban treaty. *They are against it.*

That much has been leaked. But why they are opposed and all of the questions thereto related are facts being withheld from the American people. Some of the top brass have testified before Senate groups. Their testimony likewise is secret.

Perhaps Too Generous

Perhaps President Kennedy is being too generous in making concessions to the Soviet Union. If so, who has a better right to know about that than the American people? Three Democratic senators, all members of the armed services committee, wrote to President Kennedy earlier this year warning in substance that further test ban concessions would be unacceptable to the U.S. Senate. The text of that letter also is a state secret too. The senators were Chairman Richard B. Russell, Ga., Stuart Symington, Mo., and Henry M. Jackson, Wash.

When such members of the President's own party become uneasy about concessions to the Soviet Union, the average American reasonably might also become uneasy. The average American citizen has been showered with massive propaganda in behalf of a nuclear test ban.

Good Book

If citizens would care to inform themselves of the arguments against a test ban on the basis now proposed, there is a good book available. Intelligent citizens will want to read this book whether they are for or against a quickie test ban. The title is "Nuclear Ambush," by Earl Voss, published by Henry Regnery Co. of Chicago, at $6.50. A bargain. Voss is a veteran Washington newsman. Dr. Willard Libby, University of California, in an introduction wrote:

"Mr. Voss tells the story of the Soviet arrestation of our nuclear arms development program for three whole years—and our consequent gift of an opportunity to catch up, which they have accepted.

"The nuclear test ban is a good example of Soviet tactical operations and 'Nuclear Ambush' is a very good description of how they have succeeded in this activity."

Pros and Cons

Voss explores the weight of the fall-out argument against the weight of the argument that a test-ban is, in fact, a Soviet ambush. He recalls Dr. Edward Teller's statement of Feb. 1, 1963 that a test ban:

—Would prevent vital improvement in U.S. atomic explosives.

—Would not interfere with Soviet Union atomic progress.

—Might endanger the NATO alliance.

Teller said the Chinese would not be restrained even though the Soviet Union signed an absolute test ban. But, the United States would be expected to persuade France to accept the ban.

"The Russians may desire a ban for that very reason," Teller wrote. "They are supported by widespread public (U.S.) clamor. I hope that patriotic congressmen of both parties will resist the pressure of a public frightened by crises and misled by the mirage of peace.

North Santiam billboard answer coming

SALEM (UPI)— A decision on whether billboards will be banned on the North Santiam Highway is expected in August.

The Oregon Scenic Area Commission held a hearing Tuesday on two proposals to keep billboards from the highway.

One petition filed by the Mill City Garden Club would prohibit billboards from the junction of U.S. 20 and Oregon Highway 22 east to Sisters.

A petition from the Mill City Women's Club would keep billboards from the highway between the junction and the Pacific Highway east of Salem.

If the Scenic Area Commission approves the petition the only billboards allowed would be those within city limits and on roadside business premises. About 40 billboards now standing would have to be removed within seven years.

Nixon warns against more concessions in ban talks

By Zander Hollander
UPI Staff Writer

FRANKFURT, Germany (UPI) — Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon today said any further Western concessions in nuclear test ban talks would be "a victory for communism."

Nixon, on an extended vacation tour with his family, told United Press International, "I feel we have made quite sufficient concessions on a nuclear test ban treaty."

"If we make any further concessions in Moscow, the treaty would be a victory for communism," Nixon said, referring to the Anglo-American talks going on now with the Soviet Union.

"On the other hand, if we enter the discussions hard-headed and with a realistic understanding of Soviet aims, we may very well achieve an acceptable treaty," the defeated 1960 GOP candidate for president said.

Discusses Presidential Race

Nixon, accompanied by his wife and two daughters and friends, also discussed the coming 1964 presidential race.

"I should have something to say in about three months. If you say anything now you put yourself out on a limb. . .All those who will be candidates will have to declare themselves within three months and then I'll be able to throw my support to the man I believe can do the best job," Nixon said.

"I definitely will not declare myself a candidate," he said.

Nixon, pausing in Frankfurt on a hop from Switzerland to Hungary, spoke about New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's charges that extreme right-wingers hope to gain control of the Republican party.

"Can Make Trouble"

"It's true that the extreme right wing — the nuts or the kooks as we call them in California—can make plenty of trouble for us as they did for me in California," Nixon said, referring apparently to his unsuccessful bid for the California governorship last year.

Nixon said the GOP's extreme right wing is "potent, noisy and well-financed, but I do not think they will dominate the convention, in which the GOP will pick its presidential candidate next year.

Nixon said it is true that "the extreme right wing is behind Sen. (Barry) Goldwater now. But I do not think he is one of them. And I am sure he must regard them as a liability just as I do."

Some extreme right-wingers regard the Republican senator from Arizona as "too liberal," Nixon said.

Italian first to win acquittal

LONDON (UPI)—Italian scientist Dr. Guiseppe Martelli, first man to win acquittal on spy charges in a British court since the start of the cold war, said Tuesday he may ask for a police guard to protect him from Soviet revenge.

Martelli's acquittal was expected to be another blow to British intelligence and to Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's government, both under attack because of a series of sex and security scandals.

Martelli was acquitted Monday of nine counts of attempted espionage for the Soviet Union. He had been charged with preparing to steal nuclear secrets and transmit them to the Russians with the aid of coding devices and other espionage equipment they gave him.

WHITE HOUSE NOT SURE

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The White House says it is not sure whether President Kennedy will be in town Aug. 28, when a Negro-sponsored civil rights march of 100,000 persons is planned.

There have been reports Kennedy will be in Texas the day before to speak at a Democratic fund-raising birthday dinner for Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson.

THE BULLETIN

Wednesday, July 17, 1963
An Independent Newspaper
Robert W. Chandler, Editor
Glenn Cushman, Gen. Manager — Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager
Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor — Lou W. Meyers, Circ. Manager
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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.

Foster home closing background presented

To the Editor:

Blaming Superintendent Brown of Redmond Union high school for the closing of the Holgate Foster Home at Tumalo serves no purpose other than crucifying a man for doing his job.

Here in Tumalo we have been trying, ever since the home opened, to find answers as to why, how and so on from someone. The county judge and other responsible people replied with this: "It's out of our hands; it's MacLaren's problem."

Cars were stolen and other acts committed. No one seemed to be responsible. Therefore, most of the people in the immediate area were much concerned with the so-called "rehabilitation program" that was being attempted. It was then that the community decided to have a meeting.

These problems were talked over with Alva C. Goodrich, Bend attorney. Feeling that we had reason to be concerned and realizing the seriousness of the MacLaren problems, he offered his services and office space to the Tumalo community.

At the meeting it was decided to invite officials from the MacLaren School for Boys to meet with us at the courthouse to evaluate our complaints. They came. Norman Holgate was there in person and apparently had instructions not to answer any of our direct questions at least, he didn't.

Therefore, under the true conditions of this meeting, we feel that it certainly was not a kangaroo court, and the man presiding was not out of order as stated in your editorial.

The superintendent of MacLaren school said at the meeting that $30,000 a year was being spent in Deschutes County. We have tried, but so far we have been unable to get an audit or how these funds were spent. This is public tax money. Why no answer?

If The Bulletin is so sure the home would have worked had it been located anywhere but in Tumalo or Redmond, may we suggest that it undertake just such a project.

In all the publicity in The Bulletin, no one made it clear that the people of Tumalo are not against the principle of a boys' home, but only against the lack of qualified personnel and adequate facilities to rehabilitate these boys. This fact was brought out clearly at both meetings that were held.

In closing, we'd like to thank the many people who have supported us in our effort to keep Tumalo a good community. Their help has been appreciated and will be remembered.

We, the undersigned, are people within the immediate area of the Holgate Farm.

Eugene Davis
(37 other signatures appended)

Route 2, Bend, Oregon,
July 16, 1963

Writer charges 'targets' missed

To the Editor:

Susan Dickens in her attack on Steve Carsey regarding Elizabeth Chenoweth's column asks what he would feel is a problem worthwhile to write about that would concern teen-agers.

While the question of Holgate Farm and juvenile delinquency in Central Oregon was at its height, she chose to write about girls chewing gum. Martin Tolchin in a recent issue of the New York Times says that never since the thirties have teen-agers taken such an active part in social and political affairs across the nation, but Elizabeth Chenoweth has not written about a single vital issue.

Instead, she has chosen to write about such things as rubber-band shooting teachers. Her column seems to be more of an attack on the adult world and what she can get for teen-agers without their paying for it. Perhaps in the future Elizabeth Chenoweth can write on problems of greater importance.

Sincerely,
David Jennings

Bend, Oregon,
July 15, 1963

Oregon GOP chairman knocks Rocky's charges

PORTLAND (UPI) — Oregon's Republican Chairman Phil Roth sharply criticized New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's recent attack against rightists and supporters of Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater Monday.

"This type of name calling and innuendo will only damage the party image and boomerang against its accuser," Roth said. Rockefeller had said the efforts of the Goldwater rightists would not only defeat the Republican Party, "but would destroy it all together."

Rocky, Barry in face-to-face primary debate

SALEM (UPI)—Gov. Mark Hatfield suggested Monday that the two leading Republican presidential hopefuls, New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller and Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater, meet in face - to - face debate before the Oregon primary next year.

He called for the debate "as in the high level objective tone of the Dewey-Stassen debate."

Thomas E. Dewey and Harold Stassen appeared frequently in Oregon during the 1948 Republican primary campaign which was climaxed by a face-to-face debate.

Dewey's subsequent Oregon primary victory gave him a big boost toward getting the GOP presidential nomination that year.

"Our party is in no position to incite political mayhem by ruthless intramural attacks which can only lead to fratricide. We advance neither the cause of the party nor individual candidacies by such tactics," Hatfield warned.

Referring to recent Rockefeller and Goldwater speeches, Hatfield declared it is "obvious" from their statements "a magnificent opportunity exists for constructive discussion of bed rock issues."

"We can disagree without being disagreeable. Clear positive views on an impersonal basis should be welcomed by all within the party," Hatfield declared.

He warned the Republicans will face a common opponent in the coming election and declared the party would need the support of all its members, independents and "discerning Democrats" to win.

Barbs

A mother often says, "I don't know what to do with my children." What would she do without them?

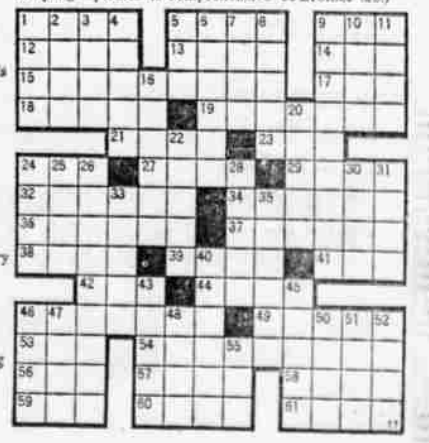
Times have changed. People go out now about the time they used to come in.

Restaurant losses to souvenir hunters run into thousands annually. What are we supposed to do, throw our ashes on our floor?

Jazz music isn't so bad until the mosquitos start buzzing it.

Oregon

ACROSS
1 Crater —— 5 —— Festival 9 Bonneville —— 12 Spring flower 13 Cry of contempt 14 I possess (contr.) 15 —— Falls 17 Scion 18 Of evergreen trees 19 Poleen source 21 Pro —— 23 Legal point 24 True (Scot.) 27 Isthmus 29 Over 32 On fire 34 Subsidiary building 36 Refrigerator filler 37 Mother Carey's chicken 38 Please reply (ab.) 39 Dirty fog 41 Rested 42 Tree 44 Holy one (Sikhism) 46 —— —— bounds 49 Forbidden 53 Oregon (ab.) 54 Oregon industry 56 One side (cricket) 57 Jewish month 58 Old France 59 Period 60 Nevada city 61 Essential being

DOWN
1 Flabby 2 African wild sheep 3 Oven 4 Organic salt 5 Greek letter 6 Eskimo boat 7 Hover 8 Anesthetic 9 Calamities 10 Shakespearean stream 11 Repair 16 African lake 20 Inclined 22 Youthful years 24 Cherry —— at Salem 25 Beginnings 26 Adroitest 28 Mattress filling 30 Sponge spicules 31 Skin 33 Plenty 35 Deny 40 Lunatic 43 Pertaining to the cheek 45 Comprehensive 46 Mount —— 47 Italian river 48 Bare 50 Prejudice 51 Burden 52 Leer 55 Brother (ab.)

Answer to Previous Puzzle