

'He says it can't wait!'



### 'At last, someone's done a survey on comparative costs in Oregon cities

"The cost of living here is higher than it was in Podunk" (or Portland, Eugene, San Francisco, Denver). This is a common complaint, in Central Oregon and elsewhere. Ask the person making the complaint for specifics, and he usually points to the cost of food, or drugs, or gasoline, or some other particular commodity or service. And he's probably right, in one respect. It is costing him more to live in his new location, no matter where it might be, than it did in the previous one. For good reason, too, but more about that later.

A group of high school youngsters in Corvallis had heard that same complaint about their city. Members of the Future Business Leaders of America chapter in Corvallis undertook a survey of various items which are important in living costs. They studied prices and costs of those items in 17 Oregon cities, spread geographically throughout the state. There might have been some flaws in their sampling technique, but the study was broad enough to remove most of the errors. The averages should stand up pretty well. Bend was the only Central Oregon city included in the survey.

And what did they find?

Among the food items surveyed, Bend costs were about two per cent lower than those in the rest of the state at the same time. Most of the difference between Bend prices and those of the other cities came in lower egg and meat prices here.

Bend's average for sundries — aspirin, toilet tissue, facial tissue, tooth paste, and light bulbs were the items surveyed — was higher than the state average, largely because prices on light bulbs and facial tissues were a few cents higher than the same items in the state average.

### Defeat probably certain

An Albany-based organization is preparing to gather signatures on petitions to refer the tax program passed by the 1963 legislature to the voters. Initial announcement of the move resulted in a rather unusual series of events. Organizations of all kinds, all over the state, began requesting voters not to sign the petitions.

If the drive is successful, it is a foregone conclusion the program will be defeated at the polls. The tax program is designed to raise more

### The right thing to do

Announcement was made a few days ago that the United States and Mexico have agreed on a final settlement of the Chamizal border dispute. The agreement removes what has been a rather black mark on the record of the United States, one which has caused recent trouble, and earlier trouble, throughout Latin America.

The Chamizal — "big thicket" — is a tract of about 83 city blocks in downtown El Paso, Tex. Most of the area was in Mexico when the boundary was established by the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. But the Rio Grande shifted course between 1852 and 1864, putting the Chamizal on the United States side of the river.

Bend's prices on services ran about eight per cent above the costs of same services in the other cities surveyed. Major items leading to the discrepancy were haircuts, dry cleaning, lube jobs, and car washes.

On customer charge items — tv repair, garage work, plumber, electricians, etc. — Bend was below the state average, due in large part for lower charges by plumbers and painters here. (The report had nothing to say about the availability of plumbers, here or elsewhere.)

On the overall average, Bend came out only one-fiftieth of one per cent over the state average. Even allowing for possible errors in the sample, this is a pretty good showing.

Why, then, do new residents almost always feel the cost of living here — or anywhere else — is higher than back where they used to live? The answer is really pretty simple. Most families, when they move, do so to better themselves. The job is a little better, the income a little higher. They move into a slightly higher-priced home. They eat steak a little more often. And as a natural result, the total cost of living in a new location is somewhat higher than it was in the old one.

There's nothing wrong with this. Families like to progress, too. They should, if they are able. Incomes do not always go up with a move, of course, but often they do. And it is the most natural tendency in the world to live as well as we can. Living may cost more than it did back in Podunk, but most families are living better than they did, making accurate comparisons of living costs extremely difficult. The Corvallis youngsters did the state a service.

money than it has in the past. Almost everyone will pay more in income taxes, and it's pretty hard to persuade people to approve raises in their income taxes.

Those who oppose the move do so largely because of the certain knowledge that the defeat will result in a special session of the legislature. And after watching the legislature operate, most Oregonians would just as soon let its members rest on their laurels, or shields, until 1965.

After an international boundary commission had failed to agree on the proper demarcation, the two nations agreed to arbitration. But in 1911, the United States rejected an award which gave Mexico the best of the bargain. Understandably, Mexico has ever since rejected arbitration on the issue.

South of the border the Chamizal became a symbol of "Gringo imperialism." Pro-Castro agitators in Venezuela and elsewhere have exploited the Chamizal dispute of late. It is reported the settlement will cost the United States up to \$5 million, but American officials believe it is worth that and much more to get rid of this irritant in Mexican-American relations.

By Jeanne Kuebler  
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Execution as punishment for crime is becoming increasingly rare in the United States. During the past two decades, disuse of the death penalty has virtually abolished capital punishment in many states in which the law still allows it. In 1962 executions were carried out in only 13 of the 44 jurisdictions having laws authorizing the death penalty; in 1961 there were executions in only 11 jurisdictions.

Three states — California, Texas, and Florida — accounted for more than half of the 47 executions carried out last year. Although the 1962 total marked an increase over the record 1961 low of 42, it continued the declining trend evident since the U.S. Bureau of Prisons began compiling detailed statistics in 1930. In the 1930s an annual average of 167 executions took place in the United States; in the 1940s, 123; and in the 1950s, 72. The highest annual total in the past five years was registered in 1960, when 56 persons were executed.

Despite the falling off in executions, the debate between opponents and defenders of capital punishment continues unabated. This bitterly contested issue, a federal criminologist, James A. McCafferty, has charged, "diverts society's attention from the over-riding problems of crime control and crime prevention." More attention is paid to the fewer than 300 prisoners on death row, Mc-

### Punishment by death

## Capital punishment becoming rarer in U. S.

Cafferty says, than to the more than 200,000 others in state and federal prisons and reformatories.

Debate on the subject has been particularly vigorous in California, where resort to the death penalty has not followed the nationwide declining trend. Now the most populous state in the country, California has led in the past three years in the number of persons put to death; the 33 executions it carried out in that period made up more than one-fourth of the national total. Repeated requests by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, who is "strongly opposed to capital punishment," that the legislature abolish the death penalty have been rebuffed. His request early this year that a moratorium on executions be declared pending study of the effectiveness of capital punishment as a crime deterrent was allowed to die in the state Senate.

Legislatures in other states have shown similar reluctance to abolish the penalty outright. However, with very limited exception, state laws have been shorn of provisions that the death penalty be mandatory. A leading objection to automatic application is the reluctance of juries to enter a verdict of guilty in capital cases. A study of the cases of 276 persons indicted for first-degree murder over a 10-year period under the District of Columbia's formerly mandatory statute showed that almost half of them were convicted of a lesser offense.

Only 28 were sentenced to death and only 10 actually executed. Because of hesitancy to condemn a man to death, mandatory provisions were removed from the D.C. law in 1962 and from New York law in 1963.

Application of the death penalty has been increasingly restricted to first-degree murder, although other capital crimes remain on the statute books. Some legal authorities have urged that the death sentence be limited further to certain types of first-degree murder, as was done in Great Britain in 1957. Among crimes for which punishment by death would be retained under such a plan would be the murder of a police officer during the performance of his duty. Retention of the penalty for murder of a policeman would remove objections from many law enforcement officials who fear an increase in "cop killings": 48 police officers were killed as a result of criminal activity last year.

A notable exception to the world-wide trend toward restricting application of the death penalty to murderers is the Soviet Union. In the past two years the USSR has broadened the coverage of capital punishment to include a new classification of crime — the so-called economic crimes of embezzlement of state property, bribery, speculation and counterfeiting. Offenses of this kind apparently have become so widespread as to damage seriously the Soviet economy. Premier

Khrushchev said last February that "It is for the sake of justice that our people have to punish those who want to live at the expense of others, to rob our society."

International tensions have added to the number of crimes liable to punishment by death in this country under federal law. Peacetime espionage, as well as espionage in time of war, was made subject to the death penalty in 1954; anger over Cuban seizures of American planes was responsible for a 1961 act authorizing the death penalty for hijacking an aircraft in flight.

Of great concern to law enforcement officers and the public are the penalties meted out for the violent crimes that have long been punishable by death. Such crimes are on the increase. FBI data released this month show that murder, forcible rape, or assault to kill was committed every three minutes last year. Many officials concerned with law enforcement, including FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, feel that retention of the death penalty helps to keep crime rates from rising still higher. It is also believed that the public as a whole accepts their arguments and supports capital punishment. This thesis will be put to a popular test in November 1964, when Oregon's voters will decide by referendum whether to add that state to the eight others which now forbid capital punishment.

It's another world

### The summer course earns high praise

By Elizabeth Chenoweth

In a previous column, I wrote about the geology course planned for the summer. Now, after it is all over, I would like to say that I never had so much fun and learned so much at the same time!

The reason for the success of this course may be attributed to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Wilson. Mr. Wilson is one of the best science teachers I have ever had! Knowing a great deal about the geology of Oregon and the places of most importance, besides being well liked by teenagers, Mr. Wilson was the perfect instructor. His wonderful wife, Mrs. Wilson, gave her time and went on the trips as a chaperone. We wouldn't have had such a successful course if she hadn't been along. Besides having a great instructor and chaperone, we also had a very good bus driver.

We went to many different places, such as Crater Lake, where we took a boat trip around the lake, and Lavacave Cave, where we saw stalagmites and stalactites among other things.

I hope that this course will be offered to ninth graders next year.

They would love it!

Transportation is important to every teenager, as it is to almost everyone. It is important to us mainly for recreational purposes. Teenagers like to go places, see things, and have fun. This gives the parents a lot of chaffering to do.

Of course the parent isn't about to wear himself out driving back and forth, so he does one of two things, says "walk" or says "stay at home." This works for a while but when a teenager is old enough to drive there is nothing that will hold him down.

For this reason I think the drivers training course is so good. It starts a teenager off right by teaching him how to drive correctly and safely. Anyone fifteen or older may take this course. It consists of a number of hours of classroom study, and several hours of driving behind the wheel of a car with an instructor. Statistics show that people who have had drivers training have fewer accidents than do those that haven't.

Teenagers should take advantage of this great opportunity to learn how to drive correctly. Remember, it may save your life some day.

### REACHED NEW RATE

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Personal income in the United States reached a record annual rate of \$462 billion in June, an increase of \$2 billion over May, the Commerce Department reported Sunday.

Wage and salary increases contributed \$1.2 billion toward the June hike and the remainder resulted from a rise in corporate dividends, the report said.

### Barbs

In choosing young men for positions businessmen don't necessarily believe in sciens.

It's a lot more pleasant going to a lot of trouble to make pleasure than trying to make pleasure out of making a lot of trouble.



An Indiana woman was given a ticket for driving while eating off of a tray attached to her car. A cop was the car hop.

When you sing your own praises too often your friends have less reason to.

### Capital Report

## If you don't like mining claims in wilderness areas tell Mr. Aspinall

By A. Robert Smith

Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Congressional procrastination on the pending wilderness bill is permitting miners to invade wilderness areas and post claims covering thousands of acres of scenic terrain, according to Sen. Maurine Neuberger.

The Senate has twice passed a bill to tighten up restrictions and make permanent the designation of 83 wilderness, wild, primitive and canoe areas embracing a total of 14.3 million acres.

But the bill is stalled in the House Interior Committee because of the misgivings about it held by its chairman, Rep. Wayne Aspinall, D-Col.

One feature of the bill would restrict mining operations. At present, mining claims may be staked in the customary fashion; and upon valid discoveries, mining operations may be carried out with or without securing a patent. The wilderness bill would prohibit mining unless it involved only subsurface use such as directional drilling or shafts driven from outside the wilderness area or unless the President rules that such a mining operation is in the national interest.

In 1961, when the Senate first passed the wilderness bill, the Forest Service estimated that there were about 13,000 unpatented mining claims in these areas. In addition, there were six mines in operation.

Since then, Senator Neuberger says the Forest Service has recorded 537 new mining claims filed in wilderness, wild and primitive areas. They cover about 11,000 acres of the wilderness system which could be marred by mining operations.

"I am disturbed and dismayed by continued erosion of our wilderness heritage and the threats against its existence," declared Mrs. Neuberger. "Indeed, time may be running out for our once timeless wilderness."

The Forest Service reports that there may be many more claims than the 537 they reported. Mining locations are recorded at the county seat, not with the federal government. Other claims are simply staked and not recorded with the county, a hazardous procedure which fails to protect the miner in case another miner jumps his claim.

Whether recorded or not, the government must honor valid mining claims. Validity is determined by a mineral examination which costs from \$100 to \$500 per claim.

The new claims filed in wilderness areas are located in Arizona, 32; Montana, 1; New Mexico, 150; Oregon, 63; Washington, 30; and Wyoming, 49. The claims in wild areas included 5 in Arizona, 4 in California and 14 in Oregon. These in primitive areas involved 40 in California, 54 in Colorado, 2 in Idaho, 80 in New Mexico and 11 in Washington state.

From what it knows of the claims, the Forest Service thinks

that 168 of the 537 claims may be valid and the rest are unknown.

The mining industry has been one of the chief opponents of the pending wilderness bill. The minerals claimed by the miners include copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, tin, titanium, uranium, platinum, limestone, pumice, molybdenum, tungsten, iron, calcite and tellurium.

The mining claims in Oregon, according to the Forest Service report, include 13 in the Three

Sisters Wilderness Area in Deschutes National Forest, all for pumice, of which nine may be valid; 52 in Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, involving gold, silver, uranium, platinum and limestone, of which 5 claims may be valid; 13 in Kalmiopsis Wild Area in Siskiyou National Forest, gold and iron, of which 4 claims may be valid; and one in Strawberry Mountain Wild Area in Malheur National Forest in which gold is claimed but of unknown validity.

### Washington Merry-go-round

## What are subsidies for one become socialism for other

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — The almost certain railroad strike and recent hearings before the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee have focused attention on the question of government subsidies and the question of what is socialism.

The issue in the railroad debate is whether the railroads shall have to continue what amounts to subsidies to labor for work which the railroads don't need. This in the past has been called socialism.

It's perfectly understandable that the railroad brotherhoods don't want to see 65,000 of their members thrown out of work. You can't blame them, but it's also understandable that the railroads, which are not subsidized, can't afford this financial drain.

But the paradoxical and little-known fact is that Republican leaders on Capitol Hill who yell the loudest about socialism are the ones who now encourage what was once considered socialism. At least they want to call it by another name.

Here are two interesting events to illustrate:

Event No. 1 — In backstage party councils, Sen. Evr Dicksen, the charming Republican leader from Illinois, is standing up for the brotherhoods. He says it will take quite a time to pass a railroad arbitration act. Other GOPers have suddenly become favorable to the subsidy which the railroads are paying to labor.

Event No. 2 — Occurred in a joint atomic hearing and found Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper, the stalwart Iowa Republican, carrying the ball for subsidies and socialism.

Subsidies are not Socialism? "Let me ask you this," he said of AEC Commissioner James T. Ramey, "the private enterprise system is eligible to use the lessons learned in the Manhattan district and in the development of fission and fusion by the government, is it not?"

"Yes sir," replied Ramey.

"Do you consider that to be an unfair or unusual donation to private enterprise, that they are permitted to use the lessons of research development that were produced during wartime, for wartime purposes? Do you consider that to be an unusual diversion of public funds? — To let private industry use that information?" Pursued the rock-ribbed senator from Iowa.

"No sir," replied Ramey, "that is part of our method of operation. That is our system."

"The only point I am trying to make, and see if you agree with me or not," continued Hickenlooper, "is that this proposal for certain advancement of research and development, paid for in part by the federal government, is not new in our whole economy."

Ramey: "No sir."

What Hickenlooper was trying to do was answer questions raised in this column and by oil, coal and gas interests, that \$40,000,000 of government subsidies parceled out to the utilities to build atomic reactors constituted an unfair drain on the taxpayers in the coal and oil areas.

The Congressional Atomic Energy Committee was considering a \$13,195,000 subsidy to the Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Co., for a reactor at Haddam Neck, one of the most beautiful spots on the Connecticut River, not far from the home of Chet Bowles, now ambassador to India.

It was also considering a reactor at Malibu Beach on the country estate owned by Bob Hope, near one of the famous bathing beaches of southern California. This plant is to get a \$16,200,000 subsidy, according to the plan which conservative Sen. Hickenlooper favored.

Another subsidy will be doled out to southern California Edison and San Diego Gas and Electric for \$13,022,000. Sen. Hickenlooper not only favors this, but he and his GOP colleagues voted to lease 90 acres of the Marine Corps' famous base at Camp Pendleton to the utility companies for this reactor for 50 years.

Meanwhile David L. Lilienthal, former chairman of the AEC, has stated regarding a proposed nuclear plant across the East River from Manhattan, that he would not live in the area if it were built, Congressman Chet Holifield, the Los Angeles congressman who has become the big bull in the atomic china — shop, pooh-poohs this idea, says Lilienthal is scared on the TVA. But a lot of other people share Lilienthal's fear.

### 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.

### Senator outlines tax matter stand

To the Editor:

In the course of your otherwise excellent editorial questioning the right of political action groups to tax-exempt status you suggest that I am interested only in pursuing those organizations which fall on the right-wing of the political spectrum.

Because I want to make it perfectly clear where I stand on this issue, permit me to quote the following passages from my original remarks:

"I have concentrated upon the propaganda activities of the extreme Right-wing. There is no question but that the same standards must apply to tax-exemption abuses by Left-wing organizations. But to those who ask me why I concentrate my fire upon the extreme Right, I answer that the flood of material which inundates my office daily, rarely, if ever, comes from the Left. "Nonetheless, there will undoubtedly be abuses by groups displaying all colors of political persuasion. And it should follow, without comment, that any reforms instituted must be applied without regard to the ideological position of the offender."

Sincerely,  
Maurine B. Neuberger  
United States Senator

Washington, D.C.,  
July 16, 1963

## 2 drown as boat flips

ILWACO, Wash. (UPI) — Two persons were missing and presumed drowned Sunday when their small pleasure boat flipped over on the Columbia River Bar near here.

Coast Guard patrol boats rescued two other passengers in the craft.

The Coast Guard identified the missing persons as Ernest Lloyd Lowry, 61, Tacoma, and Air Force Staff Sgt. Dan Snell, 30, Sunnyvale, Calif.

### Vacation Time

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