

'I hear something—maybe it's just the beating of our hearts'



The nuclear test ban treaty vote is a time for Senate to be bipartisan

Members of the United States Senate are engaged in debate over Senate approval of the nuclear test ban treaty recently negotiated in Moscow, Russia and Great Britain. Senate approval of the treaty is assured, by a comfortable margin. The vote will not be unanimous, among members of either party. But the treaty will pass; its passage was assured before the flood of oratory, or even before the committee hearings on the subject.

The vote on the treaty will not be a party line matter. This was made clear on Monday of this week, when Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois announced he would vote for the treaty. Dirksen is the elected leader of the Republican members of the Senate. Earlier, several other Republicans had announced they would join in support of the ban. Not all Democrats will follow the Administration; some Southern members, in particular, are so unhappy with the Administration on civil rights matters they will oppose the treaty. (This in itself is new. Southern members of the Senate, over the years, have been "right" on foreign affairs votes almost every time. The switch in this vote is almost entirely due to disaffection with the Kennedy civil rights program.)

When the votes are counted, the White House will have carried the day. It will have won the support of a strong majority of Democrats, and a probable majority of Republicans. This in itself should give the President some pause for reconsideration. It was only a couple of weeks ago that he roundly criticized House Republicans (ignoring a long string of House Democrats who voted with a group of Republicans) for a slash in foreign aid funds. To listen to Mr. Kennedy on that day, one would have suspected that foreign policy was strictly an arm of his party. He intimated that members of the opposition had completely abandoned any attempt to maintain a bipartisan front in any foreign affairs votes.

Most Americans, we believe, dis-

In spite of roadblocks

In spite of the roadblocks thrown in its way, the tax election Oct. 15 seems almost certain to send the tax program of the 1963 legislature down to defeat. A poorly-organized, under-financed group of petitioners were able to gather twice as many signatures as needed in a very short time. And now, for the first time in recent history, all the "right" people are lined up in favor of the tax bill. Under these circumstances, why should it get beaten?

Two things come up, time and again, in voter discussion on the tax measure. Neither is related to the merits of the case. Each is spelling trouble to the legislature's program.

One was the legislative pay increase. There's a great deal of resentment against it around the state. The feeling is frequently expressed that members of the 1963 legislature sweetened the pot for too much, for themselves. And the second is almost

trust Russia. This in itself has been the new treaty's biggest obstacle. Debate, in Congress and elsewhere, has indicated this distrust, based upon memory of fairly recent history.

American-Russian relationships have been on rocky ground since the middle of World War I. The Russian collapse during that war allowed the German army to keep its pressure on the West. The massacre of the royal family by revolutionists shocked a number of persons. The birth of the world's first Socialist government, the militancy of the Communists, both made for uneasy feelings. On the other side of the coin, the use of American troops in Manchuria, in a thinly-disguised attempt to maintain an unpopular Russian regime, did little good in cementing good relations. Between two World Wars relations improved little. There was no normal communication between the two peoples involved. The Korean War pitted the two countries against each other, by proxy, so to speak.

The death of Stalin, and the downfall of some of the policies he advocated for many years, has made some substantial changes in the situation. There is normal communication between the two countries. American tourists can go to Russia, and see many of the things they want to see. They can talk to Russian people. Russian delegations are common in this country. Many Americans have seen the Russians; they no longer expected to see hooves and horns.

Since Khrushchev, the Russians have been men of their word in international affairs. They are tough bargainers; once a bargain is made they have kept it. The time has come for this country to drop a little of its suspicion. There is no reason to let our guard down; the test ban treaty will not appreciably harm the military preparedness programs of either country. It may, in time, lead to serious disarmament discussions, which would be a boon to the whole world.

as important. There's a lot of feeling that the famous trip to Hawaii a few weeks ago didn't require nearly as many delegates as went.

The Bulletin is not fond of the legislature's tax program. But it likes the alternatives even less. Recent events make it certain the Governor will call the legislature back into special session. It is almost a foregone conclusion the legislature will respond to the call by cutting the budget, rather than seeking some other way out of the dilemma. Those who would vote against the tax program in hopes it would bring about a sales tax are, we suspect, guilty of a cruel delusion.

We often hear talk of a tax revolt. Usually the talk is specious. But not this time. It would take a tremendous combination of luck, campaigning, weather, and misunderstanding to save the legislature's tax program at the polls on Oct. 15.

Capital Report

Progress reported on Kennedy proposal for Civil Defense—despite Oregonians

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The Kennedy Administration's proposal for an expanded civil defense program has gained a strong foothold for its rocky climb up Capitol Hill, despite rocks tossed at it by Oregonians.

Against prevailing congressional apathy and resistance and the grass roots hostility against civil defense symbolized by Oregon's rejection of the federal program last spring, the administration has won endorsement of a modified proposal by the House Armed Services Committee by a vote of 13 to 4.

The committee reduced the administration request from a 5-year to a 1-year program of federal grants totaling \$175 million for construction of fallout shelter spaces in new and existing local public buildings such as schools, libraries, hospitals, plus \$15.6 million for shelters in federal buildings.

Among the four dissenters in the committee was Oregon's Republican Rep. Walter Norblad, who last spring endorsed the action of the state legislature and the Portland City Council in turning their backs on the federal CD program. Norblad at the time said "Oregon is the safest place in the world in an atomic attack because there is little or no defense industry."

After the committee listened to a parade of pro and con witnesses for six weeks and determined to report favorably on a bill providing a 1-year program, five GOP committee members joined in writing a dissent. Congressman Norblad among them.

"If we enter into this program for one year," they said, "we doubt that there is any member of Congress who would be naive or inexperienced enough to predict that it would stop there, regardless of the good it was or was not doing."

"As we all know, federal aid projects just don't work that way. They get bigger and more costly each year. In fact, it would not be unlikely that this community aid program, once enacted, would go far beyond 5 years and a cost in excess of \$2.1 billion."

The administration's 5-year program was estimated to cost \$2.3 billion; the \$175 million figure approved by the committee is the cost estimate for the first year of that program. The five committee dissenters maintain that this will be followed by annual extensions that would cost \$460 million annually.

Federal civil defense officials argued that shelters would safeguard 50 million Americans in event of nuclear attack on the United States. They testified that the Defense Department estimated a nuclear war would wipe out 130 million Americans without a shelter program, or 80 million with a shelter program. The shelters would offer no protection against direct blast but would protect occupants who were not in blast areas but required temporary protection against radioactive fallout.

The majority report of those committee members favoring a shelter program said it recognized this is a subject that the public "does not like to think about" and that "judgments with respect to a fallout shelter program are hard to make, and the easiest judgment of all is to do nothing."

"The committee (majority) feels that most will agree that, while unlikely, nuclear war is a possibility over the next several decades and that its consequences are too grave to be discounted," the report stated. "It is equally clear that should there be a nuclear attack, it would almost certainly be accompanied by a widespread lethal fallout radiation. Shielding from radiation can be obtained through a reasonable civil defense effort and... the Defense Department has made enough progress to date to justify the further development of a shelter program."

Under the existing CD program, existing shelter areas have been located, identified with painted markings and are being stocked with survival supplies. Space for 70 million citizens is expected to result from this effort. An additional 4 million spaces are expected to be picked up in new buildings constructed this year.

The committee estimates that

its 1-year bill would provide another 10 or 11 million spaces. This would bring the total shelter spaces in the country provided in public and private buildings to about 85 million, compared with the 240 million spaces the Pentagon wants to meet what it thinks are the full national requirements.

After this 1-year program has been operative, the committee said it would be better able to "determine the lowest cost and most practical method of meeting the remainder of the national shelter requirement."

The committee dissenters claimed that the hearings showed "we now have 104 million public fallout shelters identified in this country (and) under the present growth rate are adding, cost free, over 4 million new shelter spaces each year while private industry with very little federal encouragement or direction and no federal monetary aid."

They added that "many hundreds of thousands of our citizens have, through their own initiative and at their own expense, built, and are building, private fallout shelters."

"Why, when a situation is good, and getting better, should the federal government move in with a new aid program?" asked the five GOP congressmen. "We submit that it would be an intelligent move to allow the taxpayers to keep their money to build their own shelters, rather than taking it away from them for redistribution."

"They said when the bill is brought up in the House for debate, they plan to try to knock out the part providing the \$175 million community incentive program of grants for putting shelters in schools and other community buildings."

"They suggested it would be better 'for the government to fully exploit existing fallout shelter areas, arranging for their use, marking and stocking them and by trying to stimulate as much private shelter construction as possible through federal example in federal buildings and through technical assistance and planning advice to those needing or requesting it.'"

Washington Merry-go-round

Religious freedom seen gaining foothold in Spain

By Drew Pearson

MADRID — Because of the difficulty which Protestants have had in Spain, I went to see the head of the Spanish Reformed Church, Bishop Santos Molina.

My taxi driver, pointing to a sign in the front of the church, observed this was an English church, and I did not realize at the time the significance of his remark. Because it is forbidden for all other Protestant churches to designate on the outside of their buildings the fact that they are churches, the British Episcopal Mission in Madrid is the sole exception, the pastor of that church being the spiritual adviser to the British embassy.

A caretaker finally answered my ring at the big iron gate and escorted me upstairs through very modest living quarters to the small, cramped study of Bishop Santos. He proved to be a quiet-spoken man with clear blue eyes and strong clean-cut features, who said that recently the problem of Protestants in Madrid had improved.

"All of the Protestant churches in Madrid have now been permitted to reopen," Bishop Santos said. "We cannot open new churches without permission, and the government is reluctant to give permission."

"There are still some Protestant churches closed in other parts of Spain," he said, "but Foreign Minister Castiella is trying hard to improve our position. He is endeavoring to get a law adopted guaranteeing religious freedom."

I learned from the bishop that there are ten Protestant churches in Madrid.

"The Jews have an easier time than the Protestants," said the bishop, "because the Catholic church is not afraid that people will be converted to Judaism. There is fear that we may win some converts."

The Church Budget

"The question of the Catholic church in Spain," the bishop continued, "is one of economics. The government pays the priests and it also appropriates the money for church administration."

"Nobody knows just how much money is appropriated today. But here is the budget for 1959." The bishop fished around in his littered desk and pulled out a very worn government decree which showed that in 1959 the Minister of Grace and Justice had a budget of 40 million pesetas for civil matters and 80 million pesetas for church matters.

"Today the ecclesiastical bud-

get is much, much greater, though it remains a secret. However, we do know that in 1952, 72 million pesetas were advanced for the Ecclesiastical Conference in Barcelona alone. And this," said the bishop, "was at a time when Spain was starving."

I asked about church teaching in the public schools.

"The priests have a right to come into the public schools to inspect the religious worship," replied Bishop Santos. "Some Protestant fathers have protested Catholic services in the schools and have had their children exempted."

The bishop took me through his church, a very modest building which bore a plaque showing it was the gift of Lord Plunket, archbishop of Ireland and England on Dec. 1, 1892. "With some pride the bishop showed me his altar, pulpit, and vestments. The floors were worn, and outside in the courtyard the family wash was hanging on the line."

I told him that I had recently been in Rumania, a Communist country which discourages church worship but where the churches were crowded. In contrast, I had been in Greece where the government supports the Greek Orthodox Church, and the churches were empty.

"One church is like one company selling merchandise," said the bishop. "If there's no competition the product deteriorates. There must be freedom of religious worship for all churches. The Greek government pays the priests in Greece and the Greek people see no difference between the government and the church. It is the same here in Spain. Out of a population of 20 million, all Catholic, there are only 3 to 4 million actually practicing Catholics."

TARGET PRACTICE

WOODBRIDGE, England (UPI) — A village council spokesman said today "rock-and-bullet-proof" street lights will be installed shortly because the old lights "have been continually smashed by hooligans."

Soviets may cut Peking rail service

MOSCOW (UPI) — A wave of Soviet denunciations of border incidents involving Communist Chinese raised speculation here today that the Kremlin may stop direct train service from Peking to Moscow.

The official press charged that more Chinese students have smuggled anti-Soviet literature into Russia, and that a Chinese railway crew turned its train into a "regular vehicle" for such propaganda.

The press reports hinted that some Chinese students may be expelled from Soviet universities and that student exchanges between the two Communist countries may cease.

The new charges added fuel to the Sino-Soviet ideological and political dispute which has been raging over the past several months.

The newspapers continued to berate the 73 students who started a brawl at the Soviet-Mongolian border last weekend when they were caught bringing in anti-Soviet literature on a train.

The papers also said that five more students were stopped on the Chinese-Soviet border in another incident, when they tried to smuggle anti-Soviet material into this country.

Chinese students, who now number in the hundreds compared to the thousands before 1960, are known to be distributing anti-Soviet literature despite Soviet action to prevent it.

Oregon Bar meet starts Sept. 19

PORTLAND (UPI) — Oregon State Bar members will hold their annual convention here starting Sept. 19.

Visiting lawyers will spend three days studying new procedures in state and federal jurisprudence, hearing three major speakers, attending three continuing legal education courses, and hearing reports from nine of the Bar's committees.

Grand jury 'tour' due

If he survives, Valachi might do well as wandering minstrel

By Harry Ferguson
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — If Joseph Valachi survives the ills that flesh is heir to and the anger of the underworld, he is likely to become a wandering minstrel. He will go from grand jury to grand jury around the country "singing," meaning telling all he knows about his former colleagues in crime.

That is one way the federal government can cash in on its most notorious stool pigeon. Murder is not a federal offense and if prominent gangsters are going to be convicted of homicides which Valachi says they ordered or committed, it will have to be done at local levels and on the basis of his testimony.

Convicting a big-time gangster of anything is not as easy as it appears to be on the face of things. The outstanding development of the last 15 years has been the gangsters' invasion of legitimate business. Some of them have been able to abandon crime. Others still are up to their necks in underworld activities, but are fairly secure behind a facade of legitimate business. They can hire people to do the dirty work.

Visits District Attorney

One of the top gangsters named by Valachi was Thomas Luchese, alias Three Finger Brown. The other day in Mineola, L. I. district attorney William Cahn was mildly surprised to receive a visit from Luchese, who was accompanied by a lawyer. He had come, he said, to explain that he was a law-abiding business man, no matter what newspaper reports had to say about him.

The evolution of the American gangster took place in three steps. At the turn of the century there were gangs (the Hudson Dusters in New York, for instance) who were small time operators. Robbery, picking pockets and such minor offenses were about the limit of their activities.

The organized gangs, operating on a big scale, came in with prohibition, which opened up a lucrative market for illegal alcohol. Al Capone was not the only one to cash in on it, but he became the best known. The repeal of prohibition left the gangsters with lots of cash on hand and they began looking around for places to invest it.

"Underworld kings have grown into a dominating force on the national scene," says J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. "Most have amassed great wealth and accumulated major holdings in widespread business enterprises. Some unions are controlled and exploited by hoodlums."

Explains Business Progress

A Justice Department man who has been fighting gangsters for 30 years explained how they went about trying to make themselves into legitimate business men.

"For a big operation," he said, "the gangster always had to have

Barbs

Things that never will happen are the ones most people worry about.

Some mad bargain sales give a woman a chance to ruin one dress in order to buy another.



You can keep a young daughter out of hot water by putting dishes in it.

Some teen-age boys want to get ahead only in traffic.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

Placed and People

ACROSS

- Liechtenstein capital
- Jay, New York
- Got up
- Feminine appellation
- Expunges
- London street
- Most dismal
- Weirder
- School group (ab.)
- Corpulent
- Dirk
- Italian community
- Constellation
- Mariner's direction
- Small state (ab.)
- Parent
- Measure of cloth
- La —, Bolivia
- Table scrap
- Girl's name
- Mineral rocks
- French stream (var.)
- Through
- Exist
- Lodger
- Type of fur
- Plant part
- Required
- Pull up
- Stories
- Removed
- Pastime

DOWN

- Modifies
- Biblical mountain
- Medicinal quantity
- Employ
- Full of piquancy
- Capizes
- Top of head
- Cat sounds
- Lily maid of Astoria
- Hindu queens
- Miss Ferber
- Dismal (dial.)
- Measure of area
- Fish
- Wine cup
- Building wing
- Containing nitrogen (comb. form)
- Musical note
- Incurious
- Fathers and mothers
- Mr. Hemingway form
- Plant ovule
- Pertaining to a branch
- Head (Fr.)
- Harvest
- Song (comb. form)

THE BULLETIN

Thursday, September 12, 1963

An Independent Newspaper

Robert W. Chandler, Editor

Glenn Cushman, Gen. Manager Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager

Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor Del Usselmann, Circ. Manager

Loren E. Dyer, Mech. Supt. William A. Yates, Managing Ed.

Entered as Second Class Matter, January 6, 1917, at the Post Office at Bend, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879. Published daily except Sundays and certain holidays by The Bend Bulletin, Inc.