



Rogue trail trip shows little need for banning horses on new trail

ALONG THE ROGUE RIVER, Oregon — A few weeks ago the Bureau of Land Management, which has jurisdiction over much of the land which borders this Oregon river, announced horses would be banned from the riverside trail in the future.

The ban came after hearings on the subject, hearings in which horses were scarcely mentioned. The main subject of discussion at the hearings was the regulation of the light motorcycles which have come into such favor in recent years.

The editor of this newspaper happens to like horses. He likes to travel horseback through the mountains. He finds it relaxing. And he was jiggered if he could figure out any reason for banning horses from the trail alongside the Rogue river. So he decided to take a look.

The Rogue is probably Oregon's best-known river. More words probably have been written about the Columbia, but even where it touches Oregon only half of it belongs to the state. And for most of its length the Columbia doesn't even border on Oregon.

The Rogue got its initial publicity shot from Zane Grey, at once a prolific American writer and ardent fisherman. Grey maintained a fishing lodge along the Rogue for many years; his family still retained the property until recently. Not only did he fish the Rogue, he wrote about it. He wrote about its fishing. Once he even placed the setting for one of his novels alongside the river. In more recent years Rogue fishing, particularly for steelhead trout, has been pictured in words more times than you can count, mostly in hunting and fishing magazines.

One day last week Bob Pruitt,

Not one of the brothers

One of The Bulletin's usually-careful typographers made a slip the other day. In a story reporting on the opening of the deer season he made it appear an Elk had been killed in the Broken Top Crater country. This sent us to the telephone, to check with the local lodge. It re-

No good reason

There's no good reason to turn down a possible deal which may see this country sell surplus American wheat to Russia, similar to the one negotiated between the Soviet and Canada recently. Discussions leading up to such a sale are under way at the present time.

Russia is terribly short of wheat this year. Unfavorable weather, combined with what may be the normal snafu in Soviet agriculture, resulted in an extreme wheat shortage. Russia has never raised enough grain to pile up the surpluses we enjoy (7) in this country, and in 1963 in particular has had to ship world markets for enough wheat to provide for her own needs.

A normal sale, or normal com-

a Grants Pass resident who spends much of his time on the Rogue, loaded the editor and a companion into his boat, and started down the river. Four days later we reached the ocean.

Prior to the trip, and during overnight stops, there was an opportunity to talk to local residents about the regulation against the use of horses on the new trail which follows along the river for many miles. During the day there was a chance to look over the trail itself.

The trail is a good one. It is wide, and well-built. The grades are easy. It is a fine one for a person who wants to walk. It would be equally good for a horse.

Actually, very few horsemen have used the trail in the past. Few would use it in the future, even if the regulation were not in force. One riverside resident said he had lived there for nine years, and had seen one horse on the trail. There is little feed in the area, and horsebackers would have to make arrangements for one of the river's boatmen to deliver supplies at picked spots down the river. For about 50 miles along the Rogue's course means of transportation are limited to boats, to small planes, and to human feet. Most riverside residents apparently would welcome an occasional horse, or even more than an occasional horse.

Reasonable regulations would have to be set up, in order that the use of horses on the trail would not become a problem; on this point everyone along the river seems to agree. But few feel the BLM was correct in trying to forestall a limited possible future problem by banning horses altogether.

ported none of the brethren had suffered a fatal hunting accident. Perhaps, it was suggested, it was an Elk from out of town. But this was not so. It turned out to be an elk which had been killed. An elk by another name is not necessarily an Elk.

mercant terms, to be paid for in gold, would have beneficial results for everyone concerned. Russia could feed her people, and we know of no one who willingly would see another go hungry. The gold inflow to this country would be of great value in our balance of payments problem. If such a sale can be made we should press ahead to complete it.

Quotable quotes

She couldn't do anything but stand there and burn. — An ambulance attendant, describing how schoolboys set fire to and severely burned an eight-year-old girl who was polio-stricken and walked with braces.

Still plenty of elephants around Burmese seeking to bring country into harmony with Twentieth Century

By U Ba Than UPI Staff Writer RANGOON, Burma (UPI) — It was 390 years ago that an Elizabethan traveler and trader set out from faraway England to open the spice and jewel markets of the Orient.

Ralph Fitch journeyed alone through India in 1583 and then onward across the Lushai and Chin hills into the Irrawaddy Valley and the ancient Burmese capital of Pegu. Here lived the white elephants of the king of Burma. Fitch wrote of how he watched in wonder as the stately procession made its way to the river bank. Since Fitch's time, there have been many changes in Burma. There are still plenty of elephants around, but they don't live quite so comfortably. The elephant is an important beast of burden and does much of the heavy hauling in Burma, particularly in the milling operations of the teak forests.

But change, for better or worse, has been the keynote of Burmese life down through the centuries. The present revolutionary government of the Union of

Burma uses the catch word "forward" in its program to change the Burmese way of life overnight, to bring it into harmony with the 20th century world.

Nearly Bloodless Coup The revolutionary government led by Gen. Ne Win as chairman took over in an almost bloodless coup on March 2, 1962, from the tottering regime of Premier U Nu of the Pyidaungsu, or Union party, an offshoot of the anti-fascist Peoples Freedom League (AFPFL), the party that led Burma to independence under Gen. Aung San. The latter, like many of his contemporaries in Southeast Asia, was assassinated July 19, 1947, only a few months before independence was proclaimed on Jan. 4, 1948.

To many people in the Western world, the mention of Burma brings to mind only the famed Burma Road of World War II, or Rudyard Kipling's well known poem, "On the Road to Mandalay." The Burmese are a bit annoyed by the geographical misconceptions in the poem, since there are few flying fishes around land-locked Mandalay, and the sun doesn't really come up like

thunder out of China across the bay. There is no bay and China is 200 miles away across the mountains.

Britain Granted Independence Burma is seven times the size of England but has only one-third Britain's population in an area of 261,789 square miles. With independence granted by British Prime Minister Clement Attlee in 1948, the Burmese voted to leave the British Commonwealth. On Jan. 4, 1948, the 20 million Burmese and other constituent races — the tribes of Kachin, Chin, Shan, and Kayah — became independent and their country became the 50th member of the United Nations.

Rangoon, the capital, is designed like an American city, with broad parallel avenues crossed at right angles by narrow streets. It is a city bursting at its seams. Designed for a maximum population of 600,000 it now has one million. Three new "satellite" towns have sprung up almost overnight north of the city on sites that were once scrubland.

Mainly Produces Rice Burma mainly produces rice.

Its exportable surplus today, however, is far below the pre-World War II record of 3.5 million bushels. Burma now averages 2 to 2.5 million bushels annually. Also exported is the finest teak; minerals like tin, tungsten, and wolfram; beans; precious stones such as rubies and emeralds; jade, and small quantities of lead and silver.

The dominant religion in Burma is Buddhism, although there are substantial numbers of Christians, Muslims and Hindus. The revolutionary government has mapped out a program in what is called the "Burmese Way to Socialism" for which they delved deep into Buddhist theology, as well as into the writings of Nasser, Tito and the publications of the Fabian society. The "Burmese Way" as it is popularly called is non-Marxist. But its authors cite the special circumstances existing in Burma for the fact that it does not follow the Fabian concept of the "inevitability of gradualism."

Making Drastic Changes The government is bringing about drastic changes in almost

every field of activity. It has openly stated its intention to nationalize all means of production and distribution. It has already nationalized banks, bought up the services of all the international news agencies, nationalized the multi-million dollar rice export business and soon will take over the equally profitable rice-milling industry.

But if the measures taken appear to be harsh, the problems which the government faces are serious. According to official estimates there are over two million landless peasants in the country. The Burmese have one of the lowest per capita incomes in the world and the farmer, mainstay of the nation's economy, lives a life that is, to quote Ne Win, "miserable and downtrodden." The gulf between rich and poor is wider than ever.

Many persons have expressed concern that democracy is being threatened. But whatever the personal feelings, all agree that a dedicated effort is being made to eradicate poverty and raise the low standard of living of the common man.

Washington Merry-go-round

Valachi isn't only mobster to decide to spill all to FBI

By Jack Anderson WASHINGTON — Joseph Valachi isn't the only mobster who has been spilling the secrets of the Cosa Nostra crime syndicate to federal agents.

Other informers, who have killed for Cosa Nostra, have confessed what Valachi has said about the sinister secret society that rules the underworld. But unlike Valachi, they don't dare testify.

Their information has been received in strict secrecy. In exchange for it, they have been guaranteed protection.

These leaks from men, who suddenly have been persuaded to defy their silence-or-death oaths, are attributed to a breakdown in underworld discipline.

Itank and file gang members lost some of their respect for the big bosses after the folly and panic they displayed at the 1957 Apalachin crime conference.

They rolled up in gleaming Cadillacs, flashed huge rolls of greenbacks and otherwise made themselves conspicuous at an out-of-the-way estate in upstate New York.

Later these top mobsters, feared and dreaded throughout the underworld, were rounded up pretty much by a lone state trooper. They were made to look silly, scrambling over fences and scattering into the bushes. They were picked up, their expensively tailored suits snagged by brambles and burrs.

The resulting collapse of authority has led more than one mobster, facing a federal rap, to trade information for a better break.

In a desperate attempt to shut mouths, the panicky crime czars have ordered the deaths of suspected informers, most of whom were innocent.

Mafia Leads Pigeons Silly The real stool pigeons have escaped detection except for one or two, who have been given fake new identities so they can duck the implacable vengeance of the gangs.

These kiss-and-tell specialists have described their grisly work with the callous nonchalance of businessmen recounting stock

market killings. They have told of underworld executions, a so-called policy blotter, who have notched up as many as 40 to 50 murders apiece.

A few have been put behind bars for lesser crimes (seldom has murder been proved against one of them). Federal agents have tried discreetly to extract information from them all.

Even owlish Joseph Di Palermo, alias "Joe Beck" — the underworld executioner whom Valachi testified had been given the "contract" to kill him — has been invited to turn informer.

It was Di Palermo whom Valachi had intended to bludgeon to death in prison.

"This bunch of men came toward me," Valachi told senators. "I thought one of them was Joe Beck. I hit him on the head with a piece of pipe. I hit him about three times very hard."

It turned out that Valachi had killed a man named Joe Saupp by mistake. Di Palermo is still in prison very much alive, serving a 15-year term for a federal narcotics violation.

Thin, balding, homely, Di Palermo's glasses magnify his eyes and give him a loering expression that fits his reputation as a cold blooded killer. Among other murders, he is suspected of the 1943 slaying of racketeer Carlo Tresca in New York City.

Confidential federal files describe Di Palermo as "a most vicious criminal... and an enforcer for the Mafia in New York City."

Roll Call of Crime Others who have been approached for information include the following (though federal agents won't say which of them are the stool pigeons):

Dominick "Shorty" Allocco, 50, now doing a 10-year stretch for a narcotics violation, his third conviction. He is described in the Federal rogues gallery as a "reputed triggerman in Mafia killings including that of narcotic trafficker Joe Franco in 1948."

Leonard "Lennie" Afronti, 65, who has another five years of a 20-year narcotics sentence to serve. Intimately acquainted with the Cosa Nostra's operation in the Mid-West, he has been arrested more than once on suspicion of murder. He is known as a "killer and strong-arm man for the Mafia in Missouri."

Thomas "Crazy Tommy" Costello, 49, who had been arrested for assault, kidnapping, and murder before he was finally put away for robbery. The federal files call him a "vicious Mafia strong-arm man and killer."

Joseph Germa, alias Joe Yanni, 42, who is sweating out a narcotics rap. Previously, he had been frequently arrested but never convicted. One unproved charge against him: "Causing an explosion with intent to kill." Federal files identify him as "a professional strong-arm man and suspected killer for the Mafia mob formerly controlled by Anthony Strollo."

Valachi cleared up Strollo's mysterious disappearance, explaining he had been killed on orders of Mafia chief Vito Genovese. Another informer has added the detail that Strollo's body was dumped into New Jersey's Hackensack River.

Action taken to end production line weddings

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — County officials took action Tuesday to end Saturday morning "production line" marriages in the county courthouse. Supervisors instructed the county clerk to draw up a proposal for state legislative action that would end the practice of free marriages on Saturdays.

An average of 36 couples have been lining up for the free ceremonies every Saturday morning since judges agreed last February to perform the weekend marriages without a fee.

The county's proposal is to permit the county recorder and the county clerk to perform marriages any day of the week with a \$3 fee to be paid to the county's general fund.

TO ALLOW DEBATE

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate is going to allow former U.S. Presidents to have a voice in its debate — but with limitations. By voice vote, the Senate Tuesday approved a compromise resolution permitting former Presidents to speak in the chamber on national issues or pending legislative matters.

Former Presidents previously could visit the Senate floor, but could not join in debate.

Barbs

We don't care how early a man picks up friends to drive them to work as long as he doesn't blow his horn.

If you ever want to get gold out of a rich man don't pan him.



A warning that should have been given to husbands early in the summer: Don't overlook your wife while looking over the bathing girls on the beach.

Find something to improve your outlook and it will improve your looks.

Times change—golf now popular bucolic pastime

By Dick West UPI Staff Writer WASHINGTON (UPI) — Back in the days before Arnold Palmer was invented, people in rural areas used to ridicule the game of golf by calling it "pasture pool."

This rude jest was particularly meaningful to the golfers in my home town in Texas because the course they played on actually was an old pasture.

Being unable to afford a groundskeeper, they used to let the cows graze on the links to keep down the Jimson weeds on the fairways. This created some rather unusual hazards.

It was customary for golfers playing that course to carry three woods, nine irons, one putter and a shovel.

Times Change Times do change, however, and I gather that golf has now become a popular bucolic pastime. I gather this from a press release reporting that the Agriculture Department in the past nine months has granted 20 loans totaling \$1,500 million to build golf courses for farmers.

At first, this information rather startled me. But upon second thought I could see that it was a logical extension of the federal farm programs of the past few decades.

I mean, if the government is going to pay farmers for not growing crops, it seems only fair that they should have a place to spend the time they save not growing them.

And what better place than a golf course? Instead of plowing the "back forty," they can try to shoot 49 on the back nine.

Some golfers, of course, play better than other golfers. These differences presently are adjusted by a system of handicaps. But if golf has become a part of the farm program, I assume that the handicap system will be replaced by a system of subsidies.

Would Get Penalty

Instead of paying a fine, farmers who exceed their acreage allotments will receive a two-stroke penalty.

After a day on the links, they will go home and brag to their wives that they "broke parity."

Inevitably, as I see it, some farmers will fail to lose their quota of golf balls, thereby creating a surplus.

New elements noted

World diplomacy hanging in suspended animation

By Phil Newstrom UPI Staff Writer

Perhaps not since the weeks immediately following the end of World War II has world diplomacy hung as now in such a state of suspended animation.

The cold war is still with us and major issues remain but new elements have entered the picture to obscure the once sharp lines dividing the world into two camps.

The Communist world has discovered there is no such thing as coequal dictators and the struggle for leadership has divided the Soviet Union and Red China.

Changes also have come to the Western world, once secure in its Atlantic Pact and aiming toward a united Europe spurred by the impetus of a new prosperity under the European Common Market.

So neither the Communist world nor Western Europe are quite sure where they are going, and for the United States the direction each finally will take is a matter of vital concern.

Within the broad framework, other elements also are bringing about changes.

Stronger Socialist Voice

In Europe there has been the gradual decline of the conservative parties which for years have ruled the destinies of the major powers and a stronger voice for socialism in Britain, West Germany and Italy.

President Charles de Gaulle of France stands almost alone as a towering remnant of the past.

And it is the collision between this towering remnant of the past and what other western leaders regard as the course of the future which today leads to a re-assessment of Western policy, military, economic and political.

Still another force at work is the growing industrial might of nations now fully recovered from the damages of war.

As industries of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany reach or surpass the ability to over-produce, they look longingly at markets within the Soviet Union. Similarly, Japan looks upon Red China.

Review U.S. Policies

And, agriculturally, as both Canada and Australia profit from wheat sales to the Soviet Union

and Red China, the United States is led to review its own policies.

The challenges which produced the Sino-Soviet break and uncertainties in the Western world have had other side effects, which scarcely seemed possible as recently as a year ago.

The United States and Russia are aligned against Red China on the side of India.

And in the American hemisphere, Cuba, although dependent upon the Soviet Union economically, politically sides with Red China in its attempts to export violent revolution.

Last week and this week, Secretary of State Dean Rusk has been conferring with world statesmen assessing new avenues which may be explored in the wake of agreement on a partial nuclear test ban treaty.

World uncertainties make the course difficult to chart. But it would seem also a time of opportunity.

Growers favor wheat proposal

PORTLAND (UPI) — Two leading Pacific Northwest grain growers said Tuesday that they were in favor of selling U.S. wheat surpluses to the Soviet Union.

"It's better to have Russian gold than golden grain so far as the nation's economy is concerned," said James Hill Jr., manager of the Pendleton Grain Growers.

"It's a constructive thing to do for the nation," he said. "We are having a hell of a time with the gold."

"This area will benefit indirectly through the reduction of the nation's surplus," said Thomas Kerr, head of the Kerr Grain Corp., a major western exporter of wheat and grains.

"The return of a free market will be hastened and prices strengthened," he said.

They agreed that although there was no surplus wheat in the West, the sale would put more muscle into grain prices.

THE BULLETIN

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Glenn Cushman, Gen. Manager Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor Del Uselman, Circ. Manager Loren E. Dyer, Mech. Supl. William A. Yates, Managing Ed.

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Lunch

- ACROSS 1 Wingerwurst-ench-bun 2 Beer 3 Hot brown beverage 4 Mountain nymphs 5 Recover 6 Long-eared mammal 7 Ovary 8 Frappe 9 Air (comb. farm) 10 Harold (ab.) 11 Rusted 12 Giver 13 Dismis (slang) 14 Direct 15 Mountain pass 16 Crafty 17 Narrow toilet 18 Goddess of Infatuation 19 Raccoon-like mammal 20 Mistress (ab.) 21 Crowd 22 Eve here 23 Fruit patty 24 Plant juice 25 Hot beverage 26 Observation 27 Butter sandwich 28 European chickweed 29 Hebrew ascetic 30 Communion plates

Answer to Previous Puzzle

- 1 Began (archaic) 2 Red 3 Vocal 4 Second month (ab.) 5 Public notice 6 Italian name family 7 Perfect golf round 8 Baked meats 9 Comfortable dishes 10 Stream in Africa 11 Dime or nickel 12 Long for 13 Beryl palms 14 Bottled soda 15 Twirled (slang) 16 Girl's name (var.) 17 Ore deposit 18 Dull finish 19 Long for 20 Smoking instrument 21 Place

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-30 and some filled-in letters.

- DOWN 1 Lepord 2 Greek letter 3 Dashed 4 Goddess (Latin) 5 Japanese saab