'Harry, I don't think you're going to like this one any better'

On the eve of the home games, the Series fever had complete control

(Note: This dispatch was written from Los Angeles before the series ended.)

LOS ANGELES — Towns have gone bugs over athletic events before, but we'll bet no town ever was as completely in the throes of World Series fever before as Los Angeles was the day the Dodgers beat the Yankees for the second time. Both teams immediately climbed on planes from New York to Los Angeles, to be greeted by several thousand fans at the big LA airport.

Tickets were hard to get, unless you either had some pull with a friend who has been a regular Dodger customer throughout the regular season, or unless you were willing to pay high prices to the scalpers. Regular Series seats cost $6 per game; box seats went for $12 per copy. For two persons, the tickets cost either $36 or $72 for the expected three days of games in Los Angeles. And there's not much really exclusive about box seats in Dodger stadium — half the seats there are boxes.

There was a crowd of several hundred waiting for over 24 hours at the stadium to pick up — limit two to a customer — some of the only 4,000 general admission seats which went on sale the day before the first Los Angeles game. It was a pretty good-natured crowd. The Dodger management rolled a teevee set out in front of the ticket booth so the early arrivals could watch the two games in New York.

But once you got those tickets in your hands, you were an envied person in this town. Box seats which originally sold for $12 each are actively scalped at prices up to $60, each. Everyone who might be expected to have a ticket soon found he had more good friends than he ever before knew existed. Reporters have more offers than they can use from unlucky local residents who would like to carry a typewriter through the gates.

The Dodgers won the first two games in this best-of-seven series. But knowledgeable baseball fans today (Friday) are not counting the Yankees completely out of the whole thing. Twice before in recent years the Yanks have lost the first two games, and then gone on to win the Series. The surprise in this affair, during the first two games, at least, is the Dodger batting power.

Baseball observers always had felt the Dodgers deserved an edge in a short series because of their pitching. Sandy Koufax, now that he has conquered his early wildness, bids fair to become, barring injuries, one of the game's great left-handers, somewhat in the Carl Hubbell tradition. Johnny Podres is another top southpaw, still at the peak of his career. Don Drysdale is a top-flight right-hander. Against them the Yankees really only had Whitey Ford, a "great" too, but only one man. The Dodger bullpen due to Ron Perranoski and Larry Sherry is more than a match for the Yankee relief strength.

But the Yankees have the hitters, or so everyone thought. The Bronx Bombers didn't get their name for nothing. Mantle, Maris, Howard, the still-dangerous Yogi Berra, Pepitone, etc., etc. Only Tommy Davis of the Dodgers belonged in that crowd, or so the pundits thought. And Davis got there only on his batting average, not on his power.

So what happens? Willy Davis, a fine outfielder and extremely fast, suddenly starts hitting doubles. Tommy Davis bangs triples. Moose Skrowron, a former Yankee, knocks out home runs just as if he still wore a Yankee uniform. Maury Wills manages to get on base, and drives a young Yankee pitcher and half the Yank infield into a frenzy. The Dodgers, in the first two games, managed to score two home runs, two triples, and three doubles. During the regular season that was more than they hit in a four game series. And the powerful Yanks have had trouble getting singles.

Things may be different when the Series starts in Chavez Ravine. But you'll never persuade one of these stark mad Los Angelenos that the Dodgers aren't the greatest baseball aggregation ever put together, or that Walt Alston, nearly out of a job only a month ago, isn't the world's best manager.

Nickel won't buy five cent stamp!

More five-cent stamps are used in Bend than any other stamp.

But it is impossible to get a five-center out of the stamp-vending machine with a mere nickel. Persons with a nickel can get five one-centers, but these are not too tasty.

For two dimes, it is possible to get five of the four-cent stamps from the machines. And if you are lucky enough to have a dime and a nickel handy, you can get three five-centers, providing the two pieces of money are used in the same operation.

But it is impossible to get one five-cent stamp with one nickel.

Maybe the Post Office Department is waiting for another raise in postage before adjusting the vending machines.

Quotable quotes

But maybe I am a good girl and maybe I may forget. — Mme. Ngo Dinh Nhu, discussing in a television interview recent criticism of her by Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. ambassador to South Viet Nam.

He didn't like injustice or any sort of entrenched power, and slowly the church seemed to him a sort of entrenched power. . ." — Charles Neider, an editor, commenting on anti-religious remarks made by Mark Twain.

Nikita should share blame for wheat woes

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

In the Ukraine surveying the wreckage of what had been hoped would be a banner crop year, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev delivered himself of another of his proverbs.

"As long as the thunder does not crash," he said, "the peasant does not cross himself."

The remark was interpreted as a suggestion to Soviet planners that they might have done more to foresee this year's disaster which has turned the Soviet Union from a normally grain-exporting nation to one forced to scramble on to the world wheat market to meet its minimum needs.

For this, aside from a bitterly cold winter and a long summer drought, the Soviet premier could give himself a large share of the credit, since the direction of Soviet agriculture has been his own particular baby.

Lands Project Fails

His virgin lands project had not been a success and it appeared he now was abandoning a previous belief that the Soviet Union's growing population needs could be met simply by expanding acreage.

Instead, the emphasis now would be on irrigation and a vastly expanded output of fertilizer.

Contributing also to the disaster were the weaknesses which annually plague the Soviet agricultural economy — low incentives, inadequate transportation facilities and a shortage of farm machinery.

At any rate, as the premier said, the U.S.S.R. was in a "difficult position."

For Canada and Australia, one man's loss was another man's gain.

From Canada alone, Soviet buyers purchased nearly seven million tons of wheat in a record $500 million deal which scraped the bottom of the bins of Canada's exportable surplus.

Interested In U.S. Wheat

From Ottawa, where U. S. wheat dealers were meeting with a Soviet delegation, came reports that the Soviets wanted still more and would buy up to 200 million bushels from the United States if the U.S. government would authorize it.

Wheat has been on the U. S. list of goods embargoed against sale to Russia and such a sale required a major change in U.S. policy.

There also was the virtual certainty that if the United States sold wheat to Russia some of it would find its way back to Cuba.

But the temptation also was great. The U.S. government held more than a billion bushels of surplus wheat and another billion was on the way.

Crop damage suffered by the Soviet Union and by much of the remainder of Europe already had benefited U.S. farmers.

Analysts already were predicting record wheat shipments and total farm exports of another record close to $6 billion.

By this week, it seemed the U.S. government had made up its mind. If they asked for it, the Soviets could have 200 million bushels of wheat for $330 million cash on the barrel head.

ANNOUNCES DISCOVERY

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanganyika, (UPI) — British anthropologist Dr. L. S. B. Leakey reports he has discovered that two apparently different races of early man lived together.

Leakey, who earned international recognition for his discovery of the Zinjanthropus, one of the earliest known species of man, said he uncovered remains of another race living in the same location.

He named the new discovery the Pre Zin Man. The fossilized remains were found in Olduval Gorbe where Leakey has been excavating for 20 years.

Barbs

Several lockers were robbed in a golf course locker room. Maybe the guilty were just thirsty.

Some husbands are hypocrites when they make the wife's visiting parents feel right at home.

Doubtless some of the funniest comic strips are in a Turkish bath.

A school principal suggests a course in courtship for teen-agers. We'll bet that gives some of them a chuckle.

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Capital Report

Passage of 1.2 billion higher education legislation would be meaningful to state

By Yvonne Franklin
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The $1.2 billion higher education construction bill which passed the House in August, is expected to be brought to the Senate for a vote within the next week, according to authoritative sources. Passage of the bill would be meaningful to Oregon colleges faced with financial cutbacks if the tax referendum fails.

The priority given to Rep. Edith Green's bill was news to the staff of Sen. Wayne Morse's subcommittee on education, who said they were going ahead with plans to prepare for floor debate on another education bill. A spokesman said that when Senate action was completed on that bill, only then would the committee file a report on the higher education bill.

Last week, the full Senate Labor and Education Committee voted out several education bills, among them the higher education and vocational education bills. Morse at that time was quoted as saying it was a "miracle" that the committee took the action.

His subcommittee had not acted on Mrs. Green's bill, and the full committee took the unusual action of voting out the bill even though the sub - committee had failed to report the measure. Morse's committee staff denied rumors that he had been deliberately withholding action on Rep. Green's bill.

The differences in the House and Senate bills are less drastic than last year, when the bill foundered over Senate - approved scholarships and House - approved grants to private as well as public colleges.

The House bill calls for across-the-board grants. Last year, Morse's position had been that such grants to private colleges were unconstitutional. He did, however, support categorical grants when the Senate - House conferees compromised their differences.

Here is a break-down of the two bills. The House bill calls for spending $1.2 billion for three years for classroom construction ($230 million in matching grants and $120 million in loans) for undergraduate colleges and about $50 million a year for junior colleges and technical institutes, using no more than one-third federal funds.

Mrs. Green added a feature of especial benefit to Oregon calling for $25 million the first year and $60 million the second and third for cooperative graduate research centers, such as proposed in the Portland area. This is only in the House bill.

The Senate bill calls for $1.5 billion ($900 million in categorical grants and $600 million in loans) plus $50 million in grants for community colleges. Both public and private colleges would be eligible, however, the grants would be limited to science buildings, libraries and engineering buildings.

Both versions forbid money for divinity schools, classrooms for sectarian use or gymnasiums. The House construction money could be used for all classrooms, and laboratories. State Commissions would decide priorities among the schools.

Republicans Al Quie of Minnesota and Charles Goodell of New York, key men on Mrs. Green's education subcommittee, maintain that the House Republicans will not accept categorical grants. Republican votes are essential to carry an education bill, and the House has had good bipartisan support.

Congressman Quie thought that the Senate position that across-the-board grants were somehow unconstitutional but that categorical grants were constitutional was "ridiculous."

He pointed out that the Senate bill provides money for libraries in which a student could study subjects other than science, and further, "to say that to study botany or chemistry was constitutional, but to study in the humanities was not is ridiculious."

Goodell thought that categorical grants was too arbitrary. He believes the time has passed when we faced a national crisis in science which led to the National Defense Education Act, the space program (NASA), increased funds for the National Science Foundation and the Defense Department programs.

He thinks the Government should not be setting priorities for universities as they would in making categorical grants, in deciding what classrooms would be built.

Morse's slow-motion handling of the joint Senate - House conferences last year led supporters of the higher education bill to believe he was deliberately delaying action on Mrs. Green's bill this year until there was no chance of passage this fall because of the expected southern filibuster on the civil rights bill.

Last year the House bill passed in January and the Senate bill shortly thereafter, and yet conferences to iron out differences in the two bills were postponed all spring and summer, with Morse refusing to hold meetings because of "irreconcilable" differences.

At the insistence of Sen. Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Green, Morse finally agreed to another conference in September when Congress was hot, tired, irrascible and anxious about elections. When the conferees came up with categorical grants and nonreimbursible loans to students, the House refused to accept the bill.

Republicans Quie and Goodell say the scholarship provision really killed the bill last year and Quie was pleased that the Senate bill did not include scholarships this year. He was optimistic that a compromise with the Senate could be reached "if" as he said the bill actually does get to the Senate.

Washington Merry-go-round

Valachi merely confirms earlier findings, lobbyists kill bills to halt U.S. crime

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — How can organized murder be committed right under the nose of federal and city authorities for years and go undetected? How can a crime syndicate roll up millions of dollars without paying taxes? How can a crime syndicate exist at all in a country supposed to be the leader of the free world?

These are questions a lot of people have been asking ever since Joseph Valachi startled the Senate and the public with his grisly revelations of murder, graft, and crime.

The questions are punctuated by the fact that the late Sen. Estes Kefauver held almost exactly the same kind of investigation twelve years ago, except that he was much more exhaustive. He relied not on one witness but on hundreds. He showed in 1951 not only that the Mafia dominated some of the big cities of the United States, but that the police and big political bosses were subservient to them.

Despite that probe, almost nothing happened. The testimony of Valachi now shows that the underworld continued just as strong as ever.

At the close of his investigation Kefauver introduced several bills to curb crime. Only one of them passed. This was to require gamblers to take out a $50 federal license.

The other Kefauver bills were considered an infringement of states rights — the same argument which southern senators make against civil rights today. Or they were killed because some of the big city bosses had too much influence with friends in Congress. Their lobby was active.

The present chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, Rep. Edwin Willis of Louisiana, for instance, was seen attending a stag party given by Frankie Costello's lobbyist in Washington, Murray Olf. Other congressmen also hobnobbed with Olf.

Willis states that he did not know Olf had any connection with the underworld and was not influenced by him. However, Joe Adonis hid out in Olf's Congressional Hotel apartment when Kefauver was looking for him, and Meyer Lansky, the famous Las Vegas partner of Costello, parked his car at the hotel at Olf's expense. Olf was once the prisonmate of Jake (Greasy Thumb) Guzik, famous czar of Chicago's underworld.

Today, one decade after the Kefauver probe, the overlords of crime are right back where they used to be. The only difference is that the cast of characters has changed. Frankie Costello is 73 years old and broken by two stretches in a federal penitentiary. Younger men have taken his place.

Why Crime Continues

There are probably three general reasons why the underworld continues to flourish:

Reason No. 1 is jurisdiction. The federal government cannot step into cities and states to make arrests except in certain types of crimes such as income tax evasion, narcotics, violation of the Lindbergh Act for kidnaping, and violation of the Mann Act.

This is why the infamous Al Capone, once lord of the Chicago gangland during the bootleg era, reigned unmolested by Chicago police until the federal government finally caught up with his income taxes. Today, in order to escape this risk, most gangsters overpay their taxes.

Reason No. 2 is the fact that little pay-offs at the bottom roll up into big crimes at the top.

Perhaps the most lucrative source of income for the overlords of the underworld is the numbers racket, slot machines, and other types of gambling. Revenue from this rolls up into hundreds of thousands of dollars a week when it gets to the top.

Most people see nothing wrong with a slot machine in a club or tavern. But when a cop will take $30 a week to protect slot machines, he will take $1,000 to fix a murder case. Once the pattern of a dishonest police force is set, there is no boundary line where it can be stopped.

Furthermore a whole series of murders has been committed in some cities to get the exclusive right to run the numbers racket or operate gambling.

Immunity on Top

Reason No. 3 is influence in high places. You can't expect the police to be vigilant or to refrain from taking payoffs when they see the top men in the community getting immunity.

The police in New York, for instance, know that Lucky Luciano was let out of Sing Sing on a quiet evening during the war and hustled off on a boat to Italy, with one man seeing him off — Frankie Costello. This was right in the middle of Tom Dewey's crime clean-up. The story was that Luciano was going to help work inside Italy to prepare for the landing of U.S. troops, but nobody ever knew the real reason.

In Philadelphia more recently, some of the top business leaders got involved in a Profumo case just as sexy as anything happening in England. A radio broadcaster was made the goat and had to leave town. The top men got immunity. The police knew this. It didn't encourage them to root out crime in powerful places.

In Kansas City during the Kefauver probe, it developed that Charles Binaggio, head of the underworld, carried the town for Harry Truman by resounding majorities. I am certain Truman had nothing to do with it; in fact, his administration later cracked down on Binaggio. But for a long time this leader of the Mafia was the real boss of Kansas City and the police knew it.

The influence of the underworld is slow, sometimes almost imperceptible. Frequently it gets started through heavy campaign contributions to a candidate who needs money to get elected and doesn't think twice about the obligations he must fulfill after he takes office.

In Kansas City, for instance, it was Forrest Smith, an honest, well-meaning Democrat, who accepted the backing of the Binaggio gang when he ran for governor of Missouri. After the election, Binaggio was admitted to the secret caucus of the Missouri legislature and Binaggio's friends were named to the Kansas City Police Board.

Such are the backstage influences which have permitted organized murder to flourish in some parts of the USA.

'Scram, boys' LaBelle France tells Americans

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer

The GI's who hit the Normandy beaches and fought their way cross - country to help liberate Paris would have trouble now recognizing the petulant voice of LaBelle France.

The word now is that France has little time for the United States and, more specifically, feels no need for U.S. protection. The French don't want any direction, either from the Americans.

"Scram, boys," says LaBelle France to Uncle Sam, "beat it!"

Or, anyway, that is what President Charles de Gaulle is saying in the series of speeches he is delivering now. Le Grand Charles spurned further U.S. protection in a speech delivered in the last week of September in Belley. Only this week De Gaulle's representative at the International Monetary Conference in Washington, D.C., opposed policies designed to help the United States and other countries with balance of payments problems.

Viet Nam Interference

Recently, too, De Gaulle happily volunteered to interfere with U.S. efforts to hold the anti-Communist line in Viet Nam. De Gaulle, in short, is conducting himself as though he were a majority stockholder in Western civilization and not merely the president of a weak sister who would have flunked both 20th century tests of nationhood but for the armed assistance of the British, their dominions and the United States.

The last time the French went it alone and triumphed was during the Napoleonic wars. Even Napoleon's magic finally ran out of white rabbits. In 1870-71, the French tried to handle Prussia, a small kingdom that became the core of the German empire. Soon Paris was besieged and the defeated Parisians were eating rats. They had better luck in 1914-18 when British and American arms helped fend off the Germans.

In 1940 the French collapsed politically, morally and militarily under pressure. They got their country back again courtesy of British and American young manhood and the Allied taxpayers.

De Gaulle stalls on cooperation within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. His predecessors contributed mightily to the chaos in Southeast Asia thereby compelling the United States now to engage in a nasty little jungle war. The French genius for messy colonial operations helped to charge North Africa with explosive instability.

Considered a Nuisance

Americans might be forgiven if they decided that France and De Gaulle are not good neighbors even at a trans-Atlantic distance of 3,000 miles. Given due allowance for his efforts to rally French resistance during World War II, it is a fact that the Allied high command, military and political, rated De Gaulle as pretty much a nuisance during the war and thereafter. He seems not much to have changed.

Le Grand Charles' bold spurning of U.S. protection should be had in writing, if possible. And thereafter, the United States should seek some system of collective security in which De Gaulle and France would be left as once proposed to "stew in her own juices."

The trouble is that no such collective security without France could be devised. French geography and natural endowments being what they are. But if there is any isolation sentiment in the United States, De Gaulle will keep it alive and growing.

Travel Talk

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS
1 White or Blue stream
5 Good Hope, for instance
9 Coin for Chevalier
12 Notion
13 Poker stake
14 Periods of time (ab.)
15 Pertaining to a barber
17 Mariner's direction
18 Frozen rain
19 Bombarded
21 Lateral part
23 Rodent
24 Art (Latin)
27 Evict
29 Be prolific
32 Traveler's bag
34 Disinclined
36 Turkish hospice
37 Progenitor
38 Nickname
39 —— the seven seas
41 Deacon (ab.)
42 Number
44 Crawford's nickname
46 Appends
49 Course
53 Hawaiian garland
54 Prized
56 Eggs
57 Circlet
58 Has existed
59 Even (poet.)
60 Official proceedings
61 Sumatran squirrel shrew

DOWN
1 Lionesses
2 Fabled god
3 Unaspirated
4 Alleviates
5 Popular travel vehicle
6 Herbs
7 Egyptian god
8 Fisherman
9 Shielded
10 Trieste wine measures
11 Employed
16 Indolent
20 Tardier
22 Songs for two
24 Keenly eager
25 Chibchan Indian
26 Of Slavic race
28 Malayan ungulate
30 Anglo-Saxon theow
31 Transcending (prefix)
33 Feminine appellation
35 Assessment lists
40 Not present
43 Cricket term
45 Question
48 Tropical plant
47 Firn
48 Viking explorer
50 Plastic ingredient
51 Adolescent
52 Girl's name
55 Mohammedan commander