

Carrying Goldwater on both shoulders



HERB LUBNER
THE WASHINGTON POST

How to turn a two-hour baseball game into a long six-hour day of labor

DODGER STADIUM, Los Angeles — This is a fine place in which to watch a baseball game. The stadium is brand new, surrounded by ample parking space in the middle of a metropolitan area where two cars to the family is a way of life. It doesn't have the screwy layout of Yankee stadium in New York, where the playing field has an extremely short right field fence, designed to take advantage of Babe Ruth's ability to hit long flies just inside the first base foul line. Incidentally, it is the first privately financed major league facility to be built in this country since Yankee stadium, which was opened 40 years ago.

There was only one error made in the construction of the entire facility, but it showed up in full force Saturday, during the opening game of the Los Angeles section of this year's World Series. The traffic engineer goofed. On paper, or from the air, his plan must have looked pretty good. But on the ground it doesn't work quite the way it was intended. The reason for the snafu appears to be the tendency of Southern California drivers to swing from lane to lane, to dart in and out of traffic, to try to gain a car-length or two over the rest of the mob.

Dodger stadium sits in the middle of a heck of a lot of high-value Los Angeles real estate. It's only a few blocks from City Hall, and is just a whoop and a holler from the main freeway interchange, where all Los Angeles traffic seems to wind up sooner or later, usually about five o'clock in the afternoon. The stadium seats a few over 55,000 persons, and is built in several layers to try to keep the cash customers near the game. Around the stadium itself, on three sides, is a giant parking lot, covering about a hundred acres.

The Bend visitors at the game had things all figured out the first day, or so they thought. They made a reconnaissance the day before, and found the parking area their ticket said they should use. They left the place they were staying — a short 15-minute drive from Chavez Ravine — well over an hour and a half before game time. They sat down just in time to stand up again for the Star Spangled Banner. But they were lucky. Ginger Drysdale, wife of the Dodger pitcher, didn't get into her seat until the third inning, and she was not alone.

One we can join

The Bulletin favors a "yes" vote in the October 15 tax vote; this would be a vote against the wishes of those who sponsored the election. But there is one group we can join. A bunch of Douglas county residents has started the wheels in motion to reduce the salaries voted to themselves by members of the Oregon legislature a few months ago. Until this year Oregon legisla-

The parking lot listed on our ticket was full. Obviously someone else had been told to use the same lot, and just as obviously, many people had used lots not specified on their tickets. No one was directing traffic, after all, the parking area is laid out so traffic flows continuously throughout the area, and sooner or later each car — in theory at least — goes by an empty parking space. The Dodger management counted not, however, on the Los Angeles driver. As a result traffic was one giant snarl. Late drivers began to take advantage of the lack of traffic police; they simply parked alongside the roadways, got out, locked their cars, and headed for their seats. Five lanes of traffic quickly became one, further complicating the jam.

The Saturday game was a cliff-hanger all the way. The Dodgers picked up a run in the first inning, and that was the end of the scoring. Drysdale allowed only three hits, struck out nine Yankees (Mickey Mantle twice) and threw only 109 pitches in nine innings. It was a quick game. The crowd started filing out of the stadium only a few minutes more than two hours after the first pitch was thrown.

The clogged roadways were still there. No traffic moved at all until all the late parkers had come back, started their cars, and driven off. In the meantime people just sat. It was a nice day for sitting. Drivers sat on fenders, and chatted with newly-made friends. Quite a few youngsters had brought footballs in their cars. The air was full of passes, thrown with varying degrees of expertise. A few groups even tried to play touch tackle in the lanes between the rows of parked cars. Traffic was absolutely still in our big parking lot for 45 minutes. Then it began to move, slowly.

Once you got out of the parking lot things were easy. Los Angeles police were on the job, and doing it well. Traffic moved quickly. But the stadium is private property. The Dodgers have to provide policing there. There may have been few pickpockets — always a part of the scene at big events like this — but the traffic policing was inadequate. The "rent-a-cops," as one wag put it, were too few and too inexperienced to handle the job.

And so it took over two hours to get back home, well over an hour of which was spent in the parking lot.

tors had received \$600 per year for several years. By vote of the people, the legislature was given authority to set salaries of its own members. There was considerable surprise when the legislators set the figure at \$250 per month, plus a generous expense allowance.

The Douglas county group would reduce this figure to \$125 per month. Presumably, the expense allowances would still stand.

Fat deficit assured

Big-time spenders never had it so good as past 3 months

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer

The big-time spenders of the taxpayers' dollars never had it so good in peacetime as during the past three months. These months comprise the first quarter of the 1964 fiscal year.

Treasury Secretary C. Douglas Dillon must have been greatly cheered by the Treasury's first quarter spending figures. Dillon believes big-time spending and Treasury deficits are good business for everybody including the common man and, of course, the Democratic party.

If Dillon is right about that, things will be looking up for the Democrats as they go into the 1964 presidential campaign — for the common man, Dillon, the Democrats and the common man should rest easy. They are assured of another big fat deficit when the books close next June 30 on fiscal '64.

Some citizens will not be as enthusiastic as Secretary Dillon about the first quarter Treasury figures. These will be citizens with life insurance policies, pensions, money in the bank and other assets measured in terms of U.S. dollars. These big fat deficits gradually are creating a currency inflation that sweats the dollar of its purchasing power.

Value Shrinks
The U.S. dollar was worth 45.6 cents in October, 1962, in comparison with its purchasing power in 1939. When the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes its consumer price index for October of this year, the dollar will have slumped a little to about 45 cents. Not much to boast, but overall it adds up to 35 cents in 24 years.

At that rate we will have a two bit dollar in 10 years or so and then a dollar worth a dime, a nickel and a penny. At that point the pensioners, the prudent sav-

ers, the family collecting life insurance on a breadwinner—all of these are likely to be out in the woods fighting the squirrels for nuts.

The Treasury does not regularly publish figures for expenditures and receipts. It did at one time on a daily basis. What is daily now is an accounting of "withdrawals" from and "deposits" in the Treasury. These figures roughly represent expenditures and tax revenue. The daily figure also includes the public debt, the gold balance and some additional matter, including figures for the same period in the last previous year. There is a lag of several days.

Withdrawals Increase
Thus, the Treasury has reported that as of Sept. 30, 1963, withdrawals since July 1 were \$31.3 billion compared with \$29.4 billion in 1962. Deposits were \$28.9 billion so far this year and \$26.8 last. Since Sept. 30, 1962, the public debt increased by \$7.3 billion to \$306.9 billion, a record that should encourage Secretary Dillon, if not the Democratic party.

The U.S. gold hoard, meantime, had shrunk since Sept. 30, 1962 by \$485 million to \$15.5 billion, a statistic that will encourage nobody unless, perhaps, it be Nikita Khrushchev.

The Treasury probably will collect more than \$100 billion in taxes in this fiscal year. But that won't be enough to pay the bills incurred by the politicians in behalf of the U.S. government. Deposits so far in this fiscal year are more than \$2 billion greater than in the like period last year. But the spenders still are able to get rid of the dollars faster than they roll into the Treasury.

It is a fact little noted that most of these tax dollars are from the pockets of the little fellows, the common man. The little guys will find out about that some day.

Capital Report

Porter returns from Cuba 'encouraged,' but without securing prisoner release

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Ex-Congressman Charles O. Porter of Oregon has returned from a 12-day trip to Cuba "encouraged" about the prospect of the Castro government releasing political prisoners, but without securing a general amnesty.

Porter went to Havana in a dual capacity — as attorney representing an incorporated group of friends and relatives of imprisoned Cubans; and as a journalist to write an article for *Look* magazine.

Castro's position, said Porter, is that "a general amnesty would have to be deferred until the United States stopped its aggressive actions through CIA-financed attacks on Cuba."

Asked what attacks Castro meant, Porter said the Cuban leader referred mostly to bombing attacks by light planes, usually approaching Cuba from the Bahamas. Porter said a housing project was hit while he was in Havana, killing one man. Another attack recently hit a lumber mill in Oriente Province, he said, and others have been aimed at industrial plants.

"They are sporadic and aren't of military importance," said Porter, "but they keep the Cuban people stirred up."

Porter said he had no informa-

tion on whether the CIA is supporting these attacks. He said in the early days of the Castro revolution, it is said that the large sugar companies helped finance counter-revolutionary elements but that they have since given up this as "money down a rat-hole." Cuban officials believe the CIA is the chief means of support left for counter-revolutionaries, as Castro calls them, according to Porter.

Porter said Castro is not anxious to release prisoners whom he presumes will subsequently be recruited by the CIA for intelligence or counter-revolutionary efforts. He said there is no official count of the number of such prisoners, but that 75,000 deny there are as many as 75,000, the estimate Porter received from the relatives he represents.

Castro agreed to permit formation of a counterpart organization in Havana, said Porter, to work with the government on creating standards by which certain prisoners might be released on an orderly basis. He said the priority categories would be those who had served a quarter of their sentences, women, the sick and aged and heads of families.

Porter said diplomatic sources estimate there are 30,000 Cubans who are seeking to leave Cuba. A slow but steady stream is leaving via Mexico, he said, and many

more would go to the United States if they could get transportation. The Cuban government does not forbid their leaving, said Porter, except to prevent their taking either possessions or money with them.

The Eugene attorney said he may return to Cuba for further talks but probably not for several months.

He was denied a request to visit the prisons where the political prisoners are held. He got outside Havana only once, to visit a chicken farm Castro wanted him to see. Porter said he spent the remainder of his time talking with diplomats from allied countries about conditions in Cuba, meeting with his clients who are in Havana, and reading Castro's speeches prior to two long talks with the Cuban dictator.

On one occasion Porter said he and Castro talked into the night from 9 p.m. until 3:45 a.m., and on another occasion from 9:45 a.m. to 1:45 p.m.

Upon his return to Washington this past weekend, Porter reported on his talks to one of President Kennedy's White House aides, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.

The Kennedy administration did not officially recognize Porter's mission to Havana as an effort to gain release of political prisoners. He secured permission for the trip only in the capacity of a journalist.

French doubt civil war will come in Algeria

By Phil Newsum
UPI Staff Writer

Notes from the foreign news cables:

Face-Saving:
Despite Algerian Premier Ahmed Ben Bella's tough talk against the Kabylia rebels, French officials are confident there will be no civil war in Algeria. They believe Ben Bella will do everything to reach a face-saving compromise. Ben Bella does not have the military strength to conquer the rebels' Kabylia mountain stronghold which several hundred thousand French troops also failed to reduce during the Algerian war. So far as French relations with Ben Bella are concerned, the French have reacted angrily to the nationalization of all French farmland in Algeria but the French will think twice before taking any sharp reprisals. They want at all costs to avoid provoking Ben Bella into seizing the Sahara oilfields, too.

Macmillan's Future:
Political insiders say it still is a 50-50 bet whether British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan will yield Conservative party leadership in advance of the coming general elections. Talk now is he is under fire in party councils not so much for staying on but for not making his own wishes clear. It is being argued that this is hamstringing party planning. On Macmillan's side it is said he is equivocating because he feels there is no agreement on any one man to succeed him. More light on his plans may come when he makes the windup speech at this week's Conservative party congress.

Red Feelers:
Berlin experts are on the alert for some probing moves by Communist East Germany after Chancellor Konrad Adenauer turned over his post to Ludwig Erhard. Rightly or wrongly, many Communists feel there is a possibility Erhard will follow a more "flexible" policy toward the east bloc than Adenauer. East Germany desperately wants credits and trade with West Germany. One move might be to see whether some minor concession, such as permission to West Berliners to visit East Berlin, would draw a favorable response from Erhard on financial questions.

Madrid Cabinet:
Madrid observers expect a shuffle of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's cabinet this fall, but predict no change in the country's basic policies. Ministers effected would be those whose views are considered outmoded in a period when Spain is liberalizing and moving toward full integration in the Western world.

Khrushchev:
Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev is preparing a report on Russia's chronic agricultural problems for the November meeting of the central committee.

My Nickel's Worth

The Bulletin welcomes contributions to this column from its readers. Letters must contain the correct name and address of the sender, which may be withheld at the newspaper's discretion. Letters may be edited to conform to the directives of taste and style.

Community college threat is noted

To the Editor:

We Oregon voters are being called upon to make an important decision October 15. Never before has there been a greater need to understand the real issues involved in an election measure. Oregon's constitution requires that expenditures must be balanced by income — therefore a tax program had to be enacted to produce an approximate \$60 million to balance a general fund budget of \$404 million. The \$404 million general fund accounts for approximately one-third of total state expenditures. The two-thirds spent for highways, game commission, SIAC, etc., and is financed from dedicated funds from which none of the \$60 million could be taken.

About 60 per cent of the general fund budget is appropriated for education. State aid to local school districts through the Basic School Support Fund and from appropriations for special education programs account for 35 per cent of the state general fund. It is clear that education, because it represents this sizable portion of the general fund budget, has probably the most at stake in the referendum.

State general fund support of elementary and secondary education began in 1942 with educators and taxpayers alike recognizing that real property could no longer carry the entire burden of education. It was the people in 1946 who approved the present Basic School Support Fund. The voters in 1950 and the Legislatures since have consistently attempted to lighten the property tax burden and equalize educational opportunity by increasing the size of the fund. It is significant to remember that the fund was increased by \$19 million in 1961 and \$16 million in 1962, making a total increase of \$35 million during the past two sessions. This amount would have been otherwise levied as local property taxes.

A NO vote could be interpreted

as a vote for a new tax program. The 1963 Legislature reduced the percentage of state support for community colleges and greater cuts would be in prospect if the tax program is defeated.

Oregon has had a tradition of stable — even conservative — governmental finance. There has not been a major state tax increase since 1955, although property taxes have increased substantially. Our per capita state tax is ninth out of the eleven Western states, although we probably would be somewhat higher if total state and local taxes were considered.

This pattern of an orderly meeting of the most pressing needs for state funds is the real issue in the October 15 election. Our tax structure is reviewed every two years by the Legislature, or the people may initiate change. A YES vote will indicate that the citizens of Oregon are willing to pay for the services that they have requested and that are necessary in our growing state.

Eugene H. Fisher, Chairman Oregon State Board of Education and Member Elkton School Board
Oakland, Oregon,
October 5, 1963



Behind the wheel of an auto is no place for the successful business man who won't stop at anything.

If you're a pleasant person you don't have to drink like a fish to keep in the swim.

Washington Merry-go-round

Did major oil company help toss out Dominican leader?

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — A charge that Texaco conspired with the Dominican Army through its Dominican representative, Duane D. Luther, to throw out President Juan Bosch was made behind the closed doors of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore.

Morse demanded that U.S. Ambassador John B. Martin and Assistant Secretary of State Ed Martin come up to the Senate Committee to answer this and other questions regarding the Dominican revolution and the rising tide of military revolt in Latin America.

Luther is an ex-OSS officer who actively supported the political opponent of President Bosch, Viriato Fiallo. Sen. Morse asked whether it was not true that the Texaco representative had contributed \$2,500 toward the campaign expenses of Fiallo and had later conspired to get Bosch out when the Texaco candidate was defeated.

Ambassador Martin replied that he had met Luther socially but that it was apparent from the start that they did not see eye to eye on American policy. Luther made it clear that he was opposed to U.S. policy in the Dominican Republic and showed considerable hostility.

This made it awkward for the ambassador to be in contact with Luther. Therefore he said he was unable to testify whether Luther had had anything to do with the revolution which threw out President Bosch. There was no question, however, he said, that Luther was highly critical of Bosch.

"Americans have a right to criticize any place in the world," spoke up Sen. Carl Mundt, R-S.D., in defense of Texaco.

"I'm not talking about criticism," replied Morse. "I'm talking about whether this fellow was in league with the military to upset a constitutional regime. I want the State Department to file a list of every decree which President Bosch issued which the oil

companies opposed." Assistant Secretary Martin promised to comply.

Bosch's Story
Meanwhile, I telephoned President Bosch in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he has taken refuge following his overthrow. He said he had heard of Texaco's opposition to him but did not know how extensive it was.

"During the preceding administration," the former president explained, "Esso Standard Oil obtained a contract for a refinery. Shell and the Texas Company were both associated with Standard.

"But I refused to maintain the contract. Standard retired from the contract. They negotiated with me last March and I must say that they gave up their contract in a very gallant way with no demand for indemnification of any kind.

"However," said President Bosch, "the Texas people were very angry. I do not know whether they gave any money to my opposition, though I have heard it in the Dominican Republic. It was working so hard I had no time to check on people.

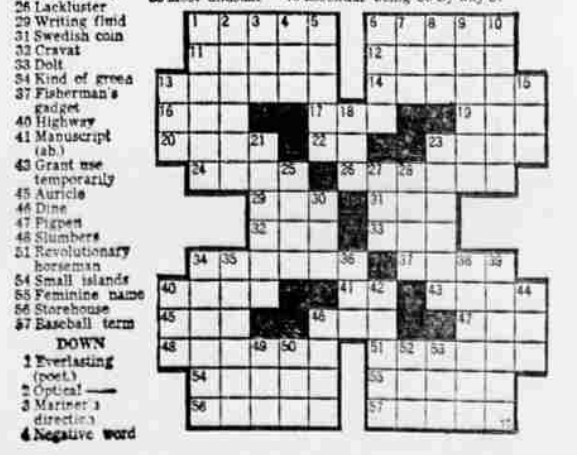
"On September 24, the last day I was in office," continued the only elected President of the Dominican Republic in 30 years, "I received a survey for the building of an oil refinery to be built by and for the Dominican government. The survey was delivered to me by The Kellogg Company, a very reputable engineering firm in the United States. But the refinery was to be built for us, not for a foreign oil company.

"My estimates showed that in 20 years the Esso-Standard contract would have meant a profit of \$300 million for Standard, Texaco, and Shell. I wanted this to go to the Dominican people, not to foreign companies."

I then telephoned Mr. Luther in Santo Domingo. After giving my name and after some delay, he overseas telephone operator reported that Mr. Luther did not wish to take the call from me.

Variety Bit

- ACROSS**
- 1 Feminine appellation
 - 6 Television
 - 11 Projecting
 - 12 States
 - 13 Doctrines
 - 14 Cherub
 - 15 Before
 - 16 Riff
 - 17 Before
 - 18 Blood money
 - 19 Afraid
 - 22 Symbol for ruthenium
 - 23 Shoshonean
 - 24 Indians
 - 24 Brother of Jacob (Bib.)
 - 26 Lackluster
 - 29 Writing fluid
 - 31 Swedish coin
 - 32 Cravat
 - 33 Doll
 - 34 Kind of green
 - 37 Fisherman's gadget
 - 40 Highway
 - 41 Manuscript (ab.)
 - 43 Grant use temporarily
 - 45 Aurora
 - 46 Dine
 - 47 Pigeon
 - 48 Slumbers
 - 51 Revolutionary horseman
 - 54 Small islands
 - 55 Feminine name
 - 56 Storehouse
 - 57 Baseball term
- DOWN**
- 2 Everlasting (poet.)
 - 3 Optical member
 - 4 Negativ word
 - 5 Genus of goose
 - 6 Holding device
 - 7 Proven desert
 - 8 Drone bee
 - 9 Makes into law
 - 10 Large hawk
 - 12 Afternoon social event
 - 13 Hoop (sb.)
 - 14 Floor covering
 - 15 Stayed
 - 16 Serviceable
 - 17 Distinct part
 - 18 Card game
 - 19 Asiatic lake
 - 20 Insignia
 - 21 Goalkeeper
 - 24 Most unusual
 - 26 Candlenut tree
 - 28 Take umbrage scale
 - 29 Dinner course
 - 30 Legal point
 - 31 Measure of cloth
 - 32 Essential being 52 My way of
 - 33 Note in Guido's
 - 34 Liveliness
 - 35 Legal point
 - 36 Measure of cloth
 - 37 Essential being 52 My way of



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